

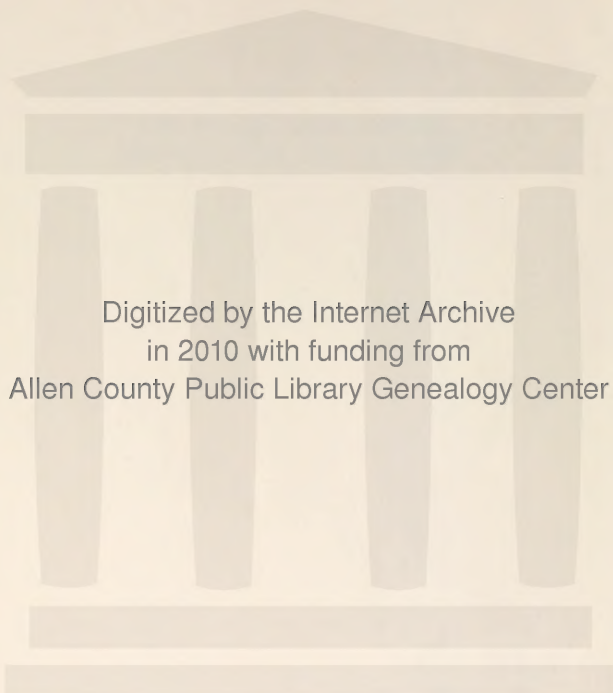
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HISTORY

...OF...

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

New Jersey

A RECORD OF ITS EARLY
SETTLEMENT AND CORPORATE PROGRESS.

Sketches of the Towns and Cities that were absorbed
in the growth of the present Municipality.

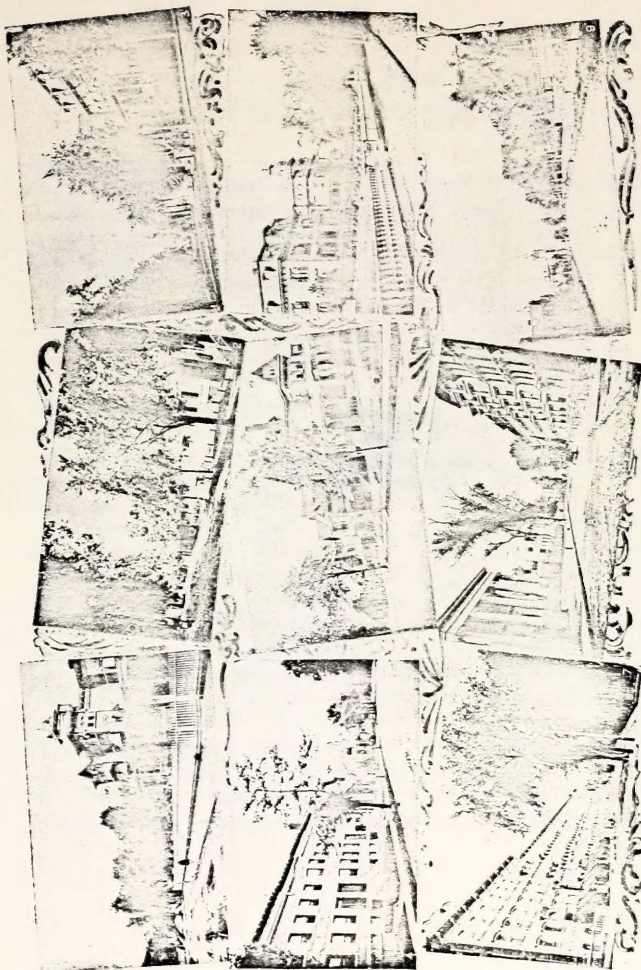
Its Business, Finance, Manufactures and Form of Gov-
ernment, with some notice of the Men
who built the City.

Compiled for the Evening Journal

BY ALEXANDER McLEAN.

PRESS OF THE JERSEY CITY PRINTING COMPANY,

1895.



VIEWS OF PROMINENT RESIDENT STREETS OF JERSEY CITY.

Scene on Columbia Place.
Scene on Kensington Avenue.
Scene on Montgomery Street, from Jersey Avenue.

Scene on Highland Avenue.
Scene on Kensington Avenue.
Scene on Wayne Street.

Scene on Madison Avenue.
Scene on Danforth Avenue.
Scene on Danforth Avenue.

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1895.

F. T. SMILEY & CO.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE JERSEY CITY PRINTING CO.

1895.

INTRODUCTION.



THE growth of a city is the result of individual and organized effort extending over long periods. The work of the individuals merges into the general history. The acts of organizations form distinct currents in the life of the municipality. In compiling this history of Jersey City these facts have been recognized.

The general history extends into the past to the discovery of the site for a city and the first settlement by the Dutch. The English occupation, the second Dutch epoch, the return of the English, the peaceful colonial times, the stirring period of the Revolution, the proprietary government of the Associates, the attempts to form a city, the final success and rapid development, the war of the rebellion, the time of peace and the growth of the big city, are concisely condensed into a consecutive narrative. The present condition of the city is shown in copious statistics giving the extent and condition of its commercial, financial and manufacturing institutions.

The social, religious and civic progress is presented in detailed chapters on the organized work of the past and present. The churches, clubs and city departments are considered separately. The growth of each from small beginnings to present excellence is graphically described and pictorially illustrated. The learned professions, from the first in each department to the latest professional worker, are fully presented. Biographical sketches and portraits, so far as could be obtained, are given of each judge, jurist, doctor or divine, and a complete list of all the lawyers and physicians who have practiced in the city is included. Historical sketches of the fire, police and school departments, are given with much accuracy and detail. The business men and others prominent at the present time in every walk of life are recorded biographically and by portraits, which form interesting sections of the work. The whole forms a reliable text book of the city's progress from its pastoral infancy through its speculative youth to the present municipal maturity.

Manila - 5.00

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Discovery and Early Settlement—
Trouble with the Indians—Massacre at Communi-
paw—Settlers Driven to New York—Founding the
Town of Bergen—Orders to Fortify the Shore
Settlements—End of the Dutch Colonial Period.

CHAPTER II.—Seizure of the Settlement by the En-
glish—A Proprietary Government Formed—Re-
capture by the Dutch—Another Surrender to the
English—A New Charter Granted by Queen Anne
—Close of the Second Colonial Period.

CHAPTER III.—Condition of Paulus Hook at the
Beginning of the Revolutionary War—Erection of
Fortifications by Lord Stirling—Capture by the
British—Light Horse Harry's Brilliant Recapture
of the Forts—Incidents of the War in the Town
and Vicinity—Evacuation by the British.

CHAPTER IV.—Incorporation of the Associates of the
Jersey Company—Purchase of Paulus Hook—Rival
Towns of Van Vorst and Hoboken—The Founders
of the Future City—Their Efforts to Build a City—
The Proprietary Government—It was a Failure.

CHAPTER V.—Obstacles in the Way of the Little City
—The Associates' Mortgages and the Disputed
Water Front—The City Gets its Name and a
Municipal Government—Slow Growth under the
Selectmen—Fulton's First Steamboat Built.

CHAPTER VI.—The New City Government Fails—
The Van Vorst Mortgage Extinguished—The First
Cemetery—Efforts to Maintain a Bank—A New
Town Charter—The Water Front Controversy—
First Railways Built—Dudley S. Gregory Settles
in the Little City—Land Values Increasing—Street
Improvements Made—Another New Charter
Factories Established—End of the Associates' Govern-
ment.

CHAPTER VII.—Under a City Charter—New Life
Infused into the Little Town—What its Main
Streets then Consisted of—How its Institutions
were Originated—The First Addition to the City's
Area—Disappearance of its Inland Water Way.

CHAPTER VIII.—The County Seat at Hackensack Too
Far Away—Meetings held to Secure Branch
County Offices—The Plan Fails, and Petitions sent
to the Legislature for a New County—Opposed by
Bergen County—Arguments Presented at Trenton
—Hudson County Set Off—Officers Elected—A
Court House Built.

CHAPTER IX.—A Score of Years under the City
Charter—Moral, Social and Commercial Activity—
Schools Established—Street Opening Carried on—
The Exciting Election—Trouble about Saloons—
Active Temperance People The Railroad Com-
pany Absorbs the Ferry—New Towns Desired—
Trying to Divide the School Fund—First Proposal
for a Water Supply—The First Cunarder.

CHAPTER X.—The Story of Van Vorst Township—
The Duke's Farm—John B. Cole's Purchase—How
the Neighborhoods Formed—Efforts to Build a City
—Business and Population Attracted—A Township
Charter—The Officers who Governed the Town—
Public Pumps and Water Supply—How Improve-
ments were Made—Churches and Schools Built—
Parks Donated—Consolidation with Jersey City—
The Civil List.

CHAPTER XI.—The Enlarged City—Bound to Have a
Water Supply—Plans Proposed—The Site for
Pumping Station and Reservoirs—Construction
of the Works—Great Rejoicing over the Introduction
of Water—Sudden Growth in Population—The
Visit by Abraham Lincoln—An Official Reception.

CHAPTER XII.—The City During the War Period—
The Flag Fired On—A Burst of Patriotism—Re-
cruiting Stations Opened—Public Meetings Held—
The Drafts—Street Scenes.

CHAPTER XIII.—History of Hudson City—Its Early
Days—The Town Set Off from Bergen—A City
Charter Secured—The Early Schools and Gradual
Development of a Department—The Erie Tunnel
Riots—Militia Called Out—The Officers who Served
the City.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Story of Bergen—Its Village
Days—The Old Roads—Communi-paw—Lafayette—
Claremont—The Stage Line—Street Railway Built
—School Buildings—The City Halls—A City
Charter—Where the Consolidation Idea Originated
—Carried into Effect—Peculiar Award of Contracts
—The City Officials.

CHAPTER XV.—Consolidation and Reorganization—
The Petition to the Freeholders—An Election
Ordered and its Result—Trouble Began for Jersey
City—Financial Condition of the Three Cities—A
Rush of Contracts—The Board of 32—A Bank
War—Origin of the City Debt—A New City
Charter—The Reservoir Contract—A New Govern-
ment Inaugurated on a New Plan.

- CHAPTER XVI.**—"The Bumsted Ring"—Political Persecution Through the Courts—Alleged Extravagance of the Commissioners—What Caused the Extravagance and Who was Really Responsible for it—The City Out of Funds—Rapid Growth of the Interest-Bearing Debt—Where the Money Went.
- CHAPTER XVII.**—Greenville—Its Slow Growth—A Town Formed—The Early Residents—A School Board Created—The Demand for Improvements Produced the Street Commission—The Commission Killed the Town—Consolidation—What the Town Contained—A List of its Officers.
- CHAPTER XVIII.**—Changes in the City Government—The Officials Again Made Elective—Growth of the City Debt—Ballot-box Stuffing—The Centennial Celebration—Rise of the People Against Political Bossism—Officers Made Appointive—Rise and Decline of the City Debt.
- CHAPTER XIX.**—City Officials and City Boards, Past and Present. Aldermen—Mayors—Comptrollers—Collectors—Law Department—Recorders—Police Justices—Board of Finance—Public Works Department—Tax Commissioners—Sinking Fund Commissioners—Tax Adjustment Commissioners.
- CHAPTER XX.**—The Fire Department—Its Origin—A Complete Roster of the Volunteer Department of the Three Cities prior to Consolidation—The Paid System from the Consolidation to the Present Time—The Alarms and Losses of Twenty-four Years—List of Officers and Commissioners—Appropriations for the Paid Department.
- CHAPTER XXI.**—The Police Department—The Old Watchmen—Hudson River Force Organized—A Struggle for Supremacy—The Changes Made by Politics—Tenure of Office Act—Reorganization—The Present Force—List of Commissioners, Officials and Appropriations.
- CHAPTER XXII.**—The City School System—The First Attempts at Schools—How they Began in Bergen, Hudson City and Greenville—Growth and Cost—The Present System—Complete List of Officers, Census, Enrollment and Appropriations.
- CHAPTER XXIII.**—City Institutions—City Hall, Post Office, City, Christ and St. Francis Hospitals—Public Library. Home for the Homeless, Children's Home, Home for Aged Women.
- CHAPTER XXIV.**—Banks and Banking—A Brief History of each Institution and the Board of Trade—A Story of Progress.
- CHAPTER XXV.**—The Fourth Regiment—How the Organization was Formed—Who were Concerned in its Creation, and the Men who have Carried on the Work—A Brief Account of its Services, with a Complete List of the Staff and Line from the first Roster to the Present.
- CHAPTER XXVI.**—Early Days of the Jersey City Press—The Pioneers who Fell by the Way.
- CHAPTER XXVII.**—The Leading Social Clubs—New Jersey, Palma, Jersey City, Carteret, Union League and Hudson County Democratic.
- CHAPTER XXVIII.**—The Bench and Bar—Biographical Sketches of Noted Jurists and a Complete List of the Profession in Jersey City.
- CHAPTER XXIX.**—The Medical Profession from the First Practitioner to the Present Time, with a Complete List of all who have Lived in the City from the Beginning.
- CHAPTER XXX.**—The Origin and Growth of the City Churches—How the Leading Organizations were Started and How they Grew.
- CHAPTER XXXI.**—The City of To-day—What Caused its Remarkable Growth—Statistics of its Civic Work and Industries down to Date.
- CHAPTER XXXII.**—The Evening Journal—A Brief History of its Foundation and Progress—The Jersey City Printing Company—The Largest Printing Establishment in the State.
- CHAPTER XXXIII.**—Biographical Sketches of the Men who are Prominent in the City's Affairs To-day.
- CHAPTER XXXIV.**—Some of the Leading Manufacturing Establishments of the City, with an Account of their Formation and Progress.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT—TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS—MASSACRE AT COMMUNIPAW—
SETTLERS DRIVEN TO NEW YORK—FOUNDING THE TOWN OF BERGEN—ORDERS TO FORTIFY THE
SHORE SETTLEMENT—END OF THE DUTCH COLONIAL PERIOD.



S pleasant a land as one need tread upon. In these words Jersey City made its first appearance on the pages of history. They were penned by Henry Hudson, who discovered its wooded hills and undulant marshes under a September sun, 285 years ago. Claims have been made on behalf of other navigators, but none have left indisputable records of prior discovery. They may have seen it as a "far countrie." If they did, theirs was but the beginning of discovery. To Hudson belongs the honor of having made known to the world the finest harbor on the western continent and the broad river which bears his name.

The spoils of a new world had enriched Spain and excited the ambition of every maritime power in Europe during a century preceding Hudson's memorable voyage. Stories of romantic experience and sudden wealth could not be too improbable to find universal credence. Successful voyagers were the lions in every community. The spirit of adventure tempted mariners and merchants in all sea-going nations to try their fortunes in the new world that was growing larger with the knowledge brought from every voyage. The navigators of no nation had made more enterprising nor more successful voyages than those of Holland. Its ships had made the people acquainted with the wealth that flowed from the East Indies, and their enterprise had excited the wrath of Spain, who could brook no rival on the seas. The Spaniards tried to destroy the Dutch East India trade, and their efforts made the Netherland merchants seek a new route to the Indies. When they reached that determination Hudson had achieved fame by two voyages under London patronage in search of the northwest passage. Everybody shared his belief in the existence of this route, and his failures did not shake his faith. He was easily induced to enter the service of the Dutch East India Company to make another attempt to find a route that would not require passing the Spanish coast in voyages to the East Indies. He was put in command of the *Half Moon*, a vessel of about sixty tons burthen, with a crew of twenty men, and sailed from the Texel on April 6, 1609. He did not find the northwest passage, but, after a voyage which added much to his experience, he anchored inside of Sandy Hook on the third of September. He remained there nine days and made the acquaintance of the Indians who lived on the Jersey shore. He found them "civil and kind." He made a survey of the harbor, even to Newark Bay, which bounds Jersey City on the southwest, and on September 12th sailed up to Communipaw. He found an abundance of game, fish and oysters, and the natives supplied him with fruit and vegetables.

He arrived in Holland in the summer of 1610, and his description of the country pleased the merchants so well that they fitted out another vessel and a successful voyage was made. In 1614 the merchants found the trade so profitable that they obtained a monopoly of it from the States General of the United Netherlands. They called the country New Netherlands, and organized as "The United New Netherlands Company." Under their management several trading posts were established, and the Company soon became wealthy. Their charter expired on January 1, 1618, and its renewal was refused. On June 3, 1621, an armed commercial association was formed under the title of the Dutch West India Company. Its charter gave it exclusive jurisdiction over the New Netherlands for twenty-one years.

The government of the company was vested in five chambers. Nineteen delegates from these chambers, with one delegate chosen by the States General formed an executive board, and this board gave to the Amsterdam chamber the management of affairs in New Netherlands, which was created a province in June, 1623. One of the prominent members of the Amsterdam

chamber was Michael Pauw, a burgomaster of Amsterdam and Lord of Achtenhoven, near Utrecht. He was a man of means and enterprise, and made an indelible impress on the history of Jersey City.

The work of the company for the ensuing six years belongs to the history of New York. Its operations were carried on in a more extensive and expensive manner than those of its less pretentious predecessor and were not so successful. The headquarters had been fixed on Manhattan Island, where a fort was built, and the small population depended on trading for a livelihood. The company was not satisfied with what was done, and devised plans to improve the condition of affairs. They reserved the Island of Manhattan, but offered free land elsewhere to immigrants who would cultivate it. They also offered to any member of the company who would plant a colony of not less than fifty adult persons within four years, a section of land with sixteen miles of frontage on navigable water free of charge. With this they gave the title of Patroon, or feudal chief of the territory thus conveyed.

These privileges were restricted to members of the company and claims were located at once by the more enterprising or better informed. Michael Pauw was one of the active members. He chose the west bank of the Hudson for his colony. Before applying for a grant from the company he bought the land from the native owners. His purchase included the hilly island known to the Indians as Aresick and the upland west and north of it known as Ahasimus, with the intervening meadow. He then had the Indian owners join in the deed given by the company and the Governor of the province. This grant bears date of November 22, 1630. It was one of the earliest deeds recorded in New Netherlands, and the first conveyance made in East Jersey. Pauw made an effort to form a colony at Ahasimus. He built a house, cultivated a farm and changed the name of the place to Pavonia, which is supposed to be a Latinized form of his name. He also



JAN DE LACHER'S HOOK.

had a house of some kind built at Aresick, which a short time afterward was occupied by Michael Paulsen, who had charge of the trade with the Indians. He was the first white resident of the so-called island, and the point of land became known as Paulus Hook from his occupancy.

The directors and other members of the company who had failed to secure land and the rights of patroons were jealous of their more enterprising associates, and soon clamored for a reapportionment. Most of those who had secured claims were forced to surrender, but it was only after numerous trials and hearings that Pauw gave up his valuable title. He had failed to found the colony he should have planted on his land, but he stood on his deed, and the company was forced, after four years of litigation, to pay him 26,000 florins for his title. He conveyed to the company in May, 1634.

The company had taken possession over a year before the settlement with Pauw was made and had ordered the construction of two houses in the territory. One was built at Pavonia and the other at Communipaw. Pauw removed Paulsen from his charge, and on June 17, 1634, Jan Evertsen Bout arrived from Holland as superintendent of Pavonia. He chose the house at Communipaw for his home and remained in charge for two years. He was the first white resident of that section. Bout's farm extended from what is now Maple Street, where the Central Railroad round house is located, southerly to a point below the railway to Black Tom Island, in Communipaw Cove. Bout leased the hill at the mouth of Mill Creek to Egbert Woutersen. This hill became known later as Jan de Lacher's Hook. This was a circular hill and section of upland. The name, anglicized, is John the Laughter's Point, and it is supposed to commemorate the jovial disposition of Jan Evertsen Bout. When Pauw was forced to relinquish the powers of a patroon he presented the house to Bout and Bout lived there nine years, after which he moved to Brooklyn and had nothing more to do with the west side of the Hudson River.

In June, 1636, Pauw appointed Cornelis Van Vorst superintendent of his property. Van Vorst chose the house at Pavonia for his residence. The house was destroyed by fire a few days afterwards. It caught from the wadding of a small cannon fired in honor of the Governor of the province, who had been entertained by Van Vorst. The house was rebuilt and occupied by Van Vorst until he died, two years later.

The company's business and the management of the New Netherlands settlement was in a very unsatisfactory condition after the company had secured the lands of the patroons. The income fell off and a great many free traders were doing a profitable trade with the Indians in opposition to the company. Early in 1638 the directors decided to use vigorous means to produce a profit for the company. William Kieft was appointed Governor and reached the port on Manhattan Island in March. He was a miserable apology for an executive head. He ignored the agreement by which Aresick and Paulus Hook were to be reserved for the company. His main object was to secure money to remit to his principals. He sold Paulus Hook to Abraham Isaacs Planck for the ridiculous price of 550 guilders. This deed bears date of May 1, 1638. Planck could not raise all of the money, but gave security to pay within two years. In July of the same year the Communipaw farm was leased to Jan Evertsen Bout for a quarter of the crop, two tuns of strong beer and twelve capons annually. This lease was to run six years.

Kieft made an unwise attempt to levy a tax on the Indians and incurred their ill will. They were already jealous of the up-river Indians, who had secured firearms from the free traders. The company's agents would not sell firearms. There was a constant feud between the Indian tribes, varied by outbreaks of actual warfare. During one of these outbreaks, in February, 1643, the Indians on the west side of the Hudson River were so severely pressed by their hereditary foes, the Mohawks, that they fled through deep snow to take shelter with the Dutch. There were nearly a thousand of them, and they encamped on the upland at the west of Egbert Woutersen's farm, near the present intersection of Pine Street and Johnston Avenue. There they were attacked while asleep on the night of Feb. 25th, and a large number of men, women and children were murdered by Dutch soldiers, acting under the orders of Gov. Kieft. The records show that there were eighty murdered and that the victims were horribly mutilated. It is probable that more were killed and many wounded. This treachery was the cause of an alliance between all the tribes in the vicinity. They made common cause against the whites thereafter. The retaliation began on the morning after the massacre, when Dirck Straatmaker was shot by the Indians in the woods near the scene of the brutal attack. The whites were harassed by the Indians all summer, but the real attack did not begin until the fall of the year.

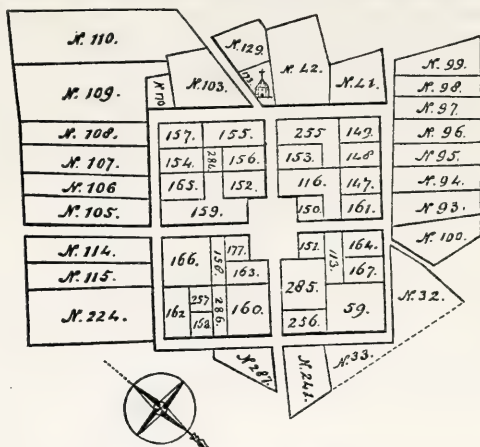
The widow of Cornelis Van Vorst had a family of children and a farm. She had married the company's storekeeper, Jacob Stoffelsen, an uneducated man, but an honest, thrifty manager. They lived near what is now the corner of Fourth and Henderson streets, where the farm mansion, which was built on the site of the old homestead, is still standing, though considerably altered in appearance. The Indians were friendly with Stoffelsen because he never deceived them. In spite of this fact he had obtained from the Governor a guard of four soldiers as a matter of precaution. On October 1st the Indians induced him to go across the river to the fort, and in his absence they killed the soldiers, burned the house and destroyed the crop. When the Indians retreated they took young Ide Van Vorst as a prisoner. He was ransomed a few days later at Tappan. Soon afterward the houses and farms of Jan Evertsen Bout, at Communipaw, Egbert Woutersen's, at Jan de Lacher's Point, and Abraham Isaacs Planck's house, at Paulus Hook, were destroyed by fire. The Indian war continued for a year and a half, when a treaty of peace was signed. Then the owners and tenants returned to the west side of the river. Bout began rebuilding, but sold his land before his house was finished. Michael Jansen bought the northern part for 8,000 florins and Claes Comptah the southern part for 1,144 florins.

Peace, with one or two brief exceptions, continued until the fall of 1655. A score or more of farmers had settled on the west side of the river by that time. The murder of an Indian girl for stealing peaches from a farm near the present site of Trinity Church, in New York, provoked another Indian war. On September 15th a night attack on New Amsterdam by 500 Indians was repulsed. The Indians went back to the west side, and within an hour every house

in Pavonia was in flames. Twenty-eight farms and a number of outlying plantations were destroyed, with their crops and buildings. During three days the Dutch lost 100 in killed, 150 who were carried into captivity and 300 were left homeless. The settlements on the west bank of the river were destroyed and for five years were practically abandoned.

The first to return was Jacob Stoffelsen, who was allowed to rebuild his home in Pavonia in 1656-7 and who remained there at his own risk. In 1658 the Indians made a new deed conveying the territory on the west side of the river to the Dutch. The settlers who had been driven from their houses then petitioned for exemption from taxes for a few years in order to give them an opportunity to reconstruct their farms. The exemption was granted for a period of six years, but they did not take advantage of it for two years. The privilege was hampered with a condition that they should build a village that could be defended against the Indians.

The beauty of the hill country west of Communipaw and the fertility of the soil made many New Netherlanders anxious to secure grants of land there for farming. The authorities were unwilling to authorize isolated farms. The settlers who had returned to their farms along the river had neglected to form villages, and their neglect caused the issue of a decree on February 9, 1660, ordering all farmers to move their houses into groups that could be protected by



BERGEN AND BUYTEN TUYN IN 1660.

fortifications. On the first of March following Tielman Van Vleck petitioned for permission to found a village in the maize land behind Communipaw. This petition was refused. Van Vleck persisted and was again refused on April 12th. On August 16th he tried again and was successful. The conditions of the grant provided that the site of the new village should be selected by the Governor and Council and that it should be a spot which could be easily defended. The land was to be distributed by lot and work on each plot was to be begun within six weeks. Each person securing a lot was to send one man able to bear arms. The houses were to be in a fortified village and the farms were to be outside.

The site was selected within a few days after the grant was made. The path from the shore led to a clearing on which the Indians raised maize. This clearing was at and around what is now the intersection of Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street. A knoll in the woods a short distance north of this maize land was chosen for the new village. It was laid out by Jacques Cortelyou, the Surveyor of New Netherlands, and was called Bergen, meaning a place of safety. A square 800 feet on each side was cleared. Two streets intersected it at right angles and another street extended all the way around it on the outside. A plot in the centre 160 by 220 feet, where the streets crossed, was reserved for public use. A stout palisade was

erected on the exterior line of the outer street, and gates were placed in this at the ends of the cross streets. The village was plotted in four sections, each containing eight building lots. Each settler received one of these house lots and a farm outside of the palisade. The palisade was completed early in 1661 and the village grew rapidly. The lots were all taken and most of them were built upon at once. The houses were built of logs and had roofs thatched with cat-tails from the marshes. In a year the village became of sufficient importance to merit a separate government and a local court, the first in New Jersey. It was organized in September, 1661. The cross streets are still in existence under the names of Academy Street and Bergen Avenue, and the square that formed the centre of the village is now Bergen Square.

On January, 1662, the village council ordained that a public well should be dug in the middle of Bergen Square, and each resident was ordered to appear in person or by substitute to perform the labor required to dig it. The reason given for ordering the well was to prevent the exposure of the settlers in going beyond the palisade to water their cattle. The well was dug and continued in use nearly one hundred and fifty years. It was covered over about the time of the war of 1812, and a liberty pole was planted in it to celebrate the peace proclamation. The pole remained until 1870, when the square was paved and the well filled up. The brick work still remains buried in the ground. In December, 1662, the village officials petitioned the Council of New Netherlands for a minister. A subscription list, signed by twenty-five of the residents, showed that they were willing to contribute 417 guilders for the support of the minister. A log school was built on the northeast corner of the square, and the site has been used for a school ever since. It is now occupied by Public School No. 11. The log school was used for religious purposes on Sundays. The village of Bergen was founded and provided with church and school, court and separate government within two years, showing enterprise and public spirit on the part of the settlers.

The dangers from Indians caused the residents of Bergen to take turns as night-watchmen, and there was much complaint because some residents of New Netherlands had secured lots in the village and did nothing for its general good. An order was issued in November, 1663, directing non-residents to maintain one able-bodied man for each lot on pain of forfeiture of the land.

The residents of Communipaw also had trouble with the Indians, and on September 8, 1660, Cortelyou surveyed a village site on the shore. It was about 200 by 600 feet, and the northerly boundary was where Communipaw Avenue is now. They did not complete the palisade because the Indians for some time confined their attention to pilfering, but early in 1663 two Dutchmen were killed by Indians on the road between Communipaw and Bergen. This led to the appointment, on June 18, 1663, of a commission to complete the fortification.

Thus, there were four settlements within the present limits of Jersey City in the summer of 1663, at the end of nearly fifty years, and of these the Village of Bergen, the most recent, was the strongest and most progressive.

The early settlers were healthy, industrious men and women, endowed with physical courage to face dangers from hostile Indians and moral courage to endure hardship and privation, but they were as a rule uneducated. This fact adds to the labor of all who delve among the records of the pioneers. Their attempts to record the Indian names of the physical features of the land have left a series of names for each point of interest. These names are so diverse in orthography that different places seem to be intended. The poetic and descriptive nomenclature of the Indians has been lost in multisyllabic monstrosities. Another peculiarity due to lack of education is shown in their personal appellations. They ignored their family names. The son of Cornelius Baker, for example, would be christened Michael, but would be known as Michael Cornelissen, that is, Cornelius Baker's son. Cornelius himself might have been the son of a man with another name and become Baker from the fortuitous circumstance that he supplied the staff of life. Many of the settlers were soldiers who had served their time. Their passage in the company's ships and their allotment of land was a reward for faithful service. It is recorded that only three families among the earlier settlers were known by their family names, and the number of cruciform signatures among the early records gives a clue to the great diversity shown in spelling the names of persons and places. The use of the most familiar forms of spelling has been adhered to in this record for convenience.

CHAPTER II.

SEIZURE OF THE SETTLEMENT BY THE ENGLISH—A PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT FORMED—RE-CAPTURE BY THE DUTCH—ANOTHER SURRENDER TO THE ENGLISH—A NEW CHARTER GRANTED BY QUEEN ANNE—CLOSE OF THE SECOND COLONIAL PERIOD.



WHILE the Dutch were forming small settlements around New Amsterdam, the English had founded colonies north and south of them and laid claim to all the intervening territory. New York and New Jersey had been included in several English grants prior to and after the Dutch settlement, but no effort had been made to disturb the Dutch, though the English were well informed of what they were doing.

On March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted to his brother James, Duke of York, all that part of New Netherlands lying east of Delaware Bay. On May 25th following, an expedition sailed from Portsmouth, England, to perfect the Duke's title by subjecting the Dutch to English authority. This expedition was under command of Sir Robert Carre, and his commission was dated April 26, 1664, several months before the time that war was declared by England against Holland. The fleet under Carre's command consisted of four vessels, with a land force of 300 men. Gov. Stuyvesant received information of its coming from Thomas Willet, an Englishman, about six weeks before the arrival of the vessels, and orders were issued to have the colonies put in a state of defence. The people of the village of Bergen had a commission appointed to erect block houses for the protection of their town. The English appeared before they were completed.

The English fleet arrived in the bay on August 16th, and Col. Richard Nicholl, who had command of the land forces, lost no time in summoning Gov. Stuyvesant to surrender. There were a number of letters written on both sides before the end came, but the result was inevitable. Articles of capitulation were signed on August 27th. The terms were quite favorable to the Dutch, and most of the residents of New Netherlands took the oath of allegiance to England.

While this fleet was still at sea, the Duke of York conveyed to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret the tract of land lying between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. In the deed it was ordered that the land should thereafter be known as Nova Cesarea or New Jersey. This was the first time the name was applied to the State. It was given out of compliment to Carteret, who had been Governor of the Isle of Jersey. Under their grant from the Duke, Berkeley and Carteret drew up a constitution for the State and appointed Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, as Governor. He arrived in July, 1665. Col. Nicholl, who had been appointed Governor of New York, acted as Governor of New Jersey also until Gov. Carteret came from England. Under his administration a legislative assembly was convened at Elizabeth on April 10, 1664. Bergen was accorded two members of this assembly. They were Englebert Steenbuysen and Herman Smeeman. This was the first session of the New Jersey Legislature.

Gov. Carteret made his home at Elizabeth, and soon after his arrival issued an order to reorganize the court at Bergen. He appointed Capt. Nicola Varlett as President Judge, with Herman Smeeman and Caspar Steynmets, of Bergen, Elyas Michiels, of Communipaw, and Ide Van Vorst, of Pavonia, as assistants. The commissions bear the date of August 13, 1665. Tielman Van Vleck, the founder of Bergen, was subsequently made clerk of the court.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the inhabitants of Bergen on November 20, 1665. There were thirty-three signers. These did not include the residents of Pavonia, Paulus Hook or Communipaw, although these settlements were under the jurisdiction of the Bergen Court. The court granted the first liquor license on December 14, 1666, and Christian Pietersen was allowed to open an ordinary or victualing house to entertain strangers and to retail all sorts of drink. On April 7, 1668, an election was ordered, and Caspar Steynmets and

Balthazar Bayard were chosen to attend the assembly at Elizabeth to be held on May 25th ensuing.

Gov. Carteret pursued a very liberal policy in dealing with the Indians and purchased from them their rights in the land. He also ordered that all comers were to purchase from the Indians, or if they settled on land already acquired they were to pay the proportionate part of this expense. By this means he made the Indians friendly and put an end to much of the suffering which had been entailed by the cruelty and bad judgment of Gov. Kieft. Gov. Carteret confirmed the Dutch grants and deeds, and on September 20, 1668, granted a new charter to the town of Bergen. It gave religious freedom, provided a court, made provision for church and school, and confirmed all the rights the people had under the Dutch government. The territory included nearly all of Jersey City and Bayonne. Carteret also confirmed Planck's deed for Paulus Hook by patent dated May 12, 1668. The administration of Carteret was fortunate and attracted many immigrants as well as settlers from New England, and he remained governor until his death in 1682.

The war which followed the capture of New Netherlands ended with the treaty of Breda, July 31, 1667, by which each party retained the territory they had taken during the contest. This confirmed the English claim to New Netherlands. In March, 1672, war again broke out between England and the Dutch States, and the Dutch sent a small fleet to harass the English shipping on the American coast. Two Dutch admirals combined their forces in Martinique and sailed for the Chesapeake with five vessels. Their captures increased their fleet to twenty-three vessels and they then decided to retake New York. The fleet anchored in New York Bay on July 29, 1673, and took possession of the city on the next day. On August 12th, the residents of the village of Bergen were summoned to surrender. The Bergen people did not wait long in obeying the order. They surrendered very graciously. On the 18th they sent a list of their most prominent citizens with a request that the authorities of New York might select magistrates from among them. New Amsterdam had been renamed New York during the English occupancy. The Dutch again changed the name to New Orange. The newly appointed magistrates went to New Orange and were sworn in. A military company was also organized and officers appointed. The constant care of the Dutch after they regained the settlement was to prepare for a probable return of the English. The defences of New Orange were strengthened and enlarged, and the residents of the neighboring towns were enrolled in the militia. On December 22, 1673, the military company of Bergen was ordered to repair to New Orange. Compliance with the first order was not enforced, but on Friday, December 29th, the militia was ordered out, and when the Bergen contingent marched away there were but six men left in the town. One-third of the men were furloughed to attend to threshing grain, foddering cattle, and to maintain guard day and night to prevent a surprise which would cut them off from the city. Much preparation was made to defend the town against the English, but no attack was made and all their precautions were useless. The war was closed without becoming visible to the settlers. Peace was declared on February 9, 1674, by the treaty of Westminster. One clause in the treaty restored the country to the English. On November 10th following, the final surrender took place and Dutch rule terminated. The manners and customs, the family names and many Dutch words were so deeply impressed on the settlement that they have not been effaced even at this late date, when the few small farms and broad marshes have become solid cities with a cosmopolitan population larger than that of the Dutchman's mother country.

During the progress of the war Lord Berkeley sold his interest in the province of New Jersey to Edward Billinge, and later Billinge assigned to William Penn, Gawn Laurie and Nicholas Lucas. To remove any cloud from the title which might have come from the Dutch occupation, Charles II. made a second grant to the Duke on June 29, 1674. The Duke then made a new grant to Sir George Carteret of the territory afterwards known as East Jersey. On July 1, 1676, by the "Quintipartite Deed," the State was divided, and Sir George received the eastern portion in severalty. A number of transfers were made in the ownership, the last one being to a company of men who became known as the "Twenty-four Proprietors." The sale to them was confirmed by the Duke on March 14, 1683. In 1680 there were said to be about forty families living in and around Communipaw, five families in Pavonia, about seventy families in and around Bergen, and one house on Paulus Hook.

The government of East Jersey by the Proprietors was unsatisfactory both to the people and the Proprietors. In 1700 the people petitioned King William to take from the Proprietors the powers of Government. On April 17, 1702, Queen Anne accepted the government of the province. In the meantime the population was slowly increasing, and the common lands of the town caused a great deal of trouble. When Bergen was laid out each town lot had an outside farm to go with it. The remainder of the whole tract was common to all the residents, but the title was in the freeholders of Bergen. Land owners encroached on the common land, cut the common timber, refused to maintain the common fences, and in some instances built fences that cut off access to the water front. To remedy these and other evils the people petitioned the Queen for a new charter, and it was granted on January 14, 1714. The main feature of this charter was the power to sell the common land and to protect it. The charter failed to accomplish the object intended. The trouble was not ended until half a century later, when the common land was surveyed and allotted to the freeholders. This was an event of the greatest importance, as it settled the ownership of more than 8,000 acres out of a total of 11,520 that were covered by the grant to the town and freeholders of Bergen. Every foot of land embraced in the grant was surveyed, and a field book made, which remains to this day the basis for land titles in Jersey City.



CHAPTER III.

CONDITION OF PAULUS HOOK AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS BY LORD STIRLING—CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH—INCREASE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—LIGHT HORSE HARRY'S BRILLIANT RE-CAPTURE OF THE FORTS—INCIDENTS OF THE WAR IN THE TOWN AND VICINITY—EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH.



DURING the period between the charter by Queen Anne and the allotment of the common land in March, 1765, there was little of interest in the history of the settlers. They experienced the slow growth of farming communities. Bergen remained as the head of the small settlements that were scattered over what is now the site of the city. The people assembled for worship in the log school house until 1680, when a small octagonal church edifice was built on the corner of what is now Vroom Street and Bergen Avenue. It stood on a knoll in the corner of the graveyard, and its site still remains unbuilt upon, more than two centuries later. At the time that a more pretentious building was erected the site became a part of the graveyard and so it remains. It is now covered with the graves of the old worshippers and their descendants.

Paulus Hook was considered the least valuable section of the future city. It remained in Planck's possession until 1643, when he leased it to Cornelis Arissen. Gov. Carteret confirmed Planck's grant in May, 1668, and his heirs sold it to Cornelis Van Vorst on September 13, 1698. The consideration was £300, and the survey showed that it contained about sixty acres of upland. This upland consisted largely of sand hills and there was but little arable land. What there was formed an outlying field in the Van Vorst farm on the mainland fronting on Harsimus Cove. Settlements had been formed at other points in what is now Hudson County and in Essex, Union and other counties west of Hudson. The other settlements outstripped those on the site of Jersey City, some of them becoming towns of importance like Newark and Elizabeth. The colonies in New England and New York on the north, and Pennsylvania, Virginia and other points on the south, grew rapidly and developed foreign and domestic commerce of importance. The City of New York, with its fine harbor, became a commercial centre, and the travel from points south and west converged at Paulus Hook as a natural point for crossing the Hudson River on the way to New York. This travel made a demand for better ferry facilities. The first ferry was established at Communipaw at the time the village of Bergen was started. William Jansen was the first ferryman, and his landing was at what is now the foot of Communipaw Avenue. Regular boats run by him and his successors made trips three times a week, but the ferry was never satisfactory to the people. A new post route had been established between New York and Philadelphia early in 1764 and a regular ferry was an important part of the plan. Abraham Mesier, who owned a wharf at the foot of Cortlandt Street, in New York, and Michael Cornelissen made arrangements with Cornelis Van Vorst for a landing at Paulus Hook. The ferry was maintained, with varying fortune, by several lessees until the British occupation. The causeway that had been constructed to connect Paulus Hook with the mainland was repaired and made a charge on the ferry. A landing was built at the foot of Grand Street for the two periaugas, which made the trips across the river "as the wind served."

The ferry road followed near the line of Newark Avenue as at present laid out, but from the easterly end of Newark Avenue it extended to a point twenty feet north of York Street and 200 feet west of Washington Street. Thence it deflected to the east, crossing York Street at its intersection with Greene Street, and thence southerly to the ferry at the foot of Grand Street. Van Vorst laid out a small park, semi-circular in shape, at the foot of Grand Street, and the stages passed around it, after landing the passengers, in going back to the stables. Michael Cornelissen built a tavern and stables near the ferry stairs, at what is now the northwest corner of Grand and Hudson streets. The tavern faced the river and the outbuildings

were back of it. There were no other buildings on Paulus Hook at the outbreak of the war. The ferry and tavern being under the same management, the boats were run in such a manner that the passengers from New York always arrived too late to catch the stage which left for the South in the morning. This compelled the travelers to remain over night in the tavern. The ferry became a valuable property almost from the beginning. In 1767 Van Vorst tried to obtain from the council of Proprietors of eastern New Jersey a title to the land under water. In response to his petition a survey was ordered and his offer of £10 per acre was accepted, but the land was not surveyed and he never received a title. In order to increase travel on the ferry a race track was laid out around the sand hills in 1769. The first race was run on it October 9, 1769, and it was used for racing until June 13, 1804, except during the military occupation.

The strategic importance of Paulus Hook was recognized early in the revolutionary contest. When it became known that the British troops were preparing to leave Boston for New York, Lord Stirling, then in command of the American forces in this vicinity, took steps to put Bergen and Paulus Hook in a condition for defence and to maintain communication with the interior. On March 18, 1776, he proposed to make a good road from Paulus Hook ferry to Brown's ferry on the Hackensack at the foot of what is now Mandeville Avenue, and to make another road from Weehawken to Dow's ferry on the Hackensack near the foot of Newark Avenue. The site of the old landing is now owned by the city. It was bought for the shore end of the water mains that cross the Hackensack just north of the Newark Avenue bridge.

Lord Stirling intended to employ the Bergen militia on the works. He also devised works on Paulus Hook and on Bergen Neck to prevent incursions from New York and Staten Island. He made a careful examination of the ground on March 23d and proposed to employ the Bergen, Essex and Middlesex county militia in constructing fortifications, but it was not until the arrival of Gen. Washington that the work was begun. The fortifications were soon completed and were garrisoned by the middle of June. There were three earthworks constructed, two above the ferry and one below it. The central works was known as the round redoubt. The southern works faced Communipaw Cove and the upper ones showed an angle to cover North Point and Harsimus Cove.

On June 29th the advance guard of Admiral Howe's fleet consisting of forty vessels arrived in the lower bay, and by July 1st the fleet of men-of-war and transports numbered 130 sail. The Tories, who had been quiescent on both sides of the river, then hastened to declare themselves for the King, and many who had taken an active part with the patriots forsook their friends to declare allegiance to England. At that time Gen. Hugh Mercer was in command of the American forces on the western side of the Hudson and had his headquarters in Bergen. He placed guards at the Hackensack ferries and erected an earthwork fort on the hill now bounded by Avenues B and C, and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets in Bayonne. He was much annoyed by the Tories. It was said there were only fourteen families living in Bergen from Hoboken to Bergen Point who were pronounced patriots. There were encounters between the patriots and the British at Bergen Point, but there was no attack on Paulus Hook until July 12th in the afternoon, when two men-of-war from the fleet in the bay passed Paulus Hook and gave the fortifications a broadside in passing. They were answered from the fort, but the vessels were not damaged. That same evening Lord Howe sailed up the harbor.

Gen. Mercer had about 8,300 men at points between Amboy and Bergen. Col. Bradley's regiment was in Bergen on August 1st and 400 men were at Paulus Hook. The force at Bergen was known as a Flying Camp, and on August 15th it numbered 400 men. On August 28th Mercer received orders to concentrate his men to reinforce Washington who was engaged with the enemy on Long Island. The British veterans were driving the patriot army before them and help was urgently needed. Mercer put his forces in motion at once and soon had 2,500 men at Paulus Hook and 4,000 in Bergen. The British captured New York City on September 15th, and on the morning of that day two forty-gun and one twenty-gun men-of-war made an attack on Paulus Hook. The raw troops in the earthworks were not prepared for such "a tremendous firing," and Gen. Mercer, in writing to Washington on September 17th, said they had "behaved in a scandalous manner, running off from their posts on the first cannonade from the ships of the enemy." During this action two of the shots took effect on the tavern, then occupied by Verdine Ellsworth.

Col. Durkie remained in command of the patriot force at Paulus Hook for a short time after New York was captured and Gen. Washington visited the post a number of times to reconnoitre while he had his headquarters at Harlem. The British could not allow the fort to remain in American hands, and Gen. Mercer, realizing that fact, had removed the stores and withdrawn the troops except a small guard. On September 23d, in the afternoon, the British fleet began a cannonade on the batteries from the river and half an hour later landed a force from the ships and twenty boat-loads of troops from New York. They achieved a barren victory. They got nothing but the dismantled fort. The Americans retreated to Bergen, with their outpost at Prior's mill, which stood on the hillside just above where Academy Street is now. The British at once began to strengthen the works on Paulus Hook and established a small post on the western edge of the upland near the present corner of Wayne and Monmouth streets. This post was called Fort Putnam, and on one occasion a British sentry was killed there by a shot from Prior's mill. The last remnant of the hill on which the fort stood was removed last year.

On October 4th Washington had his headquarters in Bergen and was beginning his retreat to the other side of the Delaware. He evacuated Bergen on the 5th, carrying away everything in the shape of military stores. Gen. Greene left 168 officers and men to watch the enemy. These men were posted at Bergen and other points on the west side of the Hudson. On November 20th Fort Lee was evacuated, and Bergen was left to the undisputed possession of the British. Col. Abe Van Buskirk, a notorious Tory of Saddle River, was placed in command of Paulus Hook. The fort in Bayonne was also occupied and its name changed to Fort Delancey in honor of a New York Tory. Both places were garrisoned by Tory volunteers. They were very zealous in murdering and robbing their old neighbors. The region now included in Hudson County was raided with great frequency by British and Tory foraging parties, and by Americans bent on reprisals.



PRIOR'S MILL.

The British decided to make Paulus Hook a part of the defences of New York, as well as the gateway to the interior. It was naturally a strong position. Harsimus Cove on the north, the Hudson River on the east, and Communipaw Cove on the south, gave it deep water on three sides. On the west the tide ebbed and flowed over the salt marsh. At ordinary high tide boats could pass over the marsh and even over the road or causeway that connected Paulus Hook with the mainland. An elevated foot path had been made parallel to the road, to allow pedestrians to pass at all conditions of the tide. This was known as Howe's bridge. A tidal creek extended from what is now the corner of Morris and Van Vorst streets to the east side of Warren, thence westerly on the line of York Street to a point near Van Vorst Street, thence northerly until it crossed Newark Avenue. This creek had been enlarged and a ditch cut across from the line of York Street to the centre of the block between Grand and Sussex, 125 feet west of Warren. The ditch and creek were about twenty feet wide and deep enough for ordinary boats to pass. The British cut a ditch from a point on the river near what is now the roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fifty feet west of Greene Street, to the main ditch on the line of Warren Street. A drawbridge was built over this ditch on Newark Avenue, and on the easterly side of the bridge an abatis was built provided with a strong barred gate. This was the only approach by land. A strong line of abatis was built along the westerly side of the upland from Morris Street to Newark Avenue, and easterly to the river bank at Greene and Montgomery streets. Three block houses were built. One on the upland near where Post's building is now on Montgomery Street, one near the corner of what is now Warren and Essex streets, and the third near the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. An oblong earthwork fort crossed Grand Street 100 feet west of Greene Street. This fort had three guns, two twelve-pounders and one eighteen-pounder, and the magazine. Southwest of this, on a hill thirty feet above the present grade on Sussex Street, 100 feet east of Washington, there was a circular redoubt surrounded by an abatis. Along the southerly side of the upland on the line of Essex Street, and

the present site of the sugar house, there was a row of four earthworks to prevent a landing being made from the cove on the south. The water supply was obtained from a spring about midway between Grand and Sussex streets, on the lots now occupied by St. Matthew's and the Dutch Reformed Church buildings. A burying-ground was established on the west side of Washington Street between Sussex and Morris. When Washington Street was graded many bones were dug up. These were collected by Mr. George Dummer, and buried in a hogshead at the intersection of Morris and Washington streets.

A garrison of two hundred men held Paulus Hook, and it was thought to be so secure that they became careless. This carelessness was observed by Capt. Allan McLane, who was in command of a party of observation. He informed Maj. Henry Lee, and suggested an attack on the fort. Maj. Lee, better known as "Light Horse Harry," formed a plan and submitted it to Washington. After its approval Lee made careful arrangements and left Paramus Church with between 400 and 500 men. He left camp at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, August 18, 1779. He marched by way of Weehawken and Hoboken, and thus failed to meet Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk the Tory, who left Paulus Hook by way of Bergen that night at 9 o'clock, with 130 men, to raid the vicinity of Englewood.

The garrison had been reinforced by a captain and forty men from New York to make up for the men taken on the raid. A signal had been agreed upon between Maj. Sutherland, the commandant of the fort, and Gen. Pattison, commanding in New York, by which Sutherland was to fire two cannons and display three lights in case of an attack. Maj. Lee's force moved as rapidly as possible, but it was after 3 o'clock on Thursday morning when they reached Newark Avenue and Grove Street. The tide was rising and would soon overflow the roadway. No time was to be lost. It was nearing half-past three when they reached the corner of Warren Street and Newark Avenue. The guard was either asleep or mistook them for Col. Van Buskirk's men coming back, and it was not until the men plunged into the ditch that their presence or identity was discovered. Then the guards fired and Lee's men, their ammunition destroyed by their ducking, were forced to redoubt. It was not destroyed. Lee's attack was delayed later than he intended, and at 4 o'clock the firing of guns in the British fleet warned him that it was time he was moving. He had made 159 prisoners, and had a dangerous retreat of fourteen miles to make with men exhausted by over sixty-five miles of marching and a sleepless night. They had no ammunition, and were exposed to attack by superior force at many points. His retreat was as successfully made as the attack had been; and his capture of the fort was one of the most brilliant events of the war. He was congratulated on all hands, and received a medal and the thanks of Congress. Washington made an award of \$15,000 to be divided among the men engaged in the affair as a special recognition of their gallantry.



MAJOR LEE.

In December, 1779, Gen. Wayne moved down from Tappan and established his headquarters at Bergen. He remained nearly a month, but merely to maintain a post of observation. The residents of Bergen and vicinity were in the habit of going to New York to sell farm produce and purchase supplies for their families. This fact became known to the Tories, because permits to cross had to be obtained from Col. Van Buskirk, in command of Paulus Hook. The ferryboats had been impressed for military service, and the residents crossed in skiffs from Communipaw. The Tories made a practice of robbing them on their return. This was such a frequent occurrence that the residents arranged a signal to give warning to the people in the skiffs that the Tories were waiting for them. There was a barn on what is now Phillips Street, a short distance below Communipaw Avenue, which had a door divided in two parts, and it could be seen a long distance from the shore. The upper half was left open as a signal of safety. When it was shut the skiffs landed on Ellis Island and remained until the coast was clear.

Among the residents of Bergen who made a practice of going to New York to sell produce

rely on the bayonet. The attack was so impetuous that the garrison was panic stricken. Maj. Sutherland, with twenty-five Hessians, fled to the round redoubt and opened fire on the Americans. This resistance probably determined the hasty retreat. The main magazine was at that time on Washington Street, about 100 feet south of what is now the Morris Canal bridge, and below the round

was Mrs. Tuers, who lived at what is now the corner of Bergen Avenue and Church Street. She, in common with all who went on similar errands, put up at "Black Sam's" hotel in New York. Sam was a patriot, and knew that Mrs. Tuers was reliable. Under a pledge of secrecy he told her that he had heard British officers, who frequented his hotel, talking about a conspiracy in the American camp. When she came home she told her brother, the grandfather of the present Mr. C. C. Van Reipen. He went to Hackensack and told General Wayne, who sent word to Washington. Wayne offered to reward Mr. Van Reipen with money, but the sturdy old patriot refused to accept it, saying: "I do not serve my country for money, but if I am captured I would like Gen. Washington to protect me." That report gave Washington the clue to Benedict Arnold's treachery, which was discovered a few days later. The Tuers mansion was torn down last year to clear the site for the new armory.



SURPRISE OF PAULUS HOOK, AUGUST 19, 1779. (From an old cut.)

The winter of 1779-80 was unusually severe, and the Hudson River was frozen over. Wood became very scarce in New York, and fuel became so dear that the British commandant limited the price that could be charged to four pounds sterling per cord. The Tories organized wood-chopping parties and stole the timber from the west side of the river. They built a block-house at Bergen and Woodlawn avenues and a small earthwork on the east side of Caledonia Park, near Academy Street, to protect themselves while cutting wood. A number of skirmishes occurred between the Americans and the woodchoppers, but none within Jersey City territory.

On August 24, 1780, Gen. Lafayette marched from near Fort Lee to Bergen, which he reached at 1 o'clock in the morning. Col. Stuart's regiment was thrown out as a skirmish line toward Paulus Hook. In the morning the troops were marched to the brow of the hill east of Bergen in full view of the enemy. Their point of observation was on Waldo Avenue between Henry Street and Magnolia Avenue, around a large tree known to the old settlers as the "oude boom," and to the people living here during the first half of this century as "The King of the Woods." The tree was cut down December 20, 1871.



"THE KING OF THE WOODS."

Hartman Van Wagenen's house on Academy Street, west of Bergen Square, and there, late in August, he entertained Gen. Washington. They dined in the orchard back of the house under an apple tree. This tree was blown down in a gale on September 3, 1821. When Lafayette

The sketch given herewith was made by Alexander McLean in 1858, and gives a fair idea of the historic old tree and the appearance of the first roadway graded on the hillside prior to consolidation.

During Lafayette's stay in Bergen he sent infantry as far as Bergen Point on foraging expeditions. He made his headquarters at

visited this country in 1824 he passed through Bergen on Thursday, September 24th, and was met by the entire population at the Five Corners. He was presented with a handsome cane made from the wood of that apple tree. It was mounted with gold and bore this inscription: "Shaded the hero and his friend Washington in 1779; presented by the Corporation of Bergen in 1824." The presentation speech was made by Dominie Cornelison, whose grave is on Vroom Street near Tuers Avenue.

The Tories and patriots continued to forage in the vicinity of Bergen, but the British had no foothold in New Jersey, except Paulus Hook. The block-house at Bull's Ferry, which had been the scene of active skirmishing, was abandoned by the woodchoppers in November, 1780.



THE OLD TUERS HOMESTEAD.

The Tories who had been in it transferred their energies to the Bayonne section. They occupied Fort Delancey and stole a great deal of wood in that section. Garret Vreeland, who owned timber on the land now covered by the New York Bay Cemetery, went to the commissary department and obtained an order to save his standing timber. It was obeyed in the letter, but not in the spirit, for much of the timber was girdled and spoiled.

Fort Delancey was abandoned in September, 1782. The quarters were burned, and on October 5th the Tories and renegades, who had harassed the people for years, were shipped to Nova Scotia. The removal of the Tories put an end to the petty robberies and cowardly murders, but the British troops continued to send foraging expeditions from the fort at Paulus Hook until November 22, 1783, when it, too, was evacuated. Two days later New York was given up by the British and the war was over.

CHAPTER IV.

INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATES OF THE JERSEY COMPANY—PURCHASE OF PAULUS HOOK—
RIVAL TOWNS OF VAN VORST AND HOBOKEN—THE FOUNDERS OF THE FUTURE CITY—THEIR
EFFORTS TO BUILD A CITY—THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT—IT WAS A FAILURE.

FROM the time that Henry Hudson received gifts of fruits and vegetables until the end of the colonial period, nearly two centuries later, the future possibilities of the land on the west side of the river were not recognized. The marshes were looked upon as worthless and the upland was valued only for timber and agriculture. The whole history from 1609 until the revolutionary period might be relegated to the antiquaries so far as it concerns the city that has grown up where Paulusen lived in a log hut and "trafficked with the Indians."

In looking back along the path of time for the germ of the present city, that June day in 1764, when the ferry was established, stands out as the dividing line between the sandhills and the city. No shadow of the coming event was visible to the men who directed those puny ferryboats. They were simply breadwinners, engaged in their daily toil. Their enterprise



PAULUS HOOK AND VAN VORST

had many vicissitudes. It was taxed more than it would bear. It was stamped out under the iron heel of war, and for a quarter of a century had produced but one house in Paulus Hook, but it directed the current of travel. The river checked the current as carbon stays electricity, and in time there were men who saw the light and recognized auroral flashes from beyond the horizon of futurity.

After the war closed the ferry was resumed and the farming days on Paulus Hook came to an end. The resumption of business caused an increase of travel and the number of stage coaches rose to twenty a day arriving and departing from the tavern at the foot of Grand Street, and the rental of the ferry, paid to the city of New York, was \$2,125 per annum. Enterprising men of means were not wanting to embrace the opportunities that were offered.

The land lying east of Bergen Hill, between Hoboken and Communipaw Cove, was divided between the Van Vorst estate, which included Paulus Hook and a large tract forming nearly the northern half of the area known in colonial times as the Duke's Farm. This northern

section had conflicting claimants, but they all combined to sell the land to John B. Coles, of New York. The purchase price was \$34,285.75, out of which the town of Bergen received \$14,285.75 for its title to the land under its original grant, in which this territory was a part of the common land. The deed bears date of Feb. 4, 1804, thus making Coles the pioneer in the new life that was then beginning to appear. Coles was a public-spirited man of large means. He was born on Long Island Dec. 31, 1760, and was in his forty-fourth year when he engaged in this enterprise. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Underhill, Sept. 22, 1781. He remained a resident of New York, where he was a prominent flour merchant, and lived on State Street. He was an alderman from the first ward eight years and served as a State senator. He died Jan. 2, 1827, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.

Coles had his purchase surveyed and laid out in city blocks, with streets at right angles. There were 294 blocks, all but four of which contained thirty-two lots, each twenty-five by one hundred feet.

While Coles had been treating with the numerous interests concerned in the West India Company's or



J. B. Coles

Duke's farm, Anthony Dey, a successful young lawyer of New York, had been negotiating with Cornelius Van Vorst for the purchase of Paulus Hook and its ferry privilege. He did not succeed in buying the land, but he secured an agreement, on February 22, 1804, by which he was to get possession of the land and ferry for a perpetual annuity of six thousand Spanish milled dollars. This lease was to be secured by an irredeemable mortgage. Thus within eighteen days of each other two movements were begun which had important bearings on the history of



Nicola Varlett

the future city. The activity of these progressive men stimulated John Stevens, of Hoboken, to an active rivalry which bred competition that still remains as a legacy long after its originators have joined the silent majority. Hoboken was part of the territory secured from the West India Company by Pauw, and it passed into the Company's hands when Pauw surrendered his land and his title of Patroon. Hendrick



Jacob Radcliff

Cornelissen Van Vorst, eldest son of Pauw's Commissary at Harsimus, occupied it under a lease until his death in 1639. In 1640 it was leased to Aert Teunissen Van Putten for twelve years, but Van Putten was killed and the farm and brewery which he had built were destroyed by the Indians in 1643. The next owner was Nicola Varlett. His widow married Nicholas Bayard, a man of means, who built a mansion on Castle Point. It remained in that family's possession until 1784. William Bayard, the owner of that time, was a pronounced patriot at the beginning

of the troubles with England, but became scared when the British occupied New York. He was as active as a Tory as he had previously been as a patriot. His estate was confiscated by the government and sold, on March 16, 1784, to John Stevens. He made no effort to found a city on his purchase until attention was attracted to the two settlements south of him. The newspapers of the day spoke very favorably of the plans to found towns on the west side of the river, and Stevens evidently resolved to benefit by the work done by his neighbors. Each settlement had ferry privileges, and each apparently had an even start. Stevens made more haste than the others, and he offered lots for sale at auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, on March 20, 1804. He got ahead of his competitors at that time, but his haste did not avail. The efforts put forth simultaneously for the three embryo towns served to enlighten everybody in relation to what was going on and the possibilities of the future for the west side of the Hudson. The efforts of Dey and Coles were carried on in a friendly spirit, and their sections rapidly distanced the colonial settlements at Bergen and other points in the county. Paulus Hook took the lead in this progressive movement and became the point to which the others gravitated. Thus the history of the Dey purchase became the history of the city.

The men who took an active part in founding the city were Van Vorst, who owned the land when the idea was put in a tangible form; Anthony Dey, who negotiated the transfer, and Richard Varick and Jacob Radcliffe, who were jointly interested with Dey in the enterprise. Their position and character, as well as their part as founders of the city, makes them worthy of special mention.

Cornelius Van Vorst was born in the Van Vorst homestead on Henderson Street. He was of the fifth generation in descent from the Cornelis Van Vorst who was a superintendent for the Dutch West India Company, and in the fourth from the Ide Van Vorst who was captured by the Indians and ransomed at Tappan in 1643, the first boy born and married in New Netherlands. Cornelius was born November 25, 1728. He was known as "Faddy," and was at the time the revolutionary war broke out reputed to be the wealthiest man in the county.



VAN VORST HOMESTEAD.

He was 36 years old when he established the ferry from Paulus Hook. He was fond of fun and good horses and a practical joker. He took strong ground against the stamp act and other impositions which led to the war. At a meeting held in Hackensack, June 25, 1774, he was appointed to correspond with the other counties to arrange for an election of delegates to a Congress of Delegates of the American Colonies. On June 29th he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Bergen battalion by the Provincial Congress. When the British took Paulus Hook, his house fronting on Harsimus Cove was taken possession of by cavalry officers, and he and his family forced to live in the kitchen. A part of that kitchen is still standing and forms part of the house at the corner of Fourth and Henderson streets. Cornelius died September 30, 1818. His descendants still reside in this city.

Anthony Dey was born in Preakness in 1776. He was descended from Theunis Dey who owned a farm fronting 300 feet on Broadway and 800 feet on the Hudson River. His lane is now Dey Street, New York. His son, Dirck Dey, bought a farm of 800 acres at Singack, Bergen County. Dirck's son Theunis built a stone mansion at Preakness which was twice used as headquarters by Washington, and is still standing. Theunis became colonel of the Bergen county militia. Richard, his son, was major in the same regiment. Anthony, his son born in the family mansion, was graduated at Columbia College, studied law with Col. Varick, his uncle by marriage, and was a successful lawyer. He was twenty-eight years old when he became one of the founders of Jersey City. At one time he owned much of the Hackensack meadow and all of the site of Harrison township opposite Newark. He was many years a director of the New Jersey Railroad Company. He died in 1859, in his eighty-third year, leaving one son, James R., who also left one son, Richard Varick Dey, now a resident of Pasadena, California.

Jacob Radcliffe was born at Rhinebeck, April 20, 1764, graduated at Princeton, 1783, studied law with Atty.-Gen. Egbert Benson of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He was a member of the New York Assembly, 1794-95; assistant attorney-general, 1796; justice Supreme Court, 1798 to 1804, when he resigned. He was twice mayor of New York, 1810-15, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1821. He died on May 30, 1841.

Richard Varick was born in Hackensack in 1753, admitted to the bar in 1774, and appointed military secretary-general in June, 1775, with the rank of captain. In February, 1776, Congress appointed him deputy-commander-general of Musters for the Northern army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was present at the battle of Stillwater and Saratoga. After Burgoyne's surrender Varick became aid-de-camp to Arnold at West Point. Soon after Arnold's treason Varick became a member of Washington's military family, serving as military secretary. After the British evacuated New York, Varick was appointed recorder of the city and held the office until 1778. The following year he became attorney-

general of New York State. He was subsequently for twelve years mayor of New York, and was president of the Cincinnati for nearly thirty years. He died in Jersey City, July 30, 1831, and has numerous descendants still residents of the city he helped to found.

Thus it will be seen that the founders of the city were men of mark in their time and worthy to be held in remembrance.

The location of the marsh and upland as shown in this map is nearly correct. There were but two dwellings on Paulus Hook when the new city was projected. They were



both small buildings. One was the tavern then occupied by Maj. David Hunt, and two large stables connected with it, and the other was a small shanty erected by John Murphy, the first Irishman who lived in the city. He kept an eating-house, and his sign was odd enough to attract attention. It was inscribed: "Oygh-stors for Sale Hear." His wife aided him in providing cheaper meals than could be obtained at the tavern. Besides these buildings and the ferry house there was a small store near the ferry, three small stables adjoining it on the south side of the street,

a shed south of the stables, and a hay scale. These sheds and stables had been built by Maj. Hunt, and in the sale were valued at \$800, which Dey agreed to pay. The whole number of persons living on Paulus Hook numbered fifteen including boatmen. Maj. Hunt had a lease of the ferry from Van Vorst which would not expire until May 1, 1805. He surrendered the lease to Dey for \$600, reserving the right of ferry and the privilege of three days' horse racing on the course during the following month of May. Dey also agreed to keep in order the causeway over the meadow between Paulus Hook and the mainland. This burden was obligatory on the owner of the ferry by an act of the legislature passed September 12, 1766. He also agreed to pay \$600.77, being half the amount that Maj. Hunt spent in building a new wharf and stairs at the ferry in 1802. Dey had agreed to interest Hunt in twenty shares of the stock of the new company that was to be organized and to lease to him two lots on Grand Street extending through to York Street. Hunt agreed to build a stone or brick building on these lots from plans to be furnished by Dey. Hunt also stipulated that he was to have a lease of the ferry for two years after May 1, 1805, at an annual rental of \$1,500.

These preliminaries being settled, Van Vorst conveyed to Dey on March 26, 1804. The original agreement was to convey the land with the creek and ditch for a boundary, but for convenience the western boundary was made a straight line. The description in the deed was:

"Bounded on the east by Hudson's River; on the north by said river, or the bay commonly called Harsimus Bay; on the south by the said river or the bay commonly called Communipaw Bay; and on the west by a line drawn from a stake standing on the west side of the small creek on the southwest side of the said tract (from which stake the flagstaff on Ellis Island bears south one degree, twenty minutes east; and from which the chimney of the house of Stephen Vreeland on Kaywan bears south fifty-six degrees, ten minutes west; and from which the steeple of the Bergen Church bears north fifty degrees, twenty minutes west); north twenty-six degrees, thirty minutes east to Harsimus Bay aforesaid, together with the right of ferry from the said tract or parcel of land across Hudson's River and elsewhere, and the right and title of the said Cornelius Van Vorst under the water of Hudson's River and the bays aforesaid opposite the said premises as far as his right to the same extends."

These bounds include 117 acres and 68-100 of an acre. So far as appears on the records Dey had become the sole owner of the lands and hereditaments. It was known that he had associated with him not only the two who became prominent as the founders, but a number of other well-known men whose character and wealth were a guarantee of success.

The efforts being made by Stevens and Coles to force their lots on the market evidently caused Dey and his associates to put the Paulus Hook property before the people at once. On April 12, 1804, before anything was done on the land or the company organized, the sale was ordered. The advertisement set forth the scheme very fully. It said:

"The proprietors of Powles Hook have lately completed their purchase, and agreed with Mr. Hunt, the present occupant, to deliver the possession of the premises to them (except the ferry buildings now occupied by him), and they give notice that they will commence the sale of lots at Powles Hook at public vendue on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, at Powles Hook, and on the succeeding day at the Tontine Coffee House in the City of New York. The sales will commence at 12 o'clock, at noon, each day. A map of the whole ground will be exhibited, and the conditions of sale made known by the 1st day of May next, at the office of Mr. Dey, No. 19 Pine Street, in the City of New York, and also on the days of sale.

"An accurate survey of the premises is now making, which will include the extent of the grounds both at low and high water mark, and the soundings in the river to the depth of sixteen feet at low water, for the purpose of building docks or wharves at proper distances in the channel, which closely approaches the shore along the whole front upon the river.

"The different elevations of the grounds will also be accurately taken, in order to ascertain a proper height for the central streets, from which the most advantageous descent will be given in every direction to the water. It is proper to notice that the whole premises will be surrounded by the waters of the Hudson. The tide at present, unless obstructed, flows through a small ditch in the rear, which extends from the North to the South Bay. A straight canal, along the line by which the proprietors are bounded on the west is proposed to be opened, of sufficient depth and dimensions for the passage of flat-bottomed boats, by which the whole tract will be insulated, and possess the benefits of navigation on every side. The natural shape of the grounds, connected with these and other advantages, will also furnish a fair opportunity to determine by experiment how far local situation, with the aid of proper regulations, will tend to protect the health of its inhabitants. This is an object which shall receive an early and strict attention.

"It has probably been already understood that the proprietors could not effect the purchase on any other terms than that of a perpetual annuity to the former owner, commencing from and after the first day of May, 1805, which is chargeable on the premises, and they are aware that without explanation this might be considered as an objection in the minds of scrupulous individuals. On this subject the fullest satisfaction will be given. An ample provision will be made by the institution of a fund to be vested in trustees, equivalent in its annual product to the amount of the annuity, which shall be solely appropriated to that object until the right can be extinguished. In addition to this fund a small ground rent will be reserved, which alone, in the aggregate, will be equal to this annuity, and will also be pledged for its payment. The manner of providing this fund, and of pledging the ground rent as an additional security will also be shown on the first day of May next, at the office of Mr. Dey. The gentlemen already associated with the proprietors, and interested in the purchase in this State and in the State of New Jersey, are numerous and respectable, both in property and in character, and are

determined to enter into the most effectual arrangements for this purpose, and if it shall be deemed expedient they have no doubt that legislative aid will be afforded. The contract for the purchase of Powles Hook was made a few days before the Legislature of New Jersey, at their last session, adjourned. An application for a partial incorporation, with powers adequate to this object as well as to the purpose of local regulation and police was then made, but the legislature having resolved to adjourn there was no time to act upon it with effect. Sensible, however, of the importance of promoting the establishment at Powles Hook, the committee to whom the petition on this subject was referred in the Honorable the Assembly of that State made the following report, which was adopted by the House:

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

"February 29, 1804.

"The committee to whom was referred the petition from a number of inhabitants of the States of New York and New Jersey, praying an act of incorporation to assist them in erecting a city at Powles Hook, report :

"That your committee having gone into a considerable investigation of the subject submitted to their consideration, are of the opinion that this State would derive important advantages from the establishment contemplated by the petitioners, at the same time considering it a matter which ought to be thoroughly investigated; knowing the situation of the legislature at a very late hour of the session, and conceiving no serious inconvenience can arise from a few months' delay, are of the opinion the petitioners ought to have leave to present a bill, agreeably to their request, on the first Monday of the next sitting of the Legislature."

"From these proceedings and the obvious advantages which in a public view must attend the success of the establishment at Powles Hook, there can be no doubt but it will receive the patronage of that State. The people of New Jersey cannot be insensible to their interest on this occasion, and there is reason to believe that they are fully impressed with the importance of the object. The natural advantages of the place, its healthy situation, the hope of protecting it, by immediate regulations for that purpose, against the dreadful scourge which has so long afflicted some of our principal cities, its vicinity to this City, and to the ocean, the benefits of an easy and free navigation, the patronage of the State to which it belongs, the expectation of its being soon made a port of entry, and its claims to the privileges of other commercial establishments, are considerations which must readily occur to every reflecting mind and afford sufficient inducements to men of capital and enterprise to secure to themselves a portion of the advantages which it promises."

The map was not ready at the time of the sale, and for that reason and on account of bad weather the sale was postponed. On May 16, 1804, Joseph F. Mangin completed the map of Paulus Hook, and it was hung up in the Tontine Coffee House in New York. The sale still hung fire and was adjourned until June 12th, 13th and 14th.

The streets were laid out at right angles and 1,344 lots were laid down on the map. The north end of the tract was two blocks wide from east to west, and the south end was four blocks wide. The eastern boundary was Hudson Street, which was laid in the water except a small piece of upland which extended outward at Morris Street, and was subsequently occupied by the Fairbanks scale works. The building was destroyed by fire on June 18, 1880.

The southern boundary was South Street, subsequently called Mason Street, which was vacated by the city a few years ago. The northerly boundary was Harsimus, now First Street. The upland was nearly circular, and its greatest length was from 100 feet north of Montgomery Street to 175 feet south of Essex Street. More than half of the land was marsh and land under water. The westerly boundary was a line drawn from the east side of South Street to a point near the corner of First and Washington streets.

Dey and his associates intended that the western boundary of the coming city should front on a tide water canal. Their plan contemplated the formation of an island bordered by piers and docks and surrounded by navigable water. Their successors committed an unpardonable blunder in changing the plan. Through this change the city has lost commercial prestige, and has had an expensive annoyance entailed on it by the sewage problem involved in destroying natural drainage. A similar and more inexcusable blunder was committed at a later date when Mill Creek was filled in, as will appear later.

CHAPTER V.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE LITTLE CITY—THE ASSOCIATES' MORTGAGE AND THE DISPUTED WATER FRONT—THE CITY GETS ITS NAME AND A MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—SLOW GROWTH UNDER THE SELECTMEN—FULTON'S FIRST STEAMBOAT BUILT.



HE men who conceived the idea of founding the city had unlimited confidence in their enterprise, and left nothing undone that was within their power to add to the probability of ultimate success. They recognized the fact that they would need all the assistance that could be obtained, and the most available plan for securing it was to organize a corporation. Among the preliminary steps to accomplish this, and still retain what was looked upon as the most valuable part of their purchase, Dey conveyed to Abraham Varick the tract as he bought it from Van Vorst. This was on April 18, 1804. The next day Abraham conveyed to Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliffe and Anthony Dey the two blocks on Hudson Street between York and Grand streets, containing sixty-four lots, and the wharves, and the riparian right from high to low water mark along four hundred and eighty feet of frontage, with the exclusive right of ferry from every part of Paulus Hook. On April 20th, Abraham conveyed the remainder of Paulus Hook to Varick, Radcliffe and Dey as co-tenants. The description in the Van Vorst deed was used, except the reservation of the two blocks, the water front and ferry privilege.

Two problems were presented to the proprietors at the very outset of their enterprise, and their friends north of them probably aided in presenting them. The first was the difficulty of giving title to the purchasers of lots, and the other was the alleged jurisdiction of New York to high water mark on the Jersey side of the river. These problems had caused a postponement of the auction sale to May 15th, and again to the middle of June and later.

The Van Vorst mortgage was a lien on all the place, and the new proprietors agreed to enter into a covenant with all who would purchase lots that they would sell as many lots, charging each lot sold with such an annual rent, less than its annual value, as would produce, in the aggregate, the annual sum of eight thousand dollars, and that so much of the fund as might be necessary should be applied yearly to the payment of the Van Vorst annuity, the surplus to be divided among the proprietors, and when the annuity should be extinguished the whole of the annual sum was to go to the proprietors. They also agreed to unite with the purchasers in applying for the incorporation of trustees in whom the money pledged for the discharge of the annuity should be vested. They had been unable to induce Van Vorst to accept any equivalent for the annuity, and they were forced to offer peculiar deeds with this covenant in them. This made investors wary of purchasing.

A more serious obstacle was offered by the claim from beyond the river that the Corporation of New York owned the land under water up to low water mark on the Jersey shore. This claim, if allowed, would have prevented the proprietors from reaching deep water, and would have been fatal to the new enterprise. The proprietors were all lawyers and had examined into the question of jurisdiction. They held that the extension of territory caused by wharfing would be under New Jersey jurisdiction. They said, the river is a public highway, and therefore they had a right to reach it from their land for the purpose of navigation. In any event, they claimed that Congress had a right to make the new city a port of entry, and thus give it jurisdiction. The questions involved were submitted to their counsel, Alexander Hamilton and Joseph Ogden Hoffman, and they gave a guarded answer, in which they said New York had no property right of soil or title to the land under water at Paulus Hook.

This opinion was published in advertisements of the proposed sale and the New York Common Council at once took steps to prevent an infringement of its alleged rights. The City Counsel, on May 19, 1804, in reply to questions submitted by the Common Council, announced

that the City of New York had no title to the land under water at Paulus Hook, but claimed that the land belonged to the State of New York. He also claimed a right for the city of jurisdiction to low water mark, and that an attempt to erect a wharf in Paulus Hook would be an infringement of New York City's jurisdictional rights. Other counsel consulted agreed that the land belonged to the State of New York and the jurisdiction to the City of New York. Acting under this advice the Corporation of New York gave notice that any encroachment made at Paulus Hook without its permission would be at the peril of the persons concerned. This apparently put an end to the efforts to sell lots by auction. The men engaged in the enterprise were not going to be daunted by such opposition. Having failed by direct means to prevent the claim of New York from becoming effective, they adopted a more conciliatory plan, and on June 26, 1804, induced the Common Council to pass resolutions promising every facility to make improvements at Paulus Hook. The boundary dispute was not settled until eighty-five years later, and the early proprietors were hampered by the uncertainty engendered by New York pretensions. They had confidence in their claim to ownership, but could not inspire purchasers with similar confidence.

The proprietors had made contracts on May 20th for the erection of two wharves to be extended out to twelve feet of water at low tide, and had employed a number of cartmen and laborers to begin grading. It was their intention to use the sand hills to fill in the marsh land. This work was carried on slowly during the summer more for the effect it might have on the intended auction sale than for actual gradings. The obstacles prevented the sale from taking place and only seven persons had agreed to buy lots. These were all on Morris and Montgomery streets. The Morris Street lots on the Schedule were: Nos. 34 and 36, to John B. Coles for \$450; No. 25, to Phillip D. Keteltas for \$230; No. 40, to Adam Hurd for \$250, and No. 42, to Joseph Lyon for \$250. The Montgomery Street lots were: No. 30, to Robert Allison and James Morton for \$200, and No. 48, to James Abeel for \$250. Each was subject to a ground rent of \$12.

The title to the land still remained in the three purchasers, who were known as the proprietors. There were others interested with them in the enterprise, who became known in the preliminary legal proceedings as the associates of the proprietors, a name which subsequently suggested the title of the new company. The proprietors and their associates had agreed to form a corporation with 1,000 shares of \$100 each, and they had agreed to take varying numbers of shares when the company should be organized. Articles of association were prepared on October 11, 1804, in which the income of the ferry was pledged for the payment of the Van Vorst annuity, and such lots as were marked on the map to be charged with the payment were to be sold subject to the rent charge to make up the fund of \$800. The surplus was to be divided among the members of the association in proportion to the number of shares held. The lots marked on the map as subject to rent were: forty on Hudson at \$20 each, sixty-four on Grand Street at \$15 each, eighty-eight on Washington Street at \$15 each, 268 on cross streets at \$12 each, 140 lots between Warren and Washington and Mercer and Bergen at \$10 each and sixty lots west of Warren Street at \$6 each. This rent on 660 lots, it was thought, would produce \$8,056 and leave 684 lots to be sold free of the incumbrance.

In accordance with the articles of association Alexander Hamilton drew a bill to incorporate the Associates of the Jersey Company, and it was passed by the New Jersey Legislature on Nov. 10, 1804. This act conferred extensive rights and powers on the company and was a perpetual charter. The company was allowed to hold the land bought from Van Vorst, with power to lay out streets, to establish grades, to build and regulate docks, piers, wharves and warehouses and to make such rules and by-laws as should appear proper and not inconsistent with the constitution. They were authorized to enforce the rules and to recover penalties not exceeding twenty-five dollars, which was to be sued for and recovered for their own benefit. They were authorized to extend their piers as far into the river or bays as was necessary for the improvement of their property. The land under water was given to them without limit so far as their purchase extended.

The first election under the act was held Dec. 10, 1804. The list of shareowners were: Richard Varick, 100 shares; Jacob Radcliffe, 100; Anthony Dey, 100; Joseph Bloomfield, 20; J. W. Cummings, 50; William Halsey, 50; Alexander C. McWhorter, 30; Elisha Boudinot, 15; Samuel Boyd, 20; Archibald Gracie, 40; John B. Coles, 20; James Thompson, 20; David B.

Ogden, 20; John Wells, 30; John Radcliffe, 20; J. Rhea, 20; David Hunt, 20; Joseph Lyon, 20; David Dunham, 20; Abraham Varick, 20; Peter W. Radcliffe, 40; Samuel Hays, Jr., 5; William S. Pennington, 20; L. Panbell, 20; William W. Woolsey, 40; Aaron Ogden, 25; Wm. Radcliffe, Jr., 20; Samuel Pennington, 5; John A. Devenport, 20; Isaac H. Williamsen, 5; Amasa Jackson, 5; John Ward, 10, and Isaac Kibbe, 5, making 975 shares. There were but 750 shares voted on, and the trustees chosen were: Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliffe, W. W. Woolsey, James Thompson, David B. Ogden, William Halsey, A. C. McWhorter, W. S. Pennington and I. H. Williamson. Richard Varick was elected president and D. B. Ogden secretary. These nine trustees had power to manage the affairs of the company and to appoint all necessary officers. They formed the first municipal organization at Paulus Hook. The company became known as the Associates, a name which clings even now when their acts or their successors are mentioned. They were very anxious to attract residents and manufactures. They made special terms with Robert Fulton to establish his shipyard in the new town. They sold a block of ground to him at \$1,000 and allowed five years' time on the purchase money, without interest. It was on this land that Fulton built his first machinery for propelling a vessel by steam. His deed was dated Nov. 3, 1804. The foundry was on the corner of Green and Morgan streets and the dry dock was in front of it. Fulton continued to manage it until he died, on Feb. 24, 1815.

But little work in opening streets was done during the first year, but on May 4, 1805, the grade was established for the east side of Hudson Street and the south side of South Street at four feet above ordinary high tide. The centre of Grand and Washington streets was fixed at twenty-six feet above tide. From this corner, the most elevated in town, there was to be a regular descent in all directions. This provided drainage, and the gutters were hollows in the middle of the streets. Offers were made to induce the Associates to build, and they were tendered lots free of charge, except the ground rent, if they would erect buildings on them worth \$1,000 or more. If two buildings or a single building worth \$2,000 was built the owner was to receive two lots on the same terms. Any purchaser who would erect a building worth \$500 was to have five per cent. deducted from the price of the lot. William Halsey was the first Associate to accept the trustees' offer. He located lots 6 and 8 Essex Street and 5 and 7 Morris Street, paid the ground rent and surveyor's fees, and proposed to build two houses costing not less than \$3,000, to be completed on May 1, 1806. The number of stages arriving and leaving the ferry at this time can only be guessed by the statements made in the newspapers of the day. Twenty daily lines were advertised, and there were irregular stages besides the daily lines. "From almost every direction in the interior of the State stage lines were organized, and all sorts of vehicles started toward Paulus Hook to accommodate the public." Men of means who had business drove to the ferry and left horses and carriages in the tavern stables. Farmers came with loaded wagons, and their produce was put on the ferryboats, leaving the teams until their return. When horses and vehicles were taken across the ferry they were hoisted on board the sailboats, and the ferriage was more expensive than stabling. The passengers arranged a system of signals by which the hostler at the tavern knew who were coming on the boats and got their teams ready. The time occupied in crossing varied from half an hour to two or three hours, and delays after landing were unpopular.

After Maj. Hunt gave up his lease, Dey leased the ferry and tavern to Joseph Lyon, of Elizabethtown. He had the ferry landing and stairs moved to a point about midway between Grand and York streets, so that the passengers could signal the hostler more conveniently. The equipment of the ferry at that time was two rowboats and two sailboats of the kind known as periaegers. This name had drifted into Dutch use from the Spanish *piragua*, or *piragua*. They were open boats with two masts, but no bowsprit. The sails had gaffs, but no booms.

This travel made it probable that a better tavern would be profitable, and the Associates took measures to have one built. The new building was erected in 1805 and was a brick structure which is still standing on Grand Street near Hudson. It was occupied by Lyon and was subsequently known as the Hudson House. It is now a part of the Colgate soap works. The same year the Jersey Bank was organized through the efforts of the Newark Associates. It was a branch of the Newark Bank and Insurance Company. The bank building was erected during the summer of 1805 on the southwest corner of Greene and Grand streets. The bank came to grief by attempting to evade a State tax in 1810 and was closed up by the sheriff in February of the following year. The directors got a charter in New York and organized there

as the Union Bank of 17 Wall Street, on April 11, 1811. The old bank building still remains and is the club house of the New Jersey Club to-day. The Associates were active in devising plans for the advancement of their little city and made many efforts to increase its business. John Stevens had incorporated a company to build a road to Hackensack to divert travel to his ferry at Hoboken and had improved the road from Five Corners to Hoboken to catch the travel from Bergen and Dow's ferry and the Belleville turnpike.

The Associates, recognizing the injury this would do to their ferry, aided in forming the Newark Turnpike Company. This company was incorporated December 1, 1804, and completed the road now known as Newark Avenue from Warren Street to the Hackensack River during 1805. John B. Coles had a clause inserted in the charter requiring the company to make their road conform to the street lines laid down on his map, but the company ignored this provision and built their road nearly on a straight line from the old causeway to the hill, and thus formed the diagonal blocks which have since disfigured a large section of the city. The Associates ordered 600 trees to be planted along the streets that were laid out at Paulus Hook, and in order to secure variety selected a number of Lombardy poplar trees, then looked upon as rare and ornamental. These trees were introduced into the country by Andre Michaux, a French botanist, who was authorized to establish a botanical garden near Bergen. He came to this country in 1786 and bore letters to Washington written at Vienna by La Fayette. Michaux brought Paul Saunier, his gardener, with him and the legislature granted permission to him as an alien to take title to 200 acres of land. The land is now included in the Macpelah Cemetery. This nursery was known as the "Frenchman's Garden," and from it the Lombardy poplars were spread all over the country.



OLD TAVERN AT FOOT OF HOBOKEN AVENUE HILL.
(From a sketch by A. McLean, made in 1857.)

The Associates retained the first award under this rule. He dug a well at the lower end of Sussex Street, five feet wide and seventeen feet deep. He received \$17 from the Associates as their contribution.

The increase during the ensuing ten years was not very encouraging. The Associates had built several modest little piers. They had partly graded several streets and had extended a retaining wall along the east side of Hudson Street from Grand to Essex, which served as a wharf for light draft vessels. These improvements involved expense, and the income was inadequate to meet it. Comparatively few investments were made by residents. The most notable were the erection of a distillery, a saw mill and a grist mill. The distillery was on the corner of Hudson and Essex streets, and was owned by John B. Murray. He did a large business and maintained a swill dairy. His output in 1829, when he was complained of for maintaining a nuisance, was 365,000 gallons annually. The saw mill was on four lots at North Point near the foot of First Street. It was built by Adam Bell and had steam power.

The grist mill was near the corner of Greene and Montgomery streets. It was a landmark for many years and is worthy of special mention. This mill was an octagonal stone tower seven stories high, and its motive power was a windmill. It was situated seventy-five feet north of Montgomery Street and fifty feet east of Greene Street, on a pier about 100 feet in length. It was built by Isaac Edge, and was a duplicate of a mill in Dorsetshire, England, owned by Mr. Edge's father.

It was erected in 1815, and stood until 1839, when the track of the New Jersey Railroad was changed from the south side of Montgomery Street to the north. Then the mill was taken down and removed to Town Harbor, Long Island. From there it was taken to the town of

served land for a shipyard, for churches, a school and a public market. In order to encourage purchasers to provide water, the Associates in 1807 decided to allow a bounty of \$1.00 a foot toward the cost of wells. The only condition made was that the well should be five feet in the clear and have a pump with a brass chamber.

Amasa Jackson ob-

Southold, where it was destroyed by fire on June 25, 1870. The brown stone wall of the old pier was buried in grading the railroad track. A portion of it was uncovered by workmen who drove piles in 1890 for the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In connection with the grist mill, Mr. Edge established a bakery on the southwest corner of York and Greene streets, and supplied the residents with bread, besides doing a business with the shipping. It was burned down in 1811, but he rebuilt it, and the building is still standing.

On August 10, 1816, Col. Richard Varick bought the lots now known as 46, 48 and 50 Essex Street, which then fronted on the bay, and on them he built a double brick house, the first on that street. That section was known as Prospect Point, because of the view of the bay that it afforded. It had a grassy bank, shaded with trees, and annoyance. New York was still so small that possible rivalry on the Jersey side of the river was looked upon as dangerous. The income from the ferry had not proved of value to the



THE MILL.

The Associates were very much discouraged as time rolled on and assessments were made instead of declaring dividends. They had the little city made a port of delivery in 1806. It was then a part of the district of Perth Amboy, but that did not save them from New York shareowners. The Hoboken ferry divided the business and neither of them were profitable. In 1809 several of the Associates were convinced that a steamboat such as Fulton offered to build would be profitable. They subscribed \$50,000 to form a company, but they had a shoal of opponents in New York.



FULTON'S BOAT ON THE PAULUS HOOK FERRY.

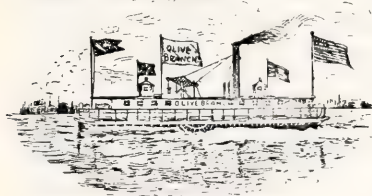
They did not get a lease until March, 1811. They incorporated on February 7, 1818, as the York and Jersey Steam Boat Ferry Company. Their first boat was not built until 1812. It was called the Jersey, and was a double-ender. Regular trips were begun on Friday, July 17, 1812. The ferry company celebrated this event by giving a free sail and a dinner to the Mayor



FULTON FERRYBOAT, 1827.

and Common Council of New York at Joseph Lyon's Hotel on Grand Street. In the meantime Stevens had built a steamboat for his ferry, and got it out for a trial trip on October 11, 1811. This was the first steam ferryboat. It was subsequently withdrawn, and horse boats were used on the Hoboken ferries for eleven years thereafter.

Fulton's boat, on the Paulus Hook ferry, continued to make trips "every hour by St. Paul's clock," and ran for many years. Fulton's description of the Jersey fully explains



FULTON FERRYBOAT, 1836.

its build and appearance. He wrote: "She is built of two boats, each ten feet beam, eighty feet

long and five feet deep in the hold ; which boats are distant from each other ten feet, confined by strong transverse beam knees and diagonal braces, forming a deck thirty feet wide and eighty feet long. The propelling water wheel is placed between the boats to prevent it from injury from ice and shocks on entering or approaching the dock. The whole of the machinery being placed between the two boats, leaves ten feet on the deck of each boat for carriages, horses and cattle, the other, having neat benches and covered with an awning, is for passengers, and there is also a passage and stairway to a neat cabin, which is fifty feet long and five feet clear from the floor to the beams, furnished with benches and provided with a stove in winter. Although the two boats and the space between them give thirty feet beam, yet they present sharp bows to the water and have only the resistance in the water of one boat of twenty feet beam. Both ends being alike, and each having a rudder, she never puts about."

In describing the dock built for the steamers Fulton says : " It is one hundred feet long, seventy wide ; the bridge is fastened to the middle of the bulkhead. The boat being only thirty feet wide and the dock seventy, leaves twenty feet vacant on each of her sides ; in each of these twenty feet spans and in the water are floating stages, made of pine logs, which lie favorably to the boat for thirty feet, and these run diagonally to the extreme end of the wharves, so that the boat when coming in hits within the seventy feet, and the stages guide her direct to the bridge."

The ferryboat Jersey was in service many years, and when broken up supplied material for a stable on Greene Street, built for Isaac Edge. When the Jersey was built a sister boat was contracted for, and in 1813 the " York " was added to the line. This increase in equipment enabled the company to have trips made every half hour by " St. Paul's Church clock." This clock was visible from the river front in those days of low buildings, and the spire was a conspicuous landmark. Greenwich Street was the leading business street in New York and was considered of more importance than Broadway. For this reason the spire of St. Paul's was placed on the end of the church nearest to Greenwich Street. To this day it so stands, and the front door is in the rear or Broadway end of the church. This impression about Broadway was entertained many years later, when the City Hall was built. The front was made of marble and the back of brown stone because " its outlook was upon the fields and swamps."

In spite of the increased equipment the ferry did not pay. Up to May 27, 1816, only one dividend of five per cent. had been declared. The company was forced to appeal to New York for a reduction of the rental or for permission to increase the tariff. The Associates were obliged to ask Van Vorst to reduce the annuity. These were the only means of reducing expenses. New York refused to reduce the rental, but agreed to raise the tariff to 12 1-2 cents per passenger. This laid a daily tax of 25 cents on men who would live in Jersey and do business in New York. Van Vorst consented to reduce his annuity temporarily, but the relief was only partial. The financial strain on the Associates was a burden. The new city failed to attract residents or business. Few lots were sold and many who had purchased were unable to make their payments, even for the ground rent. The little town was oppressed by lawlessness. The stage passengers who remained over night for want of a night ferry were away from their homes and the restraints imposed by family and business environment. Boatmen and others were attracted by the fact that there were neither police nor prisons in Paulus Hook. The popular amusements were dog fights, bull baits and drunken brawls. The evil reputation of the place and the high rate of ferriage conspired to prevent an increase of population. The Associates recognized some of the drawbacks and made a number of ineffectual attempts to obtain police power from the legislature. It was not thought wise to add to the feudal powers of the company. The Associates made some effort to cure the evils without distinct power. They set apart the little park at the foot of Grand Street for the public stocks in which to pillory offenders, and designated a certain willow tree as the whipping post, but this was not sufficient to secure the desired improvement.

The claims of New York to ownership and jurisdiction over land and water to low water mark were continuously asserted ; the irredeemable mortgage which entailed liens on the property and made purchasers feel that their lots might be taken from them by the default of the trustees under the mortgage, and the municipal powers conferred by their charter upon the Associates, formed a combination of evils that came near wrecking the Associates and their plans. The Associates were loath to relinquish any of the authority they had, and the residents were

anxious to get control in order to secure competent government. The troubles increased until it became evident to the Associates that something would have to be done to save their investment. On November 15, 1819, the trustees of the Associates decided to apply to the legislature for a law to create a corporation for the town of Jersey. They appointed a committee to draw up a bill and a petition. The petition was signed by most of the residents and the act asked for was passed January 28, 1820. It was entitled: An Act to Incorporate the City of Jersey, in the County of Bergen. It was originally intended to give the city this name to make it analogous to the City of New York, but the assemblymen from Bergen County thought the name was too pretentious and had it changed in the body of the bill to Jersey City.

Under this act, five freeholders were to be elected annually, to be known as "The Board of Selectmen of Jersey City." Dr. John Condict, Samuel Cassidy, Joseph Lyon, John K. Goodman and John Seaman were named in the act as the first board.

This board was empowered "To pass and enforce ordinances relative to streets; public grounds; public markets; weights and measures; the inspection and measurement of fire-wood; the weight and price of bread; to prevent horses, cattle and swine, or other beasts or fowl running at large; lighting streets; night watch; fire engines; engine houses; and whatever may concern the good government of the corporation and the orderly conduct of the inhabitants and others within the same, so far as regards the public peace and tranquility of the same."

The restrictions in the charter made it useless. No tax could be imposed unless the property owners consented beforehand in town meeting, and the powers of the Associates were left intact. The Associates owned almost all of the property. They had already been taxed enough by their own assessments. Naturally the selectmen did next to nothing. The annual tax levy was limited to \$100, from 1820 to 1828. In 1825 the tax collector, Joseph Kissam, received a total tax of \$18.45. The balance of the \$100 was tax arrears. In 1828, the collector received \$39.87 out of the \$100 limit. The selectmen met at Freeman Anderson's hotel on Grand Street and paid one dollar for each meeting, which included room rent, fire, light, pens, ink and paper. The board licensed everyone who wanted to sell liquor, and in 1828 there were twenty-three licensed places for a total population of 1,357. What little income the board had must have come from this source and from fines imposed upon themselves; for lateness at a meeting involved a fine of twenty-five cents, and absence, a fine of fifty cents. The board could do nothing in the way of improvement.



CHAPTER VI.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT FAILS—THE VAN VORST MORTGAGE EXTINGUISHED—THE FIRST CEMETERY—EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN A BANK—A NEW TOWN CHARTER—THE WATER FRONT CONTROVERSY—FIRST RAILWAYS BUILT—DUDLEY S. GREGORY SETTLES IN THE LITTLE CITY—NIGHT FERRYBOATS—LAND VALUES INCREASING—STREET IMPROVEMENTS MADE—ANOTHER NEW CHARTER—FACTORIES ESTABLISHED—END OF THE ASSOCIATES' GOVERNMENT.

THE failure of the new government was apparent to everybody. The streets were ungraded, the sidewalks unpaved and the buildings few and inconsequential. Hudson Street had washed away with the tide. Morris Street was the only one extended to the meadow on the west, and it was more of an open common than a street. The main road was still the Newark turnpike. The second in importance was the old race track which followed the river bank and the pathways around the sand hills. Sussex Street was known as

Dishwater Alley, because of the drain in the middle of it that served for an open sewer. The vicinity of Grand and Washington streets was a common known as the Sand Lots. This section had been a hill more than fifty feet above the tide. The hill was used by the Indians as a burying place, and they called it Aresick, a burying place. This hill was the site of the round redoubt built by Lord



PAULUS HOOK FROM HARSIMUS IN 1824.

Stirling, and was the place to which Maj. Sutherland fled for safety when Lee captured Paulus Hook. The excavation for earth filling had removed the earthworks and all of the original surface, and left the sand which gave it the name of the Sand Lots. The enterprise was in bad shape for a number of years, and the forlorn appearance helped to give it a bad name. The first relief came from an unexpected source.

Cornelius Van Vorst died on September 30, 1818, lacking but a couple of months of completing his ninetieth year. By his will the mortgage to secure the annuity on Paulus Hook was devised to his son, John. He assigned it to Col. Varick on March 12, 1824, and Varick assigned to the Associates on November 18, 1830. This removed one impending danger from lot purchasers, but the land was still subject to ground rent, which savored of feudalism.

This picture of Paulus Hook, taken from the vicinity of Provost Street and Pavonia Avenue, will convey a vivid impression of the progress that had been made up to 1823, both in Jersey City and beyond the causeway where John B. Coles was furthering a settlement. The ferry house shown on the next page, was the most prominent point in the river front then.

The most prominent house on the sky line was the bank building. The Lombardy poplars from the "Frenchman's garden" were the most conspicuous features in the view. Almost the

only survivor of the poplar trees is now standing near the Mills oakum works on Wayne Street. An incident which occurred in front of the cornfield shown in the illustration is of interest because it throws a flash light into the community at that time. One day, in the fall of 1829, the body of a drowned man drifted ashore beyond the fence shown on the left hand of the picture. The receding tide left it, and it was seen by a passer. Soon a group of nine men congregated, and the body was drawn up on the grass by the fence. They speculated on the respectable appearance of the man and wondered who he was. Finally, they decided that he should have decent burial, and they contributed until they thought they had the price of a grave and a headstone that would identify the stranger's resting place in case his friends made inquiries for him. A committee was appointed to attend to the funeral, and they went to the sexton of the Old Dutch Church in Bergen to secure a grave. The sexton charged them twelve dollars for opening a grave, and the price was deemed so extravagant that it caused a scandal in the community. The talk about the price charged developed into a sentiment, and the residents of Jersey City and Harsimus decided that they would no longer be dependent on the Dutch Church for a burying ground. A public meeting was called in Hugh McCutcheon's hotel, on York Street, and a subscription list was started to raise money to buy ground for a cemetery.

McCutcheon's hotel had become one of the institutions of the city. The ferry had been moved to the foot of York Street, and many of the stages stopped at "Hughey's" hotel. His stables and yard extended to Montgomery Street, and covered a number of lots now known as 47, 49 and others between Greene and Washington streets. As a result of the indignation meeting and subsequent subscriptions, a special charter was obtained at the session of the legislature that winter, and on April 21, 1830, a meeting of the subscribers was called at the hotel to organize a cemetery company.



THE FIRST FERRY HOUSE.

ark turnpike, now Newark Avenue; Kellogg, now Grove Street, and Michigan Street, now Bay Street. Erie Street was not then extended to Newark Avenue. This, the committee believed, was the most central point for Jersey City and Harsimus. The majority of the subscribers favored a site on the hillside, south of Newark Avenue, and it was chosen. Five and a half acres were purchased and dedicated under the name of The Jersey City Cemetery. There many of the old families of Jersey City lie in ranks waiting for the resurrection.

The residents of Jersey City were not discouraged by failures or disadvantages. They were active in efforts to promote their own prosperity and that of their little city, in which most of them had implicit faith. The need of a bank was severely felt after the failure of the Jersey Bank, and a second Jersey Bank was organized on February 6, 1818. It had a capital of \$100,000 and did business in the old banking house at Greene and Grand streets. It failed during a "run" on July 6, 1826.

The New Jersey Manufacturing and Banking Company, incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 on December 9, 1823, suspended in March, 1829. The Franklin Bank of New Jersey, incorporated December 28, 1824, with \$300,000 capital, suspended in 1826, resumed again and was enjoined May 29, 1828, and its charter repealed February 22, 1843. The New Jersey Protective and Lombard Bank, incorporated December 29, 1824, with \$400,000 capital, suspended during a "run" on November 17, 1825. Its bills went down to thirty-seven cents on the dollar. These untoward events were calculated to discourage enterprise, but the people were beginning to comprehend that Jersey City had a future and were not daunted by failures.

In 1824 the opening of Dummer's glass works gave an impetus to business. It occupied a

At this meeting David C. Colden, one of the Associates and Mayor of New York at the time, was elected president, Robert Gilchrist treasurer and J. D. Miller secretary. A committee appointed to secure a site reported two eligible locations and favored Olcott's ropewalk. This occupied the irregular block bounded by the New-

considerable tract on Communipaw Cove west of Washington Street and south of the Morris Canal. The site is now occupied by the sugar house. The following year the Rouse & Turner pottery was established on Warren Street. These factories gave employment to a large number of men and contributed effectively to the growth of the town.

The lack of an efficient municipal government was still an incubus. The people and the Associates endured for eight years the travesty upon a government which was provided by the charter of 1829. There was much complaint after the people saw that it failed to afford relief, and on September 15, 1828, the Board of Selectmen appointed a committee to draw up charter amendments that would meet the wants of the city. Their bill was approved and petitions were circulated among the residents to secure signatures. On January 23, 1829, the legislature passed an "Act to incorporate the city of Jersey City in the county of Bergen and to repeal the former Act." Under this act the corporate name became "The Board of Selectmen and Inhabitants of Jersey City," though in the title of the law it still remained "the city of Jersey." The number of selectmen under this charter was increased to seven and they were authorized to raise \$300 annually by taxation. There was no power under this charter to raise money for improvement by assessing property benefited, and but little good was accomplished by the change. The efforts of twenty-five years had only brought the population up to a total of 1,357. New York's claims to jurisdiction over the water and land under water was such an annoyance that New Jersey took the question into the United States Supreme Court in 1829. The suit was not pressed, but it resulted in the appointment by each State of three commissioners to negotiate and agree respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the two states. These commissioners formulated a treaty which was ratified in 1834, by which New York gave up its claim to ownership, but was allowed jurisdiction over the waters of the bay and river. This treaty was contradictory and questions still rose under it, but it lifted a cloud which had prevented shore improvements for thirty years. This was one of the most important events of that year, but there were three other events which contributed to make 1834 memorable in the history of the little city. These were the opening of the New Jersey and the Paterson and Hudson River railroads and the location of Dudley Sandford Gregory as a resident citizen.

The New Jersey Railroad had but one car, "the passenger car Washington, a splendid and beautiful specimen of workmanship containing three apartments, besides seats on top," according to the company's announcement. This railroad extended to Newark, and work was in progress towards Philadelphia. The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company advertised its "three splendid and commodious cars, each capable of accommodating thirty passengers," drawn by "fleet and gentle horses." The iron horse had not then appeared. The pioneer locomotive, known as the John Bull, had been built in England in 1830, and was fitted up at Bordentown for the Camden and Amboy Railroad in 1831, but there were no engines ready for these new enterprises until later.

Mr. Gregory's removal to Jersey City was an important event for the town. He was thirty-four years of age, a man of affairs, possessed of large means, an extensive acquaintance and business relations, and he was a progressive public-spirited citizen. His life in the city, which continued forty years, has left footprints on the sands of time that never will be erased. Mr. Gregory was born in Reading, Fairfield County, Conn., February 5, 1800. His ancestors took an active part in the Revolutionary War, and removed to Albany in 1808. In 1814, Mr. Gregory was a clerk in the state comptroller's office, and held several important commands in the state militia. He was one of the guard-of-honor that received the Marquis de La Fayette, on his second visit to this country. He took an active part in every public movement after he settled in Jersey City. He was three times elected as a member of the Bergen County freeholders, to represent Bergen Township, as Hudson County was then called. He was twice elected to the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City, and became the first mayor under its city charter. He was sent to Congress from this district in 1846, and declined a renomination. There was no movement calculated to increase the wealth or prosperity, in which he was not a potent factor. He died December 8, 1874, and the whole city mourned the loss. Mr. Gregory built the first house in the sand lots. It stands on the corner of Sussex and Washington, and is now used for the Post Office.

Soon after Mr. Gregory's arrival he began a movement to have the ferry boats run at night. There was much complaint because the people were practically prisoners after nightfall. On

December 30, 1834, a meeting was held in Temperance Hall, at the northeast corner of Gregory and City Hall Place, to devise means for securing night boats. Representative men from Newark and Paterson were present, and a committee consisting of R. Gilchrist, J. Cassidy, C. Van Vorst, G. Dummer, D. Henderson, J. Griffith and D. S. Gregory, was appointed to wait on the Associates. The Associates were slow in responding, and the Board of Selectmen passed resolutions on April 17th, urging night service. On April 20th the Associates reported through W. W. Woolsey, chairman of their committee, that the steamboat Washington would be put on night service as soon as it could be coppered and repaired. On June 8, 1835, the Washington began half-hourly trips, until one o'clock at night. This event was celebrated by firing cannon, fireworks, bonfires, a band of music and a dinner. The impetus given by these events was felt in every direction. Auction sales of lots became frequent and were well attended. On June 1st a sale showed that lots on Essex and Morris streets, between Warren and Washington, were worth over \$1,470 each. They were held at \$500, with no buyers, two years before. On July 17th another sale showed that Montgomery Street property was appreciating. It had been a back street prior to that, with stables on the south side and the water front on the north, sweeping around to the windmill. On that day lot No. 28 Montgomery fetched \$1,150; lot 30, \$1,425; lots 42 and 44, \$1,050 each; lot 85 Washington, \$1,000; lot 87, next door and a corner, \$1,550; lot 29 Mercer, \$1,025; lot 31 Mercer, \$1,000; lots 37 and 39 Mercer, \$950 each; lot 25 Wayne, \$1,000; and lots 27, 29 and 31 Wayne, each \$800. All of these except 30 Montgomery Street and the four on Wayne Street were subject to the ground rent, and many of them required filling.

The selectmen were urged to make street improvements. Petitions were presented to have York Street west of Washington filled in, to have Essex, from Hudson to the middle of Greene, and Greene, from Grand to Essex, and Essex west to Washington filled in, dug out and graded. From this it is easy to guess the little progress that had been made. The selectmen were powerless. The charter gave them the authority to do these things but gave no power to levy assessments to pay for doing them. The people chafed under this restriction, and complained of the Associates, who were charged with impeding improvements in order to escape assessments on their land. On March 8, 1836, the legislature passed another supplement which conferred power on the selectmen to levy assessments for street improvements. This did not solve the problem. There were other expenses to be incurred for which assessments could not be made, and the general tax levy was limited to \$300. The lighting of the streets, the night watch, fire service, wells, pumps and cisterns, and payment of employees had required more money. The people would not vote more money for the use of the selectmen, and the funds raised by assessments for street improvements were used for current expenses. In this way financial difficulties were invited and came. In the meantime the Morris Canal was completed to Jersey City in 1836 and gave hopes of increased prosperity. The selectmen called a meeting on November 16, 1837, to get the consent of the town meeting to the expenditure of \$2,500 for a fire engine. Only thirteen citizens responded, and of these twelve voted against the appropriation. The selectmen could not meet their obligations and gave notes which were not met at maturity. On March 4, 1837, Cummings and Pollock protested the city's note for \$3,000. It was renewed for three months, and \$1,000 cash, with a new note for \$2,000, was given on June 10th. On July 17th the same firm's note for \$2,440.72 was paid with \$1,000 cash and a new note for \$1,440.72. The people were afraid to allow the selectmen to have a larger budget. D. S. Gregory, who had been elected a member of the board, in order to save its credit, took up its notes amounting to \$4,000. He also advised the board to issue certificates of loan. Acting on this advice, the board issued \$12,000 in circulating certificates in denominations of twelve and a half cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents and seventy-five cents. These certificates, sometimes called "shinplasters," were engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch of New York, and resembled the bank notes of the day. They were inscribed: "This certificate will be received by the corporation of Jersey City for the sum of fifty cents in payment of loans or debts, or will be redeemed on the 1st of August, 1838, with interest at one per cent. per annum. Issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the corporation, passed 17th July, 1837." The other certificates varied in the amount for which they were issued. Each had a picture of the Spanish silver coin on it representing the amount it was issued for. There was no law for issuing this currency and it did not take well. On September 1, 1837, the

selectmen directed the President, William Glaze, to cease signing warrants until the money was provided. Then one citizen offered a loan of \$500. His offer was accepted without debate and two notes, each for \$250, were given as evidence. The lack of money continued to obstruct improvement, and the boom of earlier months of the year died out. The sales ceased and no buildings were commenced. The selectmen were not resting patiently. Efforts were made to get a better charter, but strong opposition was encountered, both in 1836 and 1837. The need for a change was so urgent that on January 9, 1838, a mass meeting was called to consider the situation. The board of selectmen then met in the "long room" of John Buck's hotel, 68 and 70 York Street. This was a large frame building with an entrance for teams under its eastern end. The long room was over this team entrance. There was a livery and exchange stable at the rear, extending to Montgomery Street. The hotel stood until 1891, when it was torn down to make way for the extension of the Evening Journal plant. The mass meeting was held in the "long room." John Griffith was chosen chairman, and Thomas A. Alexander, secretary. The needs of the town were fully discussed, and the new charter, as prepared by the selectmen, was unanimously approved. It was passed by the legislature on February 22, 1838. By this charter Jersey City was incorporated as a separate municipality. It had up to this time been a part of the township of Bergen. The act to incorporate Jersey City gave the new corporation the name of the "Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City." The boundary was extended on the east to the middle of the river. That settled the vexed question of riparian jurisdiction for a time. The mayor and common council were entrusted with complete municipal power to raise money by taxation and to prosecute improvements.

This charter had to be submitted to the citizens for their acceptance. Its opponents, who had failed to defeat it in the legislature hoped this would be a stumbling block. They were mistaken. The election was held, after required notice, on March 20th. The election inspectors who served at the last general election were called upon to serve. They were William R. Taylor, Charles Gardner and Job Male. The election was held in the school-house on Sussex Street. There were 186 votes cast, and only nine of them were against the charter. The selectmen held their last meeting on April 7th, and the mayor and common council held their first meeting on April 16th. Both meetings were held in Buck's hotel. The first mayor was Dudley S. Gregory, and the common councilmen were: Peter McMartin, James M. Hoyt, William Glaze, Henry Southmayd, Isaac Edge, John Dows, John Griffith, Peter Bentley, Jonathan Jenkins and Ebenezer Lewis.

Thus the rule of the Associates ended, but their influence existed long after all the original members were dead. The company still exists and retains much valuable property. The officers in 1895 are: Trustees, F. Wolcott Jackson, C. B. Thurston, Henry D. Welsh, H. H. Houston, A. Parker Shortridge, Alexander M. Fox, Wm. H. Barnes, John P. Green and Samuel Rea; F. Wolcott Jackson, President; C. B. Thurston, Secretary; Jos. S. Vanzandt, Treasurer.

The company still owns the following property, viz.: North one-half of pier foot of Morris Street; Lots 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 on Block 3; Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 on Block 4; Lots 10 to 26, inclusive, on Block 5; all of Block 6, except Lots 6, 7 and 8, being 75x100 feet, cor. Hudson and York streets; and on Block 7, Lots 11 and 12 York Street; all of the property east of Taylor's Hotel, and the piers foot of Sussex, Grand and York streets.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER A CITY CHARTER—NEW LIFE INFUSED INTO THE LITTLE TOWN—WHAT ITS MAIN STREET THEN CONSISTED OF—HOW ITS INSTITUTIONS WERE ORIGINATED—THE FIRST ADDITION TO THE CITY'S AREA—DISAPPEARANCE OF ITS INLAND WATERWAY.



THE adoption of the charter of 1838 marks an epoch of special importance. Prior to that time the city had an anomalous government. The city was a part of the township of Bergen and consequently subject in some respects to the township government. It was subject to the special charter of the Associates in some important municipal matters. In addition to this dual government it had the tentative charters of 1820 and 1829, which added to the confusion. The Associates were anxious to see the city grow, because its growth would add to the value of their shares, but they were also unwilling to allow any form of government which would confer power on anyone to levy assessments on their property. Their holding still constituted four-fifths of the 1,334 lots into which the land had been divided and their influence was exerted against the only plan by which the city's growth could be stimulated. This influence was so potent with the legislature that the residents were defeated year after year in their attempts to secure legislative relief. The efforts made by the Associates to attract men of means and enterprise were moderately successful, but the more that men of this class established homes and business in the city, the more the influence of the Associates declined. The passage of the new charter by the legislature and its adoption by the people was mainly due to a concentration of effort by the new life that had been attracted. The emergent city was freed from the clouds which had obscured its prospects and threatened its existence during the preceding thirty-four years. It had at last acquired the power to protect its independence. The result justified all that had been said and done on behalf of the little city. Before another period of thirty-four years had passed the village of less than 2,000 population which celebrated the passage of the charter, had taken rank as seventeenth among the cities of the nation. This glorious future was only visible to the eye of faith in 1839. What was physically visible was not very prepossessing. The boys used to run across lots from the old school-house in Sussex Street to a point near where the old City Hall stands, on Newark Avenue, to go in swimming. They would wait to see "the mail ride by" (a man on horseback carried the bag), then they would follow a path to the creek and swim without fear of interruption from meddling policemen. The creek extended at that time on the line of Railroad Avenue to Newark Avenue. It was bordered on both sides by broad reaches of calamus plants. The shad fishers rowed in from the river and sold their fish from the boats on the Newark turnpike, and thus accommodated the residents of Jersey City and Van Vorst. The only house on the north side of Newark Avenue was near Henderson Street, and was occupied by a fisher who had a fish market. His yard ran down to the creek. Besides "the path in the cattails" worn by boys going in swimming, there was only one other path between Newark Avenue and Railroad Avenue leading north, and that was the path to North Point, which passed just west of the Windmill Wharf. Newark Avenue in Jersey City was simply a macadam roadway through the marsh.

The passage of the charter infused new life into the people, and many plans were put in operation for the general good. The well-to-do citizens lived in the section south of Grand Street and east of Washington. It was the habit of the men to call at David Smith's store on the northwest corner of Grand and Greene streets. This was a common meeting place for those who had no taste for sitting in drinking places. During the informal talks around the stove in this store the needs of the town were freely discussed, and from them came the gas-works and, later, the water-works. One night these visitors decided that the city should have a savings bank. That was soon after the charter was adopted, and in the following February the legis-

lature passed the act creating the Provident Institution for Savings. The incorporators were all visitors at the store, and included the most notable citizens. They were: John F. Ellis, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, John K. Goodman, Samuel Cassidy, Cornelius Van Vorst, David Henderson, Henry Traphagen, John Frazer, John Gilbert, George Dummer, Jabez Wakeman, William Barrow, Edgar Olcott, Cornelius Kanouse, J. Dickinson Miller, Phineas Dummer, Thomas A. Alexander, Job Male, John Bruce, Darwin F. Rockwell, James W. Higgins, William Woolsey, William A. Paradise, John P. Hill, Johnson Durant, James Wilson, George Frazer, Stephen Garretson, Isaac Seaman, David Jones, Peter Sip, Hartman Van Wagenen, Jacob D. Van Winkle, Jacob Vreeland, Mayor D. S. Gregory and the members of the Common Council. The distrust of banks in the little community was well founded, and a number of meetings were held and much time wasted before the bank was organized. The officers were not elected until September 29, 1843. It is now one of the permanent institutions of the city.

The boundary between Jersey City and the township of Van Vorst was poorly defined. Creeks entered the marsh from north and south. During the revolution these were connected by a broad ditch. It was the intention of the founders of Jersey City to deepen and widen this waterway. Unfortunately, those who came after them were not so wise. They thought the creeks and ditches should be filled up. As a preliminary to this work they had a supplement to the charter passed at the session of 1839, by which the boundary of the city was extended westerly along the northerly side of First Street to the centre of Grove Street, and thence southerly to the line of South Street in Communipaw Cove. This was the first enlargement of the city's area. It was also the beginning of a movement which resulted in having the swamps and creeks filled in and brought to grade. It brought Jersey City much nearer to the neighboring town of Van Vorst and prepared the way for its absorption.

The first meeting of the Common Council under the new charter was held on April 16, 1838, in Buck's Hotel, which still served as the City Hall. The influence of Mayor D. S. Gregory was a stimulus and a broader policy was inaugurated. The city's deficiency was found to be \$4,533.79 if all assessments were paid. Under the old regime this would have been considered a dangerous sum, but it was passed as an incident that would be taken care of in due season. A new profile map was ordered, and in response to a shoal of petitions portions of Wayne and Washington streets, and all streets west of Washington Street, between Grand and Montgomery were ordered graded. A new fire engine, to be known as No. 2, and 200 feet of hose were ordered at a cost of \$920, and repairing on the old fire engine was ordered at a cost of \$341. Licenses for liquor saloons and shad fisheries were ordered and a revenue derived from them. Mayor Gregory, who was also a member of the Board of Freeholders, was directed to get \$3,800 that was due to Jersey City as its share of the surplus revenue apportioned among the States by the general government. As the spring wore into summer the council kept at its work, and much was accomplished. The school house on Sussex Street was moved to the rear of the lot at a cost of \$1,300, a bridge was built across the canal at Warren Street, wells and pumps were planted in many places, the grade map was established and 10,000 loads of earth filling ordered for street improvement. The street committee asked for 17,847 cubic yards of earth, and \$6,000 was borrowed to pay for it and the necessary labor. The loan certificates of the selectmen were called in and the plates ordered destroyed. Public wharves were ordered built on Hudson Street, from York to Mercer. The paving of Montgomery, York, Grand, Sussex, Morris and Essex streets, from Warren to Washington, and Warren from Essex to Montgomery, was ordered. An ordinance to regulate curbing, guttering and paving was passed; a stone retaining wall ordered for the east side of Greene Street, from Wayne to Steuben, to prevent the filling from sinking into the marsh, and Greene from Wayne to Steuben, Steuben from Greene to Washington and Washington from Steuben to Wayne were ordered filled in. Sussex Street from Warren to Grove was ordered graded. Two new engine houses were ordered built at a cost of \$2,000. A wharf was built at the foot of Montgomery Street. The school house on Sussex Street was practically rebuilt at a cost of \$700, and the reconstructed building was officially designated the Town House. Flag sidewalks were laid on Essex, Morris, Sussex, Grand, York and Montgomery streets, from Washington to Warren, and on Warren from Essex to Montgomery Street. Grand Street from Greene to Hudson was sewered and repaved by the city at the expense of J. P. Hill, the sewer contractor, who had neglected to do it. All this material advancement was completed before January 1, 1839. The new council had done more

in its first nine months than all of its predecessors. Even this formidable list of work done did not cover its industry. Peter Bentley had been appointed corporation attorney, and had attacked the Morris Canal Company for infringing on city property in Bergen Street. George Dummer had been prosecuted for squatting on the market square at the foot of Washington Street; assessments had been made a lien on property, and property had been sold for unpaid taxes and assessments, the sale being for a term of years; an ordinance against sunken lots and stagnant water had been adopted and all such lots ordered filled in; ordinances had been passed to punish unlicensed saloonkeepers, to provide a city physician and to supervise wharves and wharfage, and to provide for the free education of the children of indigent parents. Engine No. 2 had been located at 30 and 32 Sussex Street and the council chamber had been finished in the new town house.

The finances had been looked after carefully. The unpaid taxes were reduced to \$87.12, and \$8,056.68 of the old scrip had been redeemed, besides \$1,000 that was exchanged for a bond by Benjamin O. Edge, one of the public-spirited citizens. An arrearage of \$1,542.11 was collected from the Associates on account of assessments; Mayor Gregory had been paid \$4,000 that he advanced to the old city government; a committee had been appointed to secure a settlement of the school funds from the corporation of Bergen Town and Bergen County, and a part of the new town house was set apart for a public school, and Mayor Gregory had obtained \$3,500 from the county for Jersey City's share of the surplus revenue. Nine wells had been sunk, at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and at the end of the current year the receipts had been \$11,819.11, and the disbursements \$10,103.29, outside of bonds issued.

Nathaniel Ellis had been appointed poundmaster, city prison keeper, city marshal, and janitor of the town house, in which a dwelling had been provided for him. He was the most dignified man in the city, probably on account of the number of titles he bore. The business transacted revealed some defects in the charter, as was to be expected, and in December a committee was directed to report a bill to be presented at the ensuing session of the legislature as a supplement to the charter. The supplement was to make all assessments a lien; to increase the council's power in opening and extending streets; to limit the height of wooden buildings; to authorize excavation of docks; to authorize the city to fill in sunken lots at the expense of the owners, and to regulate partition walls and fences. The bill was sent to the legislature in February. The advent of winter had put an end to out-of-doors work, but the mayor and council maintained their activity, and at the end of the fiscal year, in April, 1839, had transformed the city. They had not only made material and visible improvements in excess of all that had been done by their predecessors, but they had infused public spirit into a large proportion of the 2,500 persons who composed the population.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY SEAT AT HACKENSACK TOO FAR AWAY—MEETINGS HELD TO SECURE BRANCH COUNTY OFFICES—THE PLAN FAILS AND PETITIONS SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR A NEW COUNTY—OPPOSED BY BERGEN COUNTY—ARGUMENTS PRESENTED AT TRENTON—HUDSON COUNTY SET OFF—OFFICERS ELECTED—A COURT HOUSE BUILT.



THE growth of Jersey City and the contiguous towns had materially augmented the business their residents had to transact at the County Court House. This was situated at Hackensack, and trips to the court house involved time and expense that became burdensome. One of the questions that agitated the residents of Jersey City was the search for means to remedy this evil. It was suggested that the principal county officers should appoint deputies for Jersey City and that the court should sit in Jersey City some portion of each term. After Jersey City was fairly started as a municipality these temporary propositions were swept away by a plan to have the lower part of Bergen County set off to form a new county. This plan was very popular in that part of Bergen County which now constitutes Hudson County. Bergen then had 195,290 acres of area, and the part that was asked for to form a new county had an area of 47,666 acres. It included what is now Union Township, then called Lodi, in Bergen County. Meetings were held in Jersey City and the other towns to further the erection of the new county, and a bill was presented to the legislature at the session of 1838, but it failed, the most effective argument against it being of a political nature. It would have created a Whig county. The agitation was continued during the following year, and again the legislature failed to pass the bill. The question would not down at the bidding of the politicians, and meetings were held in Lodi and Bergen townships at various times, and petitions were circulated that secured the signatures of a majority of the residents, of whom there were 12,000. On January 12, 1840, the petitions were presented to the legislature. These set forth the disadvantages under which the people labored. A large number of the residents lived from ten to fifteen miles from the court house. Jurors were inconvenienced and burdened with expenses; witnesses were harassed by having to attend court from day to day before being called, and were unable to return to their families and business. Two-thirds of the cases before the courts came from the southern end of the county, and the accumulation of causes involved delay and inconvenience to the parties to suits and to their witnesses. The traveling expenses and hotel bills made legal redress cost excessively and deterred many from obtaining justice. The difficulty and expense of access to the records caused many to pass and accept real estate conveyance without proper searches, and thus clouds were formed on titles. The great expense attending the arrest and removal of prisoners to the county jail prevented proper policing and thus endangered the security of property. The geographical peculiarities of the two townships and the commercial and manufacturing future of the southern part of the county were set forth, and the strides already made in that direction were demonstrated. It was shown that it was the unanimous wish of all the residents and property owners to be allowed a separate municipal existence.

The opponents of the bill were as active as they had been during the two preceding legislative sessions and had counter-petitions showing that the measure was not needed: that it would leave the county a misshapen remnant with its court house within two miles of its boundary, and that it would involve the people of Bergen and Lodi in heavy expenses for a new court house and for a special election to provide county officers.

The Jersey City petitioners convinced the Bergen County people that no one in that section of the county would have to go any further to reach Hackensack, and that the property owners in the new county were willing to pay for a new court house. They were willing to do without

a special election, and would let the legislature appoint the first set of officers; Bergen County could keep its officers and would not require a special election.

There was abundant political opposition, but the movement for the new county was so strong and was asked for by both parties so unanimously that the bill went through the assembly on February 20, 1840, by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-three. It was rushed over to the senate, then called the council, and put through as rapidly as the rules would permit. It passed the council on February 22d, by a vote of nine to seven. Thus the new county had the same birthday as the Father of the Country and it was called Hudson after the adventurous mariner who introduced it to the civilized world. Five days after the bill passed a joint meeting of the legislature was held, at which Robert Gilchrist was appointed county clerk, Edmund W. Kingsland, surrogate, and Lewis D. Hardenberg, prosecutor of the pleas. The other county officials were elected in April, and the county was in full operation within two months. The first board of chosen freeholders consisted of Garret Sip and Abel I. Smith, of Bergen; John Griffith and Abraham Santvoord, of Jersey City, and Joseph Budd and William C. Kingsland, of Harrison. At that time Harrison included the present township of Kearny and the township of Union, then Lodi, now in Bergen County. Union was set back into Bergen County on February 19, 1852.

The first term of the Hudson County Court began on April 14, 1840, and the court was held in the Lyceum Hall on Grand Street, Jersey City. Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower presided, and Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry Southmayd, Stephen Garretson and George C. DeKay sat as judges. George H. Brinkerhoff was sheriff; Archer G. Welsh, Abraham Van Winkle, Oliver H. P. Kilburne and Thomas Marinus, constables, and Nathaniel Ellis, marshal. Welsh was made crier of the court and held the position until he died, on November 7, 1870. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Wesley Welsh, who died in 1894, after holding the position twenty-four years. The courts were held in the Lyceum Hall until September 19, 1843, when the board of chosen freeholders provided a hall in the Newkirk House, at the Five Corners, and the courts were held there until March 11, 1845, when a court house was built.



HUDSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND PRISON, 1845.

There was sharp rivalry between the towns for the location of the new court house. Fifteen sites were offered. Jersey City offered the public square at the corner of Grand and Washington streets, then valued at \$10,000, and as an additional inducement offered \$8,000 in cash to aid in erecting the building. The other sites within the present limits of Jersey City were: Hamilton Square, in Van Vorst; Bergen Square, in Bergen; a plot at Five Corners, Communipaw, and any point on the hill from Communipaw Avenue to the West Hoboken line. The matter was finally submitted to a vote on June 2, 1840. The Bergen people took the liveliest interest in the matter, and got out 506 votes, all of which were for Bergen. There were twenty votes for Bergen cast in Jersey City and fifty-four in Harrison, making 580 out of a total vote of 868. Jersey City had 283 votes. Among the sites offered to the chosen freeholders the most eligible was that on which the court house and jail were erected and still stand.

This plot was originally owned by Arent Toers. It descended through several owners to J. C. F. Rummel, who died seized in 1840. It was sold at auction in parcels by a commissioner, and James Harrison, who bought one parcel, induced the other purchasers to sell to him so he could offer it to the county. The freeholders bought the land on April 7, 1841, after a good deal of haggling. The contract for the court house was given on December 5, 1843, to Thomas Thomas, carpenter, and William Brown, mason, for \$14,000, which was the lowest bid. Ground was not broken until May 1, 1844, and the corner-stone was laid October 17, 1844. The event

was celebrated with great ceremony. All the local officials joined in a procession, and a band was supplied by the U. S. ship North Carolina. The corner-stone was laid by John Tonele, Jr., director of the board of freeholders. The latitude and longitude was taken by W. C. Wetmore, U. S. N., and the record was 40 deg. 43 min. 50 sec., north latitude; 74 deg. 03 min. 40 sec., 5¹ west longitude, Greenwich time; compass variation, 5 deg. 52 min.

The roads between Jersey City and the hill were in a very bad condition. They were so steep that horses could not draw half a load. Brown had contracted to build the court house of brick, but he found the price high and the cost of hauling so great that he would have lost money at the contract price. He induced the freeholders to allow him to substitute trap-rock for the brick. He quarried it on the site of the building and made a profit.

The court house was finished and first used on Tuesday, March 11, 1845. It included only that part of the present court house occupied by the front court room and the offices under it. The jail was not quite finished when the court house was opened. It was but three stories high then. It contained "eight close cells and three day cells, with suitable apartments for the jailer."



CHAPTER IX.

A SCORE OF YEARS UNDER THE CITY CHARTER—MORAL, SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY—SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED—STREET OPENING CARRIED ON—THE EXCITING ELECTION—TROUBLE ABOUT SALOONS—ACTIVE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE—THE RAILROAD COMPANY ABSORBS THE FERRY—NEW TOWNS DESIRED—TRYING TO DIVIDE THE SCHOOL FUND—FIRST PROPOSAL FOR A WATER SUPPLY—THE FIRST CUNARDER.

THE impetuous activity that characterized the action of the city government during the first year under the new charter could not be maintained. Time was required to complete the extensive public work that had been ordered, and the more tedious task of paying for it gave pause to city officials, but the forward movement begun during that eventful year has never ceased. The whole population was in line, and though the cadence of their onward march fell sometimes even to marking time, they were facing front and ready to move, each person imbued with the spirit which breathed in Paul when he said, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

While the city government was exerting all its power in the material development of the little city, the moral, social and commercial activity of the people was operating in many directions on convergent lines, all tending to aid the forward movement.

The religious movement was perhaps the most distinctive and occupied more attention than any other. Away back in 1808 the Dutch Reformed Classis tried to establish a church at Paulus Hook, but could not find church members enough to form a consistory. Later, Rev. Edmund Dean Barry had a town meeting called to consider the organization of a church. The majority of the three hundred population, probably owing to his persuasive eloquence, decided to have an Episcopal church established, and it was organized at a service held in the town hall, August 21, 1808. The history of the church will be found elsewhere, but the devoted service rendered by Dr. Barry deserves special mention. He lived in New York and maintained himself by teaching school in order that he might not be burdensome to his charge. He crossed the river in a rowboat, many times having to take an oar to help the boatman, and in the winter working his passage with a boat hook to open a way for the boat in the ice. His labors were heroic, and have never been properly acknowledged. The Methodists of the Philadelphia Conference created the Bergen Neck mission in 1829, and sent local preachers to hold meetings in private houses, one house on Morris Street, between Greene and Washington, serving as the meeting place for several years.

In 1829 the Associates, moved by a desire to forward their own interests as much as by public spirit, decided to give land for churches and schools. They rightly believed that the congregations would erect buildings that would add to the beauty of the city, enhance the value of adjacent property and improve the moral tone of the community. The land dedicated was a tier of lots fronting on Sussex, Grand and York streets. These lots were on the edge of the swamp and the character of the land gave church trustees some trouble, but the good work went on. The Episcopal Church was built on the Sussex Street site, the Dutch Reformed on the south side of Grand Street, the Catholic Church on the north side of Grand, and the Methodist Church on the south side of York. The Methodists were the first to build on the land, their small wooden structure being raised in 1829 on the site now occupied by Trinity Church. It was a mission church until 1835, when it was made a separate station and Rev. John McClintock placed in charge. The land at that time was at the foot of a hill that had a sharp slope from Washington Street, and one of the annoyances was caused by the tide, which rose so high at times that there was difficulty in approaching the church door. The Roman Catholics in the community were in the habit of attending service in a church at the corner of Mott and Mul-

berry streets, New York. A mission parish was formed in 1831 and Father Burns accepted the gift of land from the Associates. It was coupled with a condition that the church to be built should have stone walls of a specified thickness and height, and that the church should have a gallery. The Catholics were few in numbers and poor in purse, but they, like the other citizens of that time, were imbued with the spirit of progress and undertook the work cheerfully. John McKeever, a mason, took the contract to erect the building and began work in the summer of 1837. The site of the church was on the margin of the morain and the morass and the weight of the western wall was too great for the piling. It fell, and the handful of the faithful who had been saving and scrimping to raise the money to build the church thought they were going to lose both land and building on account of the covenant that ran with the deed. Their trouble enlisted the sympathy of the community and secured from the Associates a modification of the terms of the deed of gift, by which a lower wall was allowed. The congregation was small and had difficulty in sustaining itself. Pastors succeeded each other with rapidity. Father Burns was succeeded by Fathers Mohan, Burns, Quarter, Rogers, Benny and Reilly. Each contributed to the work, and in 1837 the church was opened for service, though it was not consecrated until 1839. It was not until November, 1844, that it began to prosper. At that time Father John Kelly, a returned missionary from Liberia, was assigned to the pastorate. He was an enthusiast and became endeared to the whole population irrespective of church affiliation. The trials of this congregation were only a sample of what was undergone by other congregations. It was a period of earnest effort among the people. Half a dozen churches were built, and some of them still remain as monuments to that generation.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in February, 1844, and a church edifice that stood in Wall Street, New York, was taken down and rebuilt at the corner of Sussex and Washington streets. The work on it was pushed with such energy that it was finished and dedicated in less than a year. Rev. John Johnston was pastor and Rev. L. Hersey Lee assistant pastor. The congrega-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

council continued the advance movement. The fire department was reorganized—a chief and assistant appointed; a stone bulkhead was built along the east side of Hudson Street; the old boundary ditch west of Warren Street was cleaned out to afford drainage to the southward, and the work of street improvement was resumed, but the exciting political events for a time prevented concentration of effort in that direction. The early part of the year was devoted to the scheme for separating from Bergen County. When that was accomplished and Hudson County was created, the spring election engaged attention, and the event was not over when the presidential campaign began—the most exciting the country has witnessed. A log cabin was built on the plot now occupied by the First National Bank buildings, and meetings were held every evening. A Tippecanoe Club was organized and business was largely neglected in the ardor of politics. The story of the campaign is national history, but the result in Jersey City was a Whig majority of 231. This was celebrated on Monday evening, November 16, 1840, with booming cannon, a torchlight procession and every demonstration of pleasure the people could devise. The death of President Wm. Henry Harrison in the spring following his triumphant election was a great blow to the residents of the city. The

tion that built the church numbered just 100 persons.

The public school, at the time the new charter passed, was a small private school under the charge of Charles Gardner and William Meigs. Miss A. Betts had charge of the smaller pupils. The school funds were used to pay for those who could not afford to pay the rates of tuition. In 1839 William L. Dickinson opened a classical school in the Lyceum building on Grand Street. The Catholics opened a school in their church, and thus the beginning of the educational work was established.

In 1840 the mayor and

houses were draped in mourning, and on Wednesday, April 7, 1841, the bells of the city were tolled from noon until 2 o'clock, the flags were placed at half-mast, and, beginning at noon, sixty-eight minute guns were fired, one shot for each year of the dead President's life. Every place of business was closed from noon until 6 o'clock, and services were held in the churches. On April 10th, the mayor, common council, city officers and a large percentage of the citizens assembled in front of the American Hotel and formed a procession which went to New York and took part in the demonstration made in that city at the funeral.

In the fall of 1840, when the new county officers were looking for a meeting place, the city council tendered the use of the Town Hall for freeholders' meeting room, court house and jail. The offer was accepted, and in May, 1841, the council moved to the Lyceum, where they had secured the main room for \$100 a year. There was a lively campaign against the liquor saloons carried on during the spring of 1841. The saloons had always been numerous, and some employers who had a large number of workmen had established drinking places in their factories as a part of their business. A temperance movement was spreading over the country, and many meetings were held. The effort of the moral element was directed to the extermination of the saloons in the factories, and in that there was a fair measure of success. A petition signed by 142 property owners out of a total vote of 385, was presented to the council asking to have the number of saloons reduced to four, but the council, moved by sympathy for the saloon keepers, fear of the political effect and a desire to retain the income from license fees, tabled the petition, much to the disgust of the church element. The temperance people were organized at that time under the name of the Washingtonians, and in Jersey City they were led by James Flemming, a well-to-do builder, with strong convictions and great tenacity of purpose. He was popular, and was frequently elected to office. He presided over the temperance society, for which Temperance Hall was built, at the corner of Gregory Street and City Hall Place. It numbered 1,000 members at one time. The branch of the society that met in the Van Vorst section gave the name to "Washington Hall," at the corner of Newark and Jersey avenues, and the two societies were very strong, but not strong enough to banish strong drink.

In June, 1841, the New York Common Council raised the lease for the ferry right to \$4,000. This was considered exorbitant, and meetings were held to protest against it. On June 25th the council appointed Aldermen Hemingway, Alexander and Wakeman as a committee to accompany the mayor to make a formal protest to the New York Common Council. The New Jersey Railroad Company was operating the ferry at that time, having leased the franchise from the Associates in 1831, and bought the four boats, the Essex, Sussex, New Jersey and Washington, which constituted the ferry fleet in 1839. The railroad company paid \$70,000 for the boats and \$18,224.99 for the ferry buildings, and a nominal rental for the franchise.

The danger from fires caused much attention to be paid to the fire department, and the erection by the New Jersey Railroad Company of a new depot on the west side of Hudson Street, north of Montgomery, made them anxious to have additional protection. In order to secure this the company gave a site for an engine house on Greene Street, just north of Montgomery Street, and Liberty Engine Company No. 1 was located there.

In trying to secure drainage the council found difficulty in many places on account of the grades, and would have extended sewers across private lots if there had been authority in their charter. They also found that the power to tax corporations had been omitted from their grant. They found some difficulty in borrowing money at the legal rate of six per cent, and believed a great impetus would be given to the city if the people were allowed to pay seven per cent. They also wanted to borrow money for the erection of public buildings and had not the authority. A supplement to the charter was proposed covering these points, and it was sent to the legislature in February, 1842.

In the meantime meetings had been held in various sections of Hudson County to devise a plan for sub-dividing it into townships. The success which had attended the efforts of the people of Harsimus during the preceding year, when they had their settlement erected into the township of Van Vorst, had stimulated the other villages. The township of Bergen was fourteen miles long and from two to three miles wide, and had a number of villages and towns, whose interests would be better secured by representation in the board of chosen freeholders. A mass meeting was called at the house of Rachel Riker in Bergen on Saturday, June 15, 1842, to arrange for the sub-division. Jacob D. Van Winkle was chairman and E. R. V. Wright sec-

retary. After a liberal discussion it was decided to prepare a bill, and the chair appointed a committee to do it, consisting of William C. Vreeland, Myndert Vreeland, John E. Post, John Van Buskirk, Garrett Vreeland, Asa Wright, Abel I. Smith, Michael Fisher, George De Mott, Garrett Waters, Henry Brinkerhoff, Cornelius Van Winkle, Hartman Van Wagenen, E. R. V. Wright, Peter Riker, John Tise, John Sturges, Jasper Wandel, Jr., Daniel Walsh and John Lovett.

This committee reported at another meeting on January 21st. Their report included a bill providing for four townships, to be known as Washington, Hudson, Hoboken and New Durham. It provided that the poor farm should be maintained by the four jointly and that the funds of the existing township of Bergen should be divided among them. The bill was approved, and Jacob H. Van Winkle, Wm. C. Vreeland, Michael Saunier and E. R. V. Wright were appointed as a committee to go to Trenton with it and a petition to the legislature for its passage.

This bill made no provision for the interest of Jersey City and Van Vorst in the funds, and it stirred up active protests. The old residents also found fault because the historic name of Bergen was omitted. The Jersey City Council had a protest prepared at a meeting held on January 24th, and with the aid of the town committee from Van Vorst the bill was defeated. Bergen township was divided the following year by an act passed February 10, 1843. The dividing line was the New Jersey Railroad Company's cut, now used for the Pennsylvania Railroad. All north of that was called North Bergen. This township included Hoboken and all the northern part of the county between the Hudson and the Hackensack rivers. The remainder of the old township retained its name of Bergen, and included the rest of the county south of the railway cut, and Jersey City to the Kill von Kull.

On April 1, 1842, the trustees of St. Peter's Roman Catholic School sent a request to the common council, asking for a division of the public school funds. This was referred to the school committee and quietly laid away for a time. The presentation of the request caused a great deal of warm feeling in the community, and the committee did not feel like reporting the matter at once. There was a sentiment in the public mind against the Catholic priesthood at that time, which a few years later burst out in what was known as the Know Nothing movement, and was directed against foreigners indiscriminately. It was August 5th before the committee reported that it had no power to grant the request. It recommended that the trustees of St. Peter's could surrender their school to the aldermen, and then it would become Public School No. 2, and would be cared for without further expense to the church. This report was referred to a special committee and it remained among unfinished business. Several attempts were made to secure a division of the school funds at subsequent periods down to 1847, when Father Kelly, finding the plan to be very unpopular, withdrew his last petition.

On October 4, 1844, John D. Ward, an engineer with a national reputation, sent a communication to the council urging the city to procure a water supply. The matter was referred to a committee, and a month later the committee reported that the legislature had chartered a water company, but the people were opposed to having a supply in the hands of a private corporation, and nothing was done. In July, 1845, a committee was appointed to consider a plan for getting water, but the water committee was discharged in March, 1846, without having accomplished any practical result. In May following another committee was appointed, and Hoboken was invited to join, but this, too, failed and the question remained in abeyance for a time.

The city was growing all the time. Manufactures and commerce were developing. In 1845 the Atlas foundry was built; the following year the Slater & Steele foundry was put up. In 1847 the Cunard steamship piers were built. In 1848 Cobb & Field's foundry was built; the Paterson and Hudson railroad was extended to Suffern and connected with the Erie railway, then having its terminus at Piermont. The Paterson dock was built to accommodate this railroad line. The ferry boats reduced their time to fifteen-minute trips, and half-hourly boats were run at night. In 1849 a pest-house was established on Washington Street, south of the Morris Canal, for cholera patients. The Adirondack steel works were built at the foot of Warren Street, the Colgate soap works were built on York Street, and many smaller manufacturing plants were erected. The city continued street improvements, and many private houses were put up.

New Year's Day, 1850, was celebrated with great rejoicing because the Hibernia sailed that day, the pioneer vessel on the Cunard line. A salute of one hundred guns was fired by Joseph

G. Edge on behalf of the city. The railway service by the Newark route to the south and the Paterson line to the west had been very much improved. More than a million passengers were brought in by the New Jersey and Morris and Essex railroads, and half a million tons of freight. This state of affairs made Van Vorst township anxious to join forces with Jersey City, and the residents of Jersey City were willing to extend the area of the city.

During the fall of 1850 a number of popular meetings were held to consider plans for consolidation, and the result was the appointment of a committee of the council to meet a similar



THE PATERSON DOCK, NORTH OF THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

committee from Van Vorst to prepare a plan. The result of their labors was presented to the Jersey City council on February 7, 1851, along with a bill of expenses amounting to \$163.45, one-half of which was assessed against each town. On February 11, 1851, after the voters of Jersey City had ratified the charter prepared, it was sent to the legislature and became a law, subject to acceptance at a special election. This election in Jersey City was held in the fire engine house at the corner of York and Gregory streets. The total vote was 495, of which 489 were for the charter, three were against it, and three were rejected.

CHAPTER X.

THE STORY OF VAN VORST TOWNSHIP—THE DUKE'S FARM—JOHN B. COLES' PURCHASE—HOW THE NEIGHBORHOODS FORMED—EFFORTS TO BUILD A CITY—BUSINESS AND POPULATION ATTRACTED—A TOWNSHIP CHARTER—OFFICERS WHO GOVERNED THE TOWN—PUBLIC PUMPS AND WATER SUPPLY—HOW IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS BUILT—PARKS DONATED—CONSOLIDATION WITH JERSEY CITY—THE CIVIL LIST.



WHILE Jersey City was laboriously overcoming obstacles in its municipal progress, the settlements on the hills and upland between it and Bergen Hill had been growing slowly. When John B. Coles secured the "Duke's Farm" in 1804 there were but three roads in Harsimus. One was the causeway now Newark Avenue. The second was "the road to church and mill." This road followed what is now the line of Henderson Street, along the shore of Harsimus Cove to First Street, where a bend carried it to the corner of Grove and Newark Avenue. Thence it followed the present line of Newark Avenue to Monmouth Street along the foot of a sand hill, which was the site of an earthwork outpost erected by the British during the revolution. The last vestige of this hill was removed last year from the southwest corner of Mercer and Brunswick streets. From this hill, nearly on the line of Railroad Avenue, the road reached Prior's mill, where the earlier settlers had their grist ground. This mill and the stream that supplied its motive power were removed to make way for the railroad cut and embankment now used for the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the mill the road became what is now Academy Street. It was the road to the Old Dutch Church at Bergen Square. The third road began near Van Vorst's house on Henderson Street and extended northwesterly to a point near where Jersey Avenue and Twelfth Street now intersect; thence at an angle to the base of Bergen Hill, where Hoboken Avenue turned from an east and west direction to ascend the hillside. There was a small tavern at this junction which afforded a resting place for teams. This road was the only route by which residents of Harsimus could reach Hoboken without a boat.

The residents of Harsimus settled in neighborhoods. The southerly settlement was on the upland now embraced in the area bounded by Grove Street, Jersey Avenue, York Street and Railroad Avenue. The Newark turnpike made a settlement along Newark Avenue. The Van Vorst settlement on Henderson Street formed a nucleus for another neighborhood, and the Traphagen and other families formed a neighborhood north of Pavonia Avenue along the shore. When Coles bought the Duke's farm, he secured the greater part of the upland and meadow north of Newark Avenue. This he laid out in lots with right-angled streets. The sale of these lots created a new neighborhood. The older residents were few and were mainly interested in fishing and farming. Harsimus Cove was used for oyster and clam beds and for shad fishing, and there was quite a little fishing community settled on the shore near where Provost Street now crosses the Erie railway. The cove was divided by a point of land which jutted out at Pavonia Avenue and for a short distance above it. A wharf was built at the outer end of this point and a roadway, dry at low tide, was built out to it. This was called the Long Dock. A ferry was authorized at this point in 1753, by grant of George II., but it was not established. Attempts were made in 1765 and 1818 to revive this grant, but no ferry was established there until 1861, when the Pavonia ferry was started.

A peculiar clannishness was generated among the early residents. The first settlers, north and south of Newark Avenue, belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church. Along the turnpike a good many Baptists were located; while Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians came in the wake of the Coles movement. The Particular Baptists were a very exclusive set, and were the first in Van Vorst to organize a church. They erected a small brick building on

Barrow Street. It has since been occupied by a number of denominations and is still standing. It was built in 1839, and is the oldest church in Van Vorst. The total population of the township the year this church was built was 974.

The advent of Coles put an end to farming as the main means of support, though there were a good many small farms in Harsimus fifty years later. Manufacturers began to locate, and by the time Jersey City had emerged from its proprietary government there were quite a number of them—Olcott's and Maxwell's rope-walks, Mill's oakum factory, Savery's hollowware foundry, Soule's silverware factory, Mix's candle factory, a button factory, a large distillery on the shore, a large brewery, starch and paper mills and several smaller places. The territory remained a part of the township of Bergen and the governmental wants of the residents were so few that they were content. It was not until Hudson County was set off from Bergen County in 1840, and a county legislature was formed, that the residents of Harsimus began to feel the need of autonomy and representation. The county was created in February and a movement was begun at once to form a separate township in Harsimus. It was simply a section of Bergen township, a township which included all of the present county except Hoboken and Jersey City. The movement for a separate municipality was favorably received, and at the next session of the State legislature a bill providing for a new township was introduced. It received the gubernatorial signature on March 11, 1841. The new town was called Van Vorst, in honor of the family which had been so prominently associated with its history from its settlement in 1636 to that time.

The new town did not reach Bergen Hill at any point. It was bounded on the north by the Creek of the Woods, a considerable stream which separated it from Hoboken; on the west and south Mill Creek formed a natural boundary to Jan de Lacher's Point near Jersey Avenue and Johnston Avenue; thence the shore line of the bay was the boundary. This point had become a part of the Van Horn farm at that time and was known to the residents as "Mill Creek Johnnies." The eastern boundary was Grove Street, then called Kellogg Street, and Harsimus Cove.

The population of the new town when it was set off was 1,057. The first town meeting was held at David Bedford's inn, on the

south side of Newark Avenue, between Grove and Barrow streets. The election under the charter was held in the same place on April 12, 1841. These officers were chosen: Township Committee, Cornelius Van Vorst, Thomas Kingsford, Matthew Erwin, Jeremiah O'Meara and Elias Whipple; Freeholders, David Jones and Henry M. Traphagen; Town Clerk, Stephen H. Lutkins; Assessor, Robert McLaughlin; Collector, Robert Sims; Judge of Elections, John Brill; Overseer of the Poor, John McIver; Overseer of the Highways, Patrick Corrigan; Pound Keeper, Matthew Hole; Constables, David Bedford and Patrick McKiernan; School Committee, Timothy Edwards, George F. Hopkins, John Gilbert; Commissioners of Appeals, Hiram Gilbert, Andrew Casey, Andrew Anderson; Surveyors of Highways, Alexander Wilson and Michael Lynch. The appropriations voted were: for support of poor, \$100; for common school, \$100, and for roads, \$150. In spite of the limited tax levy the officials laid out considerable work in grading streets and sinking wells. This work was paid for by assessing the property benefited. The people were fairly progressive, and the town soon showed signs of improvement.



THE OLD STONE HOUSE.

The following year the example of Van Vorst caused the other sections of Bergen township to ask for separation, and a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1842 to separate the township of Bergen into four townships. The town committee of Van Vorst opposed this bill, because no provision was made for a distribution of the common funds, and township property, including a poor farm that had been acquired before Van Vorst township was set off. The main cause of contention was the money returned to the States by the United States government under the law of March 10, 1837, when, on account of hard times, the surplus in the United States treasury was apportioned among the States. Bergen township had received as its quota \$41,147.82 of this money, when the State divided it among the counties, and Van Vorst claimed its pro rata share. There was chronic trouble about the distribution of the school funds, which were collected from the State treasurer by the Bergen township collector.

On January 28, 1842, Cornelius Van Vorst was sent to Trenton to oppose the bill to subdivide Bergen, unless the claims of Van Vorst township were recognized and provided for. Henry M. Traphagen was also appointed to wait on Jasper Wandel, the town collector, and demand the share of school money to which Van Vorst was entitled. The school money was secured, but no settlement was made about the surplus revenue fund. In 1843 the bill to divide Bergen, which had been defeated the year before, was revived, and the town of Van Vorst appointed a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from Jersey City to defeat the measure. In the meantime the new county of Hudson had decided to build a court house and jail. In order to avoid a direct tax and to settle disputes about the surplus revenue fund, it was proposed to expend the money in building. A town meeting was held on January 7, 1843, and the people of Van Vorst resolved to contribute their share of the fund to the cost of the court house. This ended a controversy which caused bad feeling for six years. More than half of the area of Van Vorst was still cultivated as farm land. The minutes of the town committee record that \$2 were appropriated on December 11, 1843, to pay for two sheep killed by dogs. The population was small, but it was too large for the charter. The little municipality was hampered by restrictions and a supplement to the charter was passed by the legislature on February 29, 1844. According to the custom of the time, this was submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. A special election was held in Bedford's Inn on May 11, 1844. The total vote polled was sixty-seven, of which only two were against the charter.

By this supplement the town authorities obtained a little more power and more progress was made. The town committee arranged with Bedford for a regular meeting room at his inn, for which they paid \$10 a year rental. A public pump was sunk at the corner of Bay Street and Newark Avenue; the west side of Grove Street, from Newark Avenue to Pavonia Avenue, was laid with flag pavement and crosswalks; Newark Avenue on the south side received a flag sidewalk which was extended around the block bounded by Grove, Barrow and Railroad Avenue; an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to build a town hall, as soon as the Messrs. Coles and others would donate two suitable lots for a site. By the end of the year the effect of the new charter was plainly visible. There was a decided improvement.

Coles and others refused to donate the two lots, and Bedford's Inn was still the town hall when William Moore succeeded Bedford as the host, and Bedford became a justice of the peace, living long in the memory of the inhabitants as Judge Bedford.

One of the most interesting questions of the time was how to supply the growing township with water. When streets were extended through the farm land a number of wells were left on the roadways. These were ceded to the town on condition that their efficiency should be maintained. One of the last that was ceded was a pump at the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets. When the town accepted it Samuel Cookson was appointed "Superintendent of the Pump." This was an unsalaried position, and the record of his appointment throws light on the nature of the public water supply. Some property-owner near each pump was appointed guardian because self-interest would cause him to guard the purity of the water. When a new pump was required it was petitioned for, and all the property within a radius of convenience was assessed for it. The radius was ascertained by drawing a circle around it extending half way to the next pump. The pump at South Fifth and Grove streets, for example, was built after a petition had been signed and approved. John P. Hill took the contract on May 15, 1845. The specifications provided that he should build a four-inch brick wall, and if he did not find water at fifteen feet he was to get six dollars a foot for each additional

foot until water was reached. The residents could have an eight-inch wall built if they wished, but it was not to add more than twenty-five dollars to the cost. This well was completed in one month and cost \$117, and the property one block each way was assessed.

The first street lamp was put up, on petition of Selah Hill, at the corner of Grove Street and Railroad Avenue on December 3, 1845, at a cost of twelve dollars. Petitions for lamps on Grove, Erie and South Eighth streets were presented to the town committee about the same time, but they were withdrawn because a majority of the property-owners had not petitioned for them. The town did not feel wealthy enough to maintain the lights without a special tax on the property in the vicinity of each lamp. This was not the only point on which it was found that the town committee lacked power. The turnpike company owned Newark Avenue and had open ditches on each side to drain it. These became a nuisance. Many remonstrances, public and private, were made, but the company ignored them. Finally the town committee made a demand for the cession by the company of the roadway from Grove Street to the "Bull's Head," at Monmouth Street. On February 18, 1846, the legislature passed a supplement to the charter which gave power to settle the Newark road nuisance. This charter also gave police power and authority to enact ordinances to protect streets, sidewalks and trees. Under this charter Robert C. Bacot was authorized to make a grade map of the township. He finished it on July 1, 1846, and fixed Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue as the summit of the grade. From there the grades were to fall in all directions ten inches in each hundred feet. This plan provided for drainage easterly into Harsimus Cove, westerly into Mill Creek and northerly into the Creek of the Woods, which divided the township from Hoboken. It was a comprehensive scheme, and it would have been well if it had not been abandoned at a later date. The blunder made by changing this plan has entailed expense and annoyance to this day.

The charter did not contain adequate power to enforce the payment of assessments, and the town committee made another appeal to the legislature at the session of 1846-7. They asked for this power, and also for power to construct piers and docks, to create a lamp district, and to provide protection from fire. There was so much opposition that the bill was withdrawn, and the committee decided to do what was possible under a liberal construction of their general powers. In December, 1846, a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of a fire engine, and their efforts resulted, on June 2, 1847, in a contract with James Smith, of New York, for an engine at \$750, a hose carriage at \$55, and four hundred feet of leather hose at \$260. On the same day a town meeting was held to raise money for a school and to form Engine Company No. 1. On June 23d Washington Fire Engine Company was organized with fifteen members and authority to increase the membership to forty. On September 1st this limit was increased to seventy-five, in order to have margin for absentees. Twenty-seven new members were elected at once, and the company petitioned for a new engine house. The town committee bought a lot on Bay Street from John Arbuckle for \$450, and had an engine house built. The site has been used for fire purposes ever since, and is now occupied by fire headquarters. In the passage of time the neighborhoods were growing closer together, though they were not united in one community, except in name. The residents south of Railroad Avenue wanted a church. They were tired of going either to Jersey City or Bergen, and they felt strong enough to support a church nearer home. The result of this feeling was the organization of the First Reformed Church of Van Vorst, in March, 1846. A substantial brick church was built on Wayne Street, and it is still in use as the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City. The following year the Episcopalians felt strong enough to start a church north of Newark Avenue. The first meeting was held in the Barrow Street Baptist Church. A small frame church was erected on the west side of Grove Street, in Olcott's rope-walk yard, a little north of Newark Avenue, as a result of this preliminary meeting. Six years later the congregation built a fine brown stone church, and the old frame structure was moved into Morgan Street for a colored congregation. Later it became a carriage house and stable on the rear of a lot on Morgan Street, near Henderson, where it now stands. In July, 1848, the Methodists built a small frame church on Third Street. It was called officially the M. E. Church at Pavonia. It was enlarged some years later and became St. Paul's, which still remains and is a large church. These church organizations are noted to indicate the kind of people who laid the foundation for Van Vorst. At that time its population had increased to 3,601.

The town committee elected in 1848 decided that it would not meet in a tavern any longer.

Organization was effected in the residence of Thomas A. Bridgewood, a jeweler, on Seventh Street near Jersey Avenue. He was a member of the committee. The people who had business with the committee objected to going to a private house, and the town committee appointed a sub-committee to find a suitable meeting place. They could not find a public hall and were forced to select another tavern. This was the Weaver's Arms, a saloon kept by William Hough, in a brick building that is still standing on the south side of Newark Avenue, near Jersey Avenue. Hough gave the use of a room for \$1 a night and fifty cents a night for special meetings. The town committee decided to follow the example set by Jersey City and procure improvements by the issue of bonds. They contracted for the pavement of the Grove Street roadway from Newark Avenue to Pavonia Avenue, and decided to make more liberal arrangements for public school service, even to build a new school-house, to be paid for in bonds. The school was maintained as a private enterprise by Isaac Corriell and he received public pupils for a certain sum allowed by the town committee. In the spring of 1848 the committee hired a frame building on Willow Street, now Third Street, between Grove and Erie streets for a school-house. It had been used as a factory. The owner made the necessary alterations and leased the building for five years at an annual rental of \$250. That was the first public school in Van Vorst. The Catholic Institute now occupies the site. On March 30, 1849, the two districts into which the town was divided agreed to pay \$547.13 toward the maintenance of the school, on condition that fifty pupils should be taught free of cost. The rates for other pupils were: Primary, \$1 a quarter; intermediate, \$1.50 a quarter, and higher branches, \$2 a quarter. The teachers were Isaac Corriell, principal; W. Sipples, A. S. Corriell and Miss A. M. Corriell, and Miss Fay, assistants. There were then eighty-two pupils of seven years or under, sixty-four in the female and ninety-four in the male departments, making a total of 240. The following year the town raised the allowance to \$950, and de-



RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS VAN VORST.
At Wayne St. and Jersey Ave.

Park laid out in the northern centre of the town, but up to the time of his death it had not progressed beyond a park on the map. In the spring of 1848, twenty-one years after John B. Coles died, his heirs decided that they would take possession of the park. They claimed that the town had no deed for the land and had never accepted it. To remedy this, the town committee had four trees planted on the ground in March, and by advice of counsel took formal possession. For two years no further demonstration was made, but the land was increasing in value and the heirs did not want to lose it. They renewed their demands, and in 1850 the town committee had the park enclosed with a wooden fence. The town attorney was directed to have the statements of Henry Traphagen and Thomas J. Vermilyea taken in the presence of witnesses to preserve evidence that John B. Coles had not only caused a map showing the park to be made, but he had informed his contemporaries that he intended to dedicate it to the public use. These witnesses were old men, and the committee feared they might die before the ejectment suit against the heirs could be tried. These old men testified that Coles told them in 1804 that he had dedicated the land for a park. The suit was won by the town, but before a decision was reached, the town had ceased to exist. At the time this question was agitating the town the Van Vorst family made a claim for the surplus earth in Van Vorst Square. This park was given to the town by Van Vorst in 1835. It was hilly ground, and had remained unimproved for fifteen years. The town committee and Cornelius Van Vorst agreed to settle the matter by concessions. Van Vorst had experts examine the land, and they reported that there were 7,029 cubic yards of surplus earth in the hill, and 3,147 cubic yards of deficiency to bring the low parts to grade. The surplus earth was valued at \$1,500, and he offered to grade the park and erect a fence for \$2,000. His offer

manded free tuition for 100 pupils.

The only parks owned by Jersey City were created in the town of Van Vorst, and the most interesting events in the history of the town during 1849 were connected with them. These parks are in a manner memorials of the Van Vorst and Coles families. John

B. Coles had Hamilton

was accepted, and he contracted with B. M. Woolsey and Wm. Sanders to build and paint the fence for \$1,934.40, and with I. and P. Henderson, florists, to plant trees in the park. The work was done and the wooden fence remained until after the town of Van Vorst was almost forgotten. The trees were of various kinds, including a number of willows, which were planted on account of their quick growth. The willows are all gone now, but the other trees are still in existence, nearly half a century later.

In 1849 the assessor took a census of the town by order of the town committee and found that the population had grown to 4,166. In the spring of 1850 the town committee appropriated \$100 to fit up a room in the fire engine house on Bay Street to be used as a meeting room. That was the nearest approach to a town hall the township ever had. The United States census of 1850 showed a population of 4,617, of whom twenty-four were colored persons. In July of that year the town committee contracted for the lighting of sixty street lamps, at \$15 per lamp, the light to be supplied by camphene. In October of the same year the first police force was organized. It consisted of a night watch of ten men at monthly salaries of \$18.

In the meantime the marsh between Jersey City and Van Vorst had been filled in. The creek that had divided them had long since disappeared and the streets were continuous except on Montgomery Street, which was not cut through. The outlet for Van Vorst was through Jersey City, and the interests of the two towns were so thoroughly identified that talk of consolidation was frequent and the plan was popular. Meetings were held in both places to discuss the matter, and early in 1851 it had reached a point where all that was required was action on the part of the legislature to produce the result. On February 12, 1851, the town committee held a special meeting to consider a bill which had been prepared by a joint committee consisting of sub-committees from the town committee and the Jersey City Board of Aldermen. This bill was a new charter for the united city. It had been thoroughly considered at town meetings held both in Jersey City and Van Vorst in the preceding September and had been amended by the people in both places. Jersey City had been more progressive in public improvement, and as a result had created a bonded debt. Van Vorst had but little debt and the most serious question that arose was the equalization of this debt. Van Vorst accepted consolidation on condition that the new city should provide schools, engine houses and fire apparatus to equalize the debt in the two sections. This matter disposed of, there was no need for further delay in accomplishing manifest destiny. The matter was submitted to the people on March 27, 1851. The election in Van Vorst was held in the engine house in Bay Street. The poll list contained 426 names, and the vote was: for charter, 377; no charter, 47; rejected, 2. The assessor's census that spring showed a total population of 4,725, of whom 2,264 were males and 2,461 were females. The last official action of the town committee was to order an election for officers of the new city. Van Vorst had become the Third and Fourth wards of Jersey City. The Third ward polling place was at the market, corner of Grove Street and Railroad Avenue, and the Fourth ward poll was at the engine house in Bay Street. With that election the old town disappeared. To-day even its boundaries cannot be located on the ground. The cove is filled in, the creeks have disappeared and scarcely any of its former residents are alive.

The members of the Township Committee during its brief life of ten years were:

Cornelius Van Vorst, 1841-42.	Cornelius V. Traphagen, 1844-45-46-47.
Thomas Kingsford, 1841-42.	John Brill, 1844-45-46-49.
Matthew Quinn, 1841-42.	William R. Drayton, 1845-46-47-48.
Jeremiah O'Meara, 1841-42.	Selah Hill, 1846.
Elias Whipple, 1841-42.	Barzilla W. Ryder, 1847-48.
Alexander Hamilton, 1843.	Thomas D. Jordan, 1847.
Stephen Garretson, 1843.	Cornelius Van Vorst, Jr., 1848-49-50.
Hiram Gilbert, 1843.	Thomas A. Bridgewood, 1848-50.
Henry A. Booraem, 1843.	Louis B. Cobb, 1849.
Andrew Anderson, 1844-45-46-47-49.	Joseph Kissam, 1850.
John Van Vorst, 1844-45-48-49.	Richard R. Rappleyea, 1850.
Robert McLaughlin, 1844.	Charles Fink, 1850.

The Town Clerks were: Stephen H. Lutkins, 1841-42; Andrew Anderson, 1843; Earle B. Sippell, 1844; E. W. Kingsland, 1845-50.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ENLARGED CITY—BOUND TO HAVE A WATER SUPPLY—PLANS PROPOSED—THE SITE FOR PUMPING STATION AND RESERVOIRS CHOSEN—GREAT REJOICING OVER THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER—SUDDEN GROWTH IN POPULATION—THE VISIT BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN—AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION.



WHEN the census was taken in the summer of 1850 Jersey City had 6,856 population, and Van Vorst had 4,617. The increase by the time the new city government was organized in the spring of 1851 gave the city about 12,000 population, or nearly as much as there was in the rest of Hudson County. The city government obtained fresh vigor and extended powers. The fire department was reorganized and strengthened, a board of education was organized, and a financial department was created with a comptroller and a city collector. The records show continual work in extending and improving streets, the greatest activity being in the Van Vorst section, where large gravel hills afforded material for grading.


On July 13, 1852, the city debt was \$52,116.07; the arrears of taxes, \$17,616.62; leaving a net debt of \$34,499.45. The real estate bought for schools, engine houses and other purposes represented \$33,730 of this amount, and 159 street lamps covered almost the balance; every dollar up to that time was accounted for. The area of the city was then about nine hundred acres, and the increase of population had a growing tendency to damage the water in the public wells. In many sections there were no wells and pipes were laid to connect flowing wells with cisterns to save the carriage of water. The filled-in meadow sections could not have wells because of the salt water, and residents were compelled to buy water. This was hauled in barrels and sold by the gallon from door to door. The trouble caused by wells running dry was very serious, and there was much complaint. On October 4, 1844, John D. Ward sent a communication to the common council asking them to apply to the legislature for authority to build a city water-works. His communication was referred to a committee. The committee reported back that a company had already been chartered to supply the city with water. That was the era of special legislation, and the charter was probably a salable commodity. The company did not materialize. Mr. Ward again brought the matter before the common council on July 14, 1845, and another committee considered it until March 20, 1846, when it was relieved by order of the common council.

On May 14, 1846, a new committee was appointed. It consisted of Oliver S. Strong, Robt. Gilchrist and Peter D. Vroom. They took counsel with Andrew Clerk and Robert C. Bacot and made a thorough examination of possible sources of supply. They paid their own expenses, and could not be deterred by insinuations about a job. Several plans were proposed for obtaining a supply: artesian wells, catchment basins on the west slope of Bergen Hill, tapping Rockland Lake, taking it from the Passaic River above the falls or at Dundee Dam, or taking it from the Morris Canal on the Bloomfield level, but none of these were satisfactory. The committee favored the Passaic at Belleville, and authorized Messrs. Bacot and Clerk to prepare plans and estimates. Finally a temporary commission was appointed to provide a feasible plan. The commissioners were: Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken; Edward Coles, of Van Vorst; Abraham J. Van Boskerk and John Dod Ward, of Jersey City. Stevens and Ward were engineers, and all were men in whom every citizen had confidence. The commissioners employed William S. Whitwell as engineer. He had made a reputation in connection with the Boston water-works, and was highly thought of as an hydraulic engineer. He began a survey on August 26, 1851, and on December 5th a public meeting was held in the Lyceum Hall, on Grand Street, to hear his report. The council invited the town committee of Hoboken to attend the meeting. His plan was to pump the water from the Passaic River above Belleville to a settling reservoir on Schuyler's Hill, 157 feet above tide. Thence the water was to flow by gravity to a distributing

reservoir on Bergen Hill, 128 feet above the tide level. The water of the Passaic River at that time was so clear that the stones in the bottom could be seen from a boat in midstream. It was protected from the salt water tides by a rocky reef below Belleville, which kept most of the salt water from flowing up to the intake. The water was good and abundant. The estimated cost was about \$600,000.

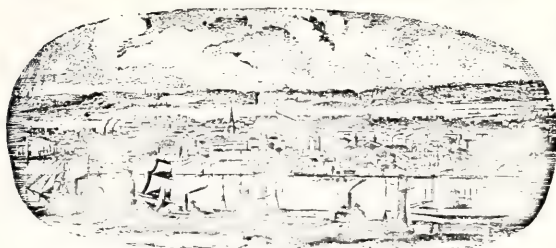
The people were satisfied with the plan, and on March 25, 1852, the legislature passed an act authorizing the work. The construction was prosecuted with vigor, and on June 30, 1854, water was turned on at the Belleville reservoir. On August 15th the service mains in the city were supplied. The plant at that



THE BERGEN HILL RESERVOIR. 

time consisted of a rising main at Belleville, with one Cornish pump, one main across the meadows and the service mains, with the two reservoirs. The total cost of the works up to the time the water was turned on was \$652,995.73. On October 3, 1854, the introduction of water was celebrated by a parade and a general holiday. The council made an appropriation of \$2,500 to defray the cost of the celebration, but Mayor Manners vetoed the resolution, and the expense was borne by the water commissioners. It was \$2,414.55.

The introduction of water made a general sewer plan necessary, and this work was placed under the control of the water commission. The sewers previously constructed were utilized, and the old plan of draining from the high central ground, both east and west, was continued. An extensive plan was adopted by which Mill Creek and the Creek of the Woods, on the Hoboken boundary, were to be connected by a tidal canal. The engineer's estimate of the cost of the canal was \$75,000, with \$100,000 for right of way. This plan was urged for a number of years and modified in various ways. George H. Bailey proposed that the flow of water in the main from Bergen Hill should be utilized to operate a pump in passing down the hillside. This pump would raise 2,000,000 gallons of salt water from the canal ten feet and give a head that could be used to flush the sewers. This would have reduced the pressure in the city, but it would still have had the force of over eighty feet of head. Another plan was to buy a right of way, including the creek, of 300 feet in width, extending from Mill Creek in Communipaw to the river at the foot of the Weehawken bluff. This space was to be used for



THE CITY IN 1855. (From an old picture.)

a canal and a tree-shaded driveway, with paths something on the plan of Central Park, in New York. R. C. Bacot proposed a more economic plan, by which automatic gates would close at the turn of the tide and force the six feet of rise to escape through the sewers.

The canal was never built. The location of the creeks is

now a matter of guesswork. Instead of utilizing this natural advantage the creeks have been filled up and the sewers of the lower portion of the city are a source of annoyance and expense. Some time they will have to be entirely reconstructed at an enormous cost.

The completion of the water-works marked another epoch in the life of the city. By the

spring of 1855, but little more than half a year later, the population had advanced to 21,715, or about 100 per cent. in five years. About this time the Long Dock Improvement Company was organized to construct a terminal for the Erie Railway Company, and a large force of men were employed in building piers at the foot of Pavonia Avenue and north of it. Another large force were busy at the same time in constructing a tunnel through Bergen Hill for the railway. The work dragged on account of lack of funds, and the unpaid tunnel laborers created trouble by riots which required military force to suppress, but the enterprise was not abandoned. In 1861 the tunnel was completed and the piers were ready for business. The Pavonia ferry was started on May 1, 1861, with three boats, the Niagara, Onalaska and Onala. The completion of this large undertaking gave the Erie Railway an independent terminal, and its trains were no longer run over the New Jersey Railroad from West End. The New Jersey Company's business had increased to such an extent that it required all the terminal facilities it owned in Jersey City. The opening of the tunnel was speedily followed by the abandonment of the Piermont terminus, and the removal of the Erie's repair shops from the river town to the meadows near the eastern end of the tunnel. This made a large addition to the city's population, and was the most important local event of the year. The census of 1860 showed a population of 29,226. The demand for dwellings kept the artisans busy, and almost every street resounded with busy saws and hammers. The hard times of 1857 caused a great deal of suffering in the city, and the relief of the poor was one of the most serious items of expense. In 1860 the city was financially comfortable, and the erection of a new city hall and a police station with a bell tower bore evidence of the fact. Street improvements had been carried on in a desultory manner during the hard times, but the work was prosecuted more vigorously after 1860.



MONTGOMERY STREET WEST FROM HUDSON. 1857.

The exciting presidential election of 1860 had filled the streets with marching men, and the excitement of the campaign had scarcely died away when the attitude of the South began to absorb attention. As the winter of 1860 melted into the spring of 1861 the tone of the South began to indicate trouble, but no one in Jersey City believed that the trouble would assume the proportions to which it developed. When it was known that President Lincoln would pass through Jersey City on his way to be inaugurated, a citizens' meeting was called to devise means of honoring the nation's executive. The common council also held a special meeting to do honor to the President. The ferry company prepared the John P. Jackson, its newest boat, to make a special trip. It was prettily decorated with flags and started for New York at 8 A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861. On board was Mayor Cornelius Van Vorst and Atty.-Gen. Dayton, representing Gov. Olden; the senatorial committee, consisting of Senators Jonathan Cook, Samuel Westcott and Wm. F. Brown; the assembly committee, consisting of Socrates Tuttle, James Wheeler, T. F. Randolph, John G. Schenck and David Mulford; the common council committee, consisting of President A. A. Hardenbergh and Aldermen Warner, Decker, McBride and Romar; the citizens' committee, consisting of S. A. Hopkins, A. O. Zabriskie, Ephraim Marsh, D. S. Gregory, Magnus Traphagen, and a number of aldermen, citizens and ladies. When the Presidential party was received on board the boat a speech of welcome was made by A. A. Hardenbergh. The boat was not heated and the cabins were cold. Honest Old Abe towered above the heads of all and was introduced to all. He was in good humor and produced a good impression on all who were on board. As the boat neared the Jersey City slip the Hudson County Artillery fired a salute of thirty-four guns from the Paterson pier, and the Cunard steamers, that were docked at the foot of Grand Street, joined in the salute, making quite a cannonade for half an hour. In the railroad depot a carpeted flat car had

been arranged for a platform, and Atty.-Gen. Dayton made an address of welcome to the President. Lincoln replied briefly. The crowd pressed forward to shake hands with Lincoln, with many words of congratulation. The police tried to force the crowd back, but Mickey Free, a noted local character of the time, made such a noisy protest that Lincoln forbade the police to interfere, and all who could shook hands with the President. A decorated car, drawn by the



NEW JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT AS IT WAS IN THE WAR TIME.

locomotive Gov. Pennington, was waiting for the Presidential party, and it drew out of the depot at 9 o'clock, amid the cheers of the largest concourse of people that Jersey City had seen up to that time. Less than a month later the flags that flew out in welcome to the President were raised for more serious purpose.



CHAPTER XII.

THE CITY DURING THE WAR PERIOD—THE FLAG FIRED ON—A BURST OF PATRIOTISM—RECRUITING STATIONS OPENED—PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD—THE DRAFTS—STREET SCENES.

THE story of the war is the history of the nation. Local facts and incidents of the period as they are recalled raise pleasant recollections for some, but for many they touch old wounds that throb anew. Survivors of broken family circles are linked in memory with many grassy mounds. Many can close their eyes and see mental visions of enthusiastic fathers, brothers and sweethearts whose place knows them no more, while thousands only know that their loved ones marched away. Jersey City in those days was a small place. The census of 1860 showed a total of 29,226 men, women and children. Hudson City had 7,229, Bergen, 7,429, of which about 1,000 were in Greenville, making a total of 43,884 in the territory now embraced in Jersey City. To these the daily papers brought news of the



JERSEY CITY AT THE BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR.

Southern discontent, but to the majority it conveyed no idea of actual war. Even when it was announced that an army was assembling at Charleston, and that threats were made against Maj. Anderson and his little band in Fort Sumpter, the people did not believe that the government troops would be attacked. When Gen. Beauregard had fixed upon an hour for a surrender or an attack, it was looked upon as a kind of a bluff.

On the morning of Friday, April 12, 1861, before daylight, the streets seemed to be filled with hoarse-voiced men and boys, shouting extras. Men and women appeared at the doors wondering at the tumult. The extras were eagerly bought and read. The people were dumbfounded. The flag had been fired upon at 4 o'clock that morning. Surprise gave way to indignation as the news spread. It seemed as if everyone was ready to go to war in a moment. All day Saturday and Sunday the war feeling grew as the insult to the flag was discussed. On Monday, the 15th, the President's call for 75,000 men was published. New Jersey's quota was four regiments of 780 men each, a total of 3,120. The commandants of the city militia companies did not wait for Governor Olden's proclamation. Monday's daily papers contained calls for the companies to assemble at their meeting places that evening. The Union Minute Men's call was signed by President F. G. Wolbert and Secretary J. D. Van Dyke. They met in Cooper's Hall. Captain John Ramsey summoned the Hudson Guard; Benjamin F. Champney called the Jersey City Ferry Guards; W. A. Fisher, Captain, and Frederick T. Farrier, of the other company of the Hudson Guards, signed the call for a meeting and the ranks were filled

at once. On Tuesday evening a mass meeting was held in the Hudson House on Grand Street. I. W. Scudder was made chairman and C. H. Dummer secretary. Stirring patriotic speeches were made, and on motion of Thomas Potter a roll was opened for volunteers. The first man to sign the roll was James M. Weart. He was a young lawyer, in his 23d year. He served with distinction in two regiments, having re-enlisted at the end of his first term, and lived through the perils of war to die an accidental death seven years after the war closed. He was a brother of Hon. Jacob Weart. His was the first name actually enrolled as a volunteer in New Jersey. Thirty men signed the roll at this meeting and all were moved by the addresses delivered by Nathaniel C. Slaughter, Benjamin Van Riper, John H. Low and others. The crowd was carried away by their enthusiasm and sang patriotic songs as they left the hotel. The recruiting became brisk after that. The signs on the fronts of the stores where recruiting offices were established gave much information about the terms of enlistment, some of which was from the articles of war and some that was evolved from the inner consciousness of the recruiting agents. For example, one flaring sign on an office near the city hall offered free tickets to the Southern excursion. Beautiful picnic groves in the sunny South, free fireworks and refreshments were among the attractions.

The two companies of the Hudson Guards were consolidated, and became Company G of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Militia. The Communipaw Zouaves were recruited in Park Hall, an old frame church building, which had been removed from the south side of Grand Street to a plot adjoining the north-west square at Grand and Washington streets. No commissary department had been organized, and the men would have suffered if it had not been for the kindness of neighbors, and especially of Mrs. D. E. Culver, who provided coffee and sandwiches for them. Several camps were formed, and the recruits were hastily drilled in vacant lots, frequently practising in marching far into the night. The call issued by



JAMES M. WEART, FIRST, NEW JERSEY SOLDIER.

made by Col. Hoxie, Benjamin Van Riper and others, and the soldiers and the crowd joined in singing. The whole population seemed to have turned out to see them, and the railroad tracks were lined with people all the way across the city. On Saturday, April 20th, the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Militia arrived, and there was another popular demonstration. Mr. Griswold of New York presented a flag to the regiment, and Gen. Butler accepted it. The same afternoon the New York Seventh passed through at 5 o'clock. On the following Monday, April 22d, Mayor Van Vorst called a meeting at the council chamber, and a war committee of five was appointed. It consisted of Mayor Van Vorst, Henry Traphagen, John Griffith, Benjamin G. Clarke and David Smith. To their energy, and the liberality of Messrs. Griffith and Clarke, was due the preparation of the Second Regiment. The men were abundant, but there was no money provided to pay for equipments. Messrs. Griffith and Clarke advanced \$30,000 to procure all that was required. They were subsequently reimbursed for their outlay, but no one at that time knew where the money was to come from. The Mechanics and Traders Bank pledged itself for \$25,000 and the Bank of Jersey City for \$10,000, and thus the funds for equipment were provided. On Friday of that week the regiment left the city. The fire companies turned out to escort them to the depot. The streets were filled with cheering people, and flags hung from

Gov. Olden was published on Wednesday, the 17th. In it he ordered all organizations or individuals, willing to volunteer, to report within twenty days. On Friday, the 19th, the first detachment of the Massachusetts troops arrived at the New Jersey Railroad depot. The fact that they were coming was known, but the hour had not been announced, and the depot was crowded from early morning until noon when they came. They were received with an ovation. Thousands cheered them as they marched into the depot. Addresses were

every possible point. The regiment was sent to Trenton, and brigaded under the command of Gen Runyon. The command went to Annapolis by way of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, at the suggestion of John G. Stevens of Hoboken, because the "plug-uglies" in Baltimore had torn up the tracks of the railroad. The fleet of boats left Trenton on May 3d.

The first regiment was not ready to leave for the front until May 20th. It was the first under the three years call of May 4th. The ladies of Hoboken, under the lead of Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Hatfield, made a handsome flag for this regiment, and it was presented by Mrs. Hatfield before the regiment started. From this time forward every day troops were being hurried through the city, and the people never tired of cheering them as they passed. On Saturday, July 27th, a part of the Second Regiment returned. They came in at night, but the whole city was out to receive them. There was a grand parade, fireworks and a salute by cannons as they passed Van Vorst Park, Joseph A. Dixon, whose residence faced the park, having charge of the salute. On Sunday the balance of the regiment arrived, and there was another demonstration at Washington Square. Most of the men re-enlisted again in the three years regiments.

On May 26th the government ordered nine boats of the Monitor model and six of them were contracted for in Jersey City. The shipyard in which they were built was not idle again during the war. On Friday, July 11, 1862, Mayor Romar presided at a meeting in the Washington House to consider what should be done under the President's new call. A. J. Bixby was secretary and A. A. Hardenbergh, Ephraim Marsh and S. A. French were appointed a committee to prepare an appeal for more men. The city had been drained of volunteers. A great many men had been attracted to New York regiments and were not credited to New Jersey's quota. This fact caused Governor Olden to issue a proclamation on August 7, 1862, forbidding recruiting in New Jersey for other States. This caused a large number of recruiting offices to close. By that time the recruiting business had become a profitable industry. The drafts for unfilled quotas had produced bounties. Every numerous family was already represented at the front, and news of battle was followed by crape on many doors. A special instance which followed the receipt of news from the battle of Antietam, on September 17, 1862, may serve as an example. Eleven houses on the block west of Jersey Avenue, in Fifth Street, bore sable emblems of grief. The women were busy preparing lint for hospitals and holding fairs for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It was not strange that there was a scarcity of volunteers.

On August 21, 1862, a meeting of the common council was called to devise means of avoiding a draft. Mayor Romar presided, and Hosea F. Clark was secretary. On motion of A. H. Wallis it was decided to offer a bounty of \$150 for recruits. On August 29th an official list of the men subject to draft was published in the newspapers. Fortunately no draft was required, as volunteers enough came forward. On June 19, 1863, the Twenty-first Regiment came home and was received with every demonstration of pleasure. In July, 1863, the victory at Vicksburg was celebrated by a general illumination. A mass meeting was held in the Tabernacle, and Peter Bentley presided. During that month there was another call for troops, and the common council raised the bounty to \$200. On November 6th there was another call and the bounty was raised to \$300. On March 23, 1864, a draft was begun. "Blind Billy," a well-known newsdealer, was selected to draw the names from the wheel. Two more drafts were ordered that year, and they created consternation among the men with dependent families who were liable to the draft. The common council appointed Aldermen Gaffney and Decker as a committee on enlistment. Stephen Quaife was enrollment officer, and the council, aided by Mayor Cleveland, succeeded in getting the quota filled at an expense of \$347,691.43. These were among the trials that befel those who were left at home. Almost everyone had relatives in the army, and each daily paper brought grief to someone. When any of the regiments with Jersey City companies were in action the vicinity of the telegraph office on Exchange Place was haunted by anxious wives, sisters and sweethearts, whose treasures were at the front. No one will ever know the suffering that was borne in the homes of the men who answered their country's call. Fathers and mothers had their war maps pricked full of pinholes to indicate the points from which the last words had come. The joys and sorrows when regiments returned were familiar sights. Some met their soldier boys, others who came in joyful expectation found their fears realized. Exchange Place was a busy place during the war, and the walls that still shut it in have resounded with cheers and shaded sorrows that are enshrined as sacred in mem-

ories of thousands. The Jersey City volunteers, according to the State records, numbered about one in eight of the population, but that does not represent the total. Hundreds of men enlisted in regiments belonging to other States, and a strong contingent served in the navy. These, of course, are not credited on the roster of the New Jersey regiments. Every fire company and every other civic organization had its quota of members in uniform, and its roll of martyrs who came not back. Competent judges have estimated that the total enlistment in Jersey City was nearly one in five of the total population. Certainly no place was more patriotic and none more prompt in responding. No record has ever been made of the residents of Jersey City who enlisted in other States or who served in the navy. It is believed that several thousand residents of New Jersey crossed the Hudson and the Delaware in order to serve among friends or companions. The organizations that were recruited in Jersey City and credited to New Jersey are duly recorded in the office of the Adjutant-General at Trenton. The organizations recruited in Jersey City and credited to it included, in whole or part, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Regiments.

The Second Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1861, by Maj. T. T. S. Laidley, and Lieut. A. T. A. Torbert, and at the end of its term of service (three months) returned to Trenton, where it was mustered out of the service of the United States, July 31, 1861, by Lieut. A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army.

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—Henry M. Barker, mustered in May 1, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Abraham Speer, mustered in May 2, 1861.

MAJOR—John J. Van Buskirk, mustered in June 15, 1861; Captain, Co. E, May 1, 1861; com. Major to fill original vacancy.

ADJUTANT—Cornelius Van Ripen, mustered in May 2, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER—Henry H. Brinkerhoff, mustered in May 2, 1861.

SURGEON—John E. Quidor, mustered in April 26, 1861.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON—John Longstaff, mustered in April 26, 1861.

CHAPLAIN—Matthew B. Riddle, mustered in May 28, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT-MAJOR—Noah D. Taylor, mustered in May 1, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT—Francis R. Hill, mustered in May 1, 1861.

DRUM-MAJOR—Edward C. Woodruff, mustered in May 1, 1861.

FIFE-MAJOR—William K. Van Ripen, mustered in May 1, 1861.

The Fifth Regiment was organized under an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and was mustered into the service on August 22, 1861, at Trenton. It was brigaded with the Third Brigade of Hooker's Division. It was subsequently attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, then to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps, and finally to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps. At the end of the three years a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted. Those who did not were mustered out at Trenton, September 7, 1864. Three companies were raised in Hudson County, Companies B, C and G. The regiment took part in these actions: Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5th; Fair Oaks, Va., June 1st and 2d; Seven Pines, Va., June 25th; Savage Station, Va., June 29th; Glendale, Va., June 30th; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1st and August 15th; Bristow Station, Va., August 27th; Bull's Run, Va., August 29th and 30th; Chantilly, Va., August 31st; Centreville, Va., September 2d; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3d and 4th; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d; Wapping Heights, Md., July 24th; McLean's Ford, Va., October 13th; Mine Run, Va., November 29th and 30th and December 1, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5th and 6th; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8th to 11th; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12th to 18th; North Anna River, Va., May 23d and 24th; Topotomy Creek, Va., May 30th and 31st; Cold Harbor, Va., before Petersburg, Va., June

16th to 23d; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26th and 27th; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30th; North Bank, James River, Va., August 14th to 18th; Fort Sedgwick, Va., September 10th; Poplar Spring Church, Va., October 2d; Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27th, and Fort Morton, Va., November 5, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—Samuel H. Starr.
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Gershom Mott.
 MAJOR—William S. Truax.
 ADJUTANT—Caldwell K. Hall.
 SURGEON—James C. Fisher.
 ASSISTANT-SURGEON—A. W. Woodhull.
 QUARTERMASTER—James F. Rusling.
 CHAPLAIN—Thomas Sovereign.

The Sixth Regiment was one of the regiments composing the Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, and was raised under the same order as the Fifth Regiment and shared in the same engagements in which the other regiments of the brigade were engaged. Company C was raised in Hudson County.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—James T. Hatfield.
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Simpson R. Stroud.
 MAJOR—John P. Van Leer.
 ADJUTANT—Leonard J. Gordon.
 QUARTERMASTER—Joseph Woodward.
 SURGEON—John Wiley.
 ASSISTANT-SURGEON—Bedford Sharpe.
 CHAPLAIN—Samuel T. Moore.

The Seventh Regiment was raised under a requisition made by President Lincoln on July 24, 1861, for four regiments. It was one of the famous Second Brigade regiments, and shared in all the engagements of the brigade. Company F was recruited in Hudson County.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—Joseph W. Revere.
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Ezra A. Carman.
 MAJOR—J. Dallas McIntosh.
 ADJUTANT—Francis Price, Jr.
 QUARTERMASTER—Thomas P. Johnston.
 SURGEON—D. W. C. Hough.
 ASSISTANT-SURGEON—Alvin Satterthwaite.
 CHAPLAIN—Julius D. Rose.

The Ninth Regiment was raised under an authorization of the War Department for a regiment of riflemen from New Jersey. Recruiting began in September, 1861, and the regiment was mustered at Camp Olden on October 5th. It was sent to Washington December 4, 1861. It was assigned to the Burnside expedition, in the command of Brig.-Gen. J. L. Reno. Only Company E was recruited in Hudson County. The regiment took part in forty-two battles and traveled 7,652 miles. It entered the service with 1,142 men, was several times recruited, and then 600 men mustered out. The total loss from all causes during its service was 1,646 men. The principal engagements were: Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8th; Newberne, N. C., March 14th; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25th; Young's Cross Roads, N. C., July 27th; Rowell's Mill, No-

ember 2d; Deep Creek, N. C., December 12th; Southwest Creek, December 13th; Kingston, N. C., December 13th and 14th; Whitehall, N. C., December 16th; Goldsborough, N. C., December 17, 1862; and Comfort, N. C., July 6th; Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, N. C., February 7, 1864; Cherry Grove, N. C., April 14th; Port Walthill, Va., May 6th and 7th; Swift Creek, Va., May 9th and 10th; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12th to 16th; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d to 12th; Petersburg, Va., June 20th to August 24th; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., December 9th; Foster's Bridge, N. C., December 10th; Butler's Bridge, N. C., December 11, 1864; Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7th; Wise's Fork, March 8th, 9th and 10th; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

The Tenth Regiment was organized under the act of Congress of July 22, 1861. It was not under State supervision. It was first called the Olden Legion. On January 22, 1862, it was transferred to the State by the War Department, while the regiment was in camp on Bladensburg Turnpike, near Washington. Company B was recruited in Hudson County. The regiment took part in these engagements: Carrsville, Va., May 9, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5th to 7th; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8th to 14th; Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12th to 16th; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24th; Hanover Court House, Va., May 29th; Tolo-potomy Creek, Va., May 30th and 31st; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1st to 3d; before Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Railroad), June 23d; Snicker's Gap, Va., June 18th; Strasburg, Va., August 15th; Winchester, Va., August 17th; Charlestown, Va., August 21st; Opequan, Va., September 19th; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 21st and 22d; New Market, Va., September 24th; Mount Jackson, Va., September 25th; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., October 19, 1864; Hotcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25th; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2d; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6th; Fairville, Va., April 7th; Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

The Thirteenth Regiment was raised under President Lincoln's call of July, 1862. Ezra A. Carman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh N. J. Volunteers, was commissioned by Gov. Olden to recruit the regiment. Companies B and H were from Hudson County. The regiment was mustered in on August 25, 1862. It served two years, nine months and fourteen days, and was mustered out on June 8, 1865. It participated in these battles: Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Nancy's Creek, Ga., July 18, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, July 22 to September 1, 1864; March to the Sea, November 5 to December 21, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865.

The Twenty-first Regiment was raised under the call for 300,000 men for nine months' service, issued August 4, 1862. The State authorities, wishing to avoid a draft, announced that the quota for New Jersey would be 10,478 men, and volunteers would be received until September 1st. Five camps were established, one at Trenton, under Brig.-Gen. N. Norris Halsted; one at Beverly, under Brig.-Gen. George M. Robeson; one at Freehold, under Brig.-Gen. Charles Haight; one at Newark, under Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Van Vorst, and one at Flemington, under Brig.-Gen. A. E. Donaldson. On September 2d there were 10,800 volunteers in the camps. These were reduced by the medical examination to 10,714. This was 230 in excess of the required number, and New Jersey was the first State to fill its quota. The Twenty-first Regiment was organized at Trenton in August, 1862, and eight of the ten companies were from Hudson County. Companies E and H were from Mercer. The regiment was organized and equipped in ten days, mustered into the service on September 15th and left for Washington on the next day. It joined the Army of the Potomac at Antietam, being attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. The regiment participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13 and 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 5, 1863, and in numerous minor actions. The regiment returned June 15, 1863, and public receptions were given to the men in Trenton and in Jersey City. In the battle at Fredericksburg on May 4, 1863, the regiment suffered severe losses. Col. Van Houten and a number of officers and men fell and were left in the

enemy's hands. Col. Van Houten was moved to the rear, and Sergt.-Maj. George B. Fielder, of Jersey City, was left to attend him. A change of position left him and his charge in the enemy's lines. The colonel died early in the morning and was buried by Sergt. Fielder. When Fielder informed Gen. Barksdale, the rebel commander, of the circumstances he was at once released on parole. A few days later the body of the brave colonel was recovered under a flag of truce and sent home to Bergen under a guard commanded by First-Lieut. William D. W. C. Jones, of Company C.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL—Gilliam Van Houten, mustered in September 15, 1862; died near Bank's Ford, Va., while prisoner of war, May 6, 1863, of wounds received in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Isaac S. Mettler, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863.

MAJOR—Hiram Van Buskirk, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863.

ADJUTANT—Andrew Van Buskirk, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER—William Harper, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863.

SURGEON—Daniel McNeill, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—William S. Janney, mustered in September 15, 1862; promoted Surgeon Twenty-second Regiment Volunteers, March 27, 1863. Cornelius Conover, mustered in June 2, 1861; mustered out June 19, 1863; commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, vice Janney, promoted.

CHAPLAIN—Samuel Conn, mustered in October 16, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Private, Company H; Chaplain to fill original vacancy.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT-MAJOR—George B. Fielder, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Private, Company A; Sergeant, September 15, 1862; commissioned Second-Lieutenant, Company I, June 1, 1863; not mustered.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT—Edward B. Bingham, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Private, Company I; Quartermaster-Sergeant, September 15, 1862.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANT—Cornelius Young, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Private, Company A; Commissary-Sergeant, October 10, 1862.

HOSPITAL STEWARD—William M. Cornelison, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Private, Company I; Hospital Steward, September 15, 1862.

DRUM-MAJOR—Theodore H. Teeple, mustered in September 15, 1862; mustered out June 19, 1863; Musician, Company A; Drum-Major, September 15, 1862; discharged November 12, 1862, G. O. No. 126, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

The Thirty-third Regiment was raised by Colonel George W. Mindil in Newark during the summer of 1863. It was mustered into the service September 3, 1863, and was sent to Virginia, but in the latter part of the month was sent to join the Army of the Tennessee, and reached Bridgeport on September 30. The regiment contained but three companies from Hudson County, though its Major, David A. Peloubet, has been a prominent resident of Jersey City ever since the war, and was a member of assembly from the third Jersey City district. The Thirty-third Regiment participated in these battles: Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 24 and 25, 1863; Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15 and 16, 1864; New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., May 26 to June 1, 1864; Pine Knob, June 15 and 16, 1864; Muddy Creek, Ga., June 17 and 18, 1864; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, July 22 to September 2, 1864; Siege of Savannah, December 11 to 21, 1864; Averysboro, S. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 18 and 20, 1865.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF HUDSON CITY—ITS EARLY DAYS—THE TOWN SET OFF FROM BERGEN—A CITY CHARTER SECURED—THE EARLY SCHOOLS AND GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF A DEPARTMENT—THE ERIE TUNNEL RIOTS—MILITIA CALLED OUT—THE OFFICERS WHO SERVED THE CITY.



URING its earlier days Hudson City was a wilderness known as the Bergen Woods. The first road or opening was made by woodchoppers, and was known as the Bergenwood Road. Settlements were formed north of Hudson City long before there was anyone living in the Bergen woods. The trails developed into roads prior to the revolution, but they were bad roads. The settlement or nucleus for a village began at Five Corners after the Hoboken turnpike was built in 1794. Later the Newark turnpike, finished in 1806, gave new life to the village. The proximity of Jersey City and New York made the land desirable for building speculations, and a number of them were organized. These caused a number of neighborhoods to form, and the demand for roads made the people anxious for a separate municipal government. Several futile attempts to secure independence were made after Hudson County was created; but it was a dozen years later before the population was strong enough to accomplish its object. The increase at first was very slow. The main attraction was the Beacon race course, which was laid out by Cyrus Browning in 1838. It was on this track that Hiram Woodruff rode Dutchman on August 1, 1839, and made a record which was not beaten until Huntress made a new record at Prospect Park on September 21, 1872. The race track attracted undesirable visitors, and it was closed in 1845. It occupied part of the site of Reservoir No. 3, of later days.

The earlier social movement was in the direction of church organization. The first was made by a group of Methodists, who met in the district school-house at Five Corners in 1839, and formed an organization which produced the Simpson M. E. Church. They built the wooden church on a small street that connected the Newark and Hoboken turnpikes. It was called Church Street, because of the building, and at a later date, when streets were opened, it became Oakland Avenue. Holy Trinity was organized by the Episcopalians September 10, 1851, under the charge of Rev. W. R. Gries, and a frame church was built on St. Pauls Avenue. Rev. Norman W. Camp succeeded him in 1855, and the building was removed to Hoboken Avenue to bring it nearer to the centre of population. A Reformed Church was organized in Miss Graves' female seminary on December 14, 1853, and Rev. Aaron Lloyd was assigned to it as a missionary in 1854. Prior to that the church members of that denomination worshipped in the old Bergen Dutch Church. A Catholic church was organized by Rev. James Coyle in 1856, and was known as St. Bridget's. The congregation built a small frame church on Hopkins Avenue, and worshipped there for several years. Rev. Aloysius Vanuta was pastor during the riots. The church name was changed to St. Joseph's after consolidation, not to conflict with St. Bridget's in Jersey City. Rev. C. Doepenschmidt organized a church and built a house of worship on Central Avenue near Franklin Street for Germans of the Reformed faith in 1859. Other churches sprung up later, but their organization will be noted elsewhere.

The town of Hudson was set off by the legislature on March 4, 1852. The area included in it was 2,394 acres, of which 333 acres were swamps along Penhorn Creek and the Hackensack River. The town included the territory north of the Pennsylvania Railroad cut and south of the Paterson plank road. On the east it extended to Mill Creek at the eastern base of the hill, and westward it was bounded by Penhorn Creek and the Hackensack. The act which set off the town gave slight powers to a board of five supervisors, and an effort was made to join in the march of improvement. The effort was not a success. For all practical purposes the town of Hudson was still a part of Bergen township. The supervisors soon found the need for more power, and a movement was made to get it from the legislature. On April 11, 1855, the gov-

ernor approved an act by which the town was incorporated as the City of Hudson, with powers of government vested in the mayor and common council. The charter was left to the acceptance or rejection of the people, and a special election was held on April 12th, at which a majority of 120 votes were cast for the charter. The first officers elected under its provisions met in the court house on May 7th, and took the prescribed oaths of office before Judge Daniel Haines. The total population of the new city was 3,322. In the following June an ordinance providing for a board of education was adopted. The members were appointed by the common council, which audited and paid their bills. The first board was organized on July 7, 1855. In August a special committee had a school census made which showed 877 children of school age. Of this number only 120 attended the public schools, and these taxed the accommodations.

The first school in Hudson City was a small frame building at the Five Corners. The date of its erection has not been recorded. It was built early in the Thirties, and was used for public meetings as well as a school. Some time during the Forties, a new school-house was built on the north side of the Hoboken turnpike, east of Oakland Avenue. This was a one-story frame building, and became Public School No. 1, and it is still standing. The building was sold to the Erie Railway Company, when it was buying a right of way for the tunnel, June 19, 1856. The building was repaired and served as the office of the Long Dock Improvement Company and the tunnel contractor, and is still in use as an office. The school completed the term in the old building. During the summer vacation the new stone church for the Simpson M. E. congregation on Central Avenue was completed, and the trustees sold the old frame church on Church Street to the city for \$1,660. In September School No. 1 was transferred to the old church. At the same time a site on the corner of St. Paul and Montgomery avenues was bought for a new school, and a contract made with Charles W. Allen for its erection. In 1860 the new school-house had absorbed the pupils of old No. 1, and the old frame church was altered to be used as a town hall and jail. After consolidation the building was removed to make way for the Third Precinct Police Station. The street name was changed to Oakland Avenue. School No. 2 was at Washington Village. This was a land association settlement, occupying a tract of land on Palisade Avenue, and west of it south of the Ravine road. The school-house was in a leased building. The number of the school was subsequently changed to No. 3, and it was moved to Sherman Avenue, near Franklin, and across the street from the present school No. 8. New No. 2 was at Congress and Central avenues and is now No. 7. School No. 4 was known as the West End School. A site was selected at West End on property owned by James R. Dey, but it was subsequently changed to a plot on Tonele Avenue north of St. Pauls Avenue, and John Whelihan erected a small but neat two-story brick building on a terrace. The school was abandoned after consolidation and allowed to fall into ruin. It was finally removed as a nuisance a few years ago.

The scarcity of water and the lack of roads to the ferry, the difficulty of drainage and the many advantages of being part of a large city caused a good many residents of Hudson City to desire consolidation with Jersey City, and a bill was introduced at the legislative session of 1860 to consolidate the two cities, but it was opposed by the Hudson City government and was not thought desirable by Jersey City. The undesirable notoriety caused by the tunnel riots gave Hudson City an unenviable reputation about that time. Alderman Glaubrecht introduced resolutions on February 6, 1860, against the proposition, and they were sent to Trenton. The bill was smothered. The turbulent character of the tunnel laborers caused the aldermen to employ a few special policemen, but there was no regular force organized until 1866, when Col. Gilbert P. Robinson was appointed chief. He had a force of nine men and one sergeant. In 1867 the force was increased to fifteen patrolmen and two sergeants. In 1868 there were eighteen patrolmen and in 1869 there were twenty-four patrolmen, two sergeants and two roundmen. This was the strength of the force when the cities were consolidated, and Hudson City became the third precinct. Col. Robinson was retained as captain of the precinct. The time of the council was largely occupied with questions relating to street opening and grading. Very little paving was done and but little sewerage. The largest sewer built extended from the low lands north of Newark Avenue, through the Harrison estate, to Mill Creek. The most exciting question that was discussed was in relation to water supply. Attempts were made to form a private company to extend mains and sell water to be procured from the Jersey City

reservoir. A fire department was created and a board of fire trustees elected, but the records have disappeared.

The board of education, hampered for funds though it was, was the most satisfactory part of the city government. In 1861 the annual report contained this summary of the work accomplished in six years: "Three new and commodious school buildings have been erected, at an aggregate cost of \$30,000. During the previous year over \$1,000 had been expended in improving School No. 3. Schools Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were occupied. They contrast proudly with the humble tenements in which the public schools of the city were formerly accustomed to assemble—an old seven-by-nine country school-house, located at one extremity of a frog-pond, a metamorphosed church and two temporarily-rented lager beer saloons."

In 1865 there were 25 teachers and 1,729 pupils. A Normal school was established, in which the male principals alternated in giving instruction to the teachers and candidates for certificates, and in the latter part of the year a High school was established with Mr. J. N. Flint as teacher. He resigned in 1866, and Miss Denton succeeded him until 1868, when she, too, resigned, and Mr. E. O. Chapman was made principal. In October, 1869, the school was discontinued for lack of funds. In the following spring Mr. Chapman became superintendent of the schools of the consolidated city. The school census, after incorporation, showed these totals:

1856 . . .	766	1863 . . .	1,967
1857 . . .	972	1864 . . .	2,722
1858 . . .	573	1865 . . .	2,909
1859 . . .	1,204	1866 . . .	3,476
1860 . . .	1,339	1867 . . .	3,468
1861 . . .	1,539	1868 . . .	4,006
1862 . . .	1,539	1869 . . .	4,198

When Hudson City was consolidated with Jersey City it had an effective school department with five schools. There were but four when the city was chartered in 1855. Prior to that there had been a continuous improvement which was noted by Mayor Wright in his first message to the aldermen. He said: "Twenty years ago \$2 a quarter and a Yankee school-master who boarded around, satisfied the public demand." In that sentence he gave a panoramic view of the starting point. The school property at consolidation was:

School.	Value of Houses and Lots.	Value of Furniture and Fixtures.	Total.
No. 1.	\$40,000	\$2,500	\$42,500
No. 2.	30,000	1,500	31,500
No. 3.	12,000	1,200	13,200
No. 4.	10,000	800	10,800
No. 5.	28,000	1,800	29,800
	<u>\$120,000</u>	<u>\$7,800</u>	<u>\$127,800</u>

During the fifteen years of Hudson City's corporate existence there was only one episode which attracted the attention of the outside world. That was the tunnel riot, or more properly riots, for there were several disturbances which reached that character. Very soon after the city was incorporated the Erie Railway Company organized a company known as the Long Dock Improvement Company, to build a tunnel and a new terminal station. The Erie's main terminal was at Piermont, on the Hudson, but by an extension in 1853, under the name of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, the Erie got access to Jersey City by West End and the New Jersey Railroad cut. The Long Dock Company was incorporated in 1856, and began work filling in the upper part of Harsimus Cove and excavating the tunnel under Hudson City simultaneously. The tunnel was completed in 1861, and is 4,300 feet long. It cost \$1,000,000, exclusive of the land damage, and was, when finished, the most important work of its kind in the country. A large force of laborers were imported to carry on the work and they squatted on the land the company bought for a right of way, besides spreading over the adjoining vacant property. The panic of 1857 caused a suspension of the work because the company could

not raise capital for its prosecution. This suspension was followed by riotous demonstrations on the part of the workmen, and the troops were called out. In 1859 work was resumed and things went along peaceably for a few months, but the company found difficulty in raising funds. On Thursday, September 15, 1859, the men quit work because they had not been paid. They built a barricade of stones across the Erie railway and refused to allow the trains to reach the city. Mayor Collerd, of Hudson City, and Receiver Marsh, of the Erie railway, went out on a special train from Jersey City to talk to the men and promise them payment for all arrears. The men would not be pacified. They had utilized their idle time in a large measure to get drunk, and the peacemakers were glad to make their escape.

On Friday the company called for help. The stock trains were blockaded on the meadow, and the live stock were dying for want of food and water. The milk trains were shut out, and the milk had spoiled. The damage on milk alone was about \$28,000 a day. Col. Gregory called out the Second Regiment. The companies responding were the Independence Guard, Captain Grain; Washington Guard, Captain Speer; Greenville Guard, Captain C. Lilienfahl; Close Light Guard, Captain Van Buskirk, and a section of the Hudson Artillery with one field-piece. Col. Gregory established headquarters in the Hudson House, Jersey City. He held them in readiness to respond to a call from Sheriff Henry B. Beaty, but the call did not come. It subsequently transpired that the Erie Railroad Company had refused to pay the expenses incurred by the Sheriff in quelling a previous riot, and Beaty was not going to assume the cost of this much more alarming demonstration. On Saturday the rioters became more demonstrative. They chased the contractors away, broke into their stores and destroyed railroad property. Hudson City was terrorized, and Mayor Collerd appealed to Brig.-Gen. J. T. Hatfield. He issued an order late on Saturday, calling out the Second and Fourth regiments and the Hudson Artillery. They assembled at headquarters in Jersey City on Sunday morning, September 18th, and marched to the New Jersey Railroad depot, where flat cars were provided for the artillery and passenger coaches for the other troops. They were taken to West End, and there a barricade was found. It was a wall built of rocks and mortar. The troops removed this, and moved slowly, under a shower of stones and insults from the brutal mob, which contained a large percentage of women. The militia charged on the mob, and spent the whole day in arresting strikers who had been noted by detectives. Most of the prisoners were discharged after spending part of the day, tied hand and foot, in freight cars, but seventy of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the county jail. During Sunday night the discomfited rioters attacked the house of Alfred Austin, who had done good service during the day in causing the arrest of strikers. They also made a demonstration at the house of Mayor Collerd, but were driven off. At the examination, subsequently, thirty-three of the prisoners were discharged and thirty-nine held for the grand jury. The business of the railroad was stopped four days, and a very serious loss inflicted in actual damage and loss of business.

The population increased rapidly after the city was incorporated. Each five years it doubled. There were 3,322 in 1855 and 7,229 in 1860. In 1865 it had grown to 13,151, and more than 20,000 at the time of consolidation. The growth of the city will be more readily seen by looking at the tax levies made after the charter became operative. These were as follows:

1855 . . .	\$7,062	1863 . . .	\$21,260
1856 . . .	8,925	1864 . . .	40,200
1857 . . .	15,188	1865 . . .	41,125
1858 . . .	13,923	1866 . . .	44,500
1859 . . .	17,181	1867 . . .	58,400
1860 . . .	18,575	1868 . . .	86,800
1861 . . .	16,000	1869 . . .	116,450
1862 . . .	18,300		

The Mayors were elected annually. The first was Gen. E. R. V. Wright, 1855; Garret D. Van Reipen was elected in 1856 and again in 1861 and 1868. Edmund T. Carpenter was elected in 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1861. He died in office and was succeeded by G. D. Van Reipen. Abraham Collerd was elected in 1859, and Benjamin F. Sawyer in 1869. The City Clerks were: Alexander Watson, in 1855; Thomas Harrison, 1855 to 1856; Charles J. Roe, 1856 to 1870.

The members of the Board of Aldermen were :

Nathaniel Orr, 1855.	G. Gedney, 1860-61-62-63.
J. M. Wilson, 1855-56-57.	Sylvanus Judd, 1860-61-62.
John H. Greschele, 1855-56.	P. F. Wortendyke, 1860-61-62.
Henry B. Beatty, 1855.	Anton Schick, 1860-61-62.
Garrett D. Van Reipen, 1855-58-60-61-62.	W. H. Dockstadter, 1860.
Joseph Aldridge, 1855-57.	John Leicht, 1861-62-63-64.
E. M. Eoff, 1855-56.	T. Deegan, 1861-62.
Louis Dunham, 1855-56.	J. D. Waugh, 1862.
Jacob Newkirk, 1856.	Seth Geer, 1862-63.
C. W. Allen, 1856.	Wm. M. Green, 1862.
George V. DeMotte, 1857-63-64-65-66.	Charles Luxton, 1863.
Joseph Schoening, 1857-58.	J. Leitz, 1863-64-67-68.
J. F. Talson, 1857-58.	Patrick McNulty, 1863-64-65-66-67-68-69.
James Cummings, 1857-58.	John R. McPherson, 1864-65-66-67-68-69.
W. H. Scott, 1857.	Perry T. Cumberson, 1864-65.
James Monroe, 1857.	James R. Tait, 1864-65-66.
G. Van Houten, 1858.	Tobias Martini, 1864-65-66-67-68-69.
B. B. Brown, 1858.	Charles Lockle, 1865-66.
J. B. Gennocchio, 1858.	William Maller, 1865-66.
——— Wortman, 1858.	J. B. Stanton, 1867-68.
James Montgomery, 1859.	Henry Pattberg, 1867-68.
F. Wetmore, 1859.	Wm. E. Benjamin, 1867.
G. A. Toffey, 1859.	Fred. A. Poetze, 1867.
George Glaubrecht, 1859-60.	Fred. A. Goetze, 1868.
Joseph Sturgis, 1859.	George J. Ellwood, 1868-69.
J. R. Elgar, 1859.	C. P. Dakin, 1869.
N. Boyd, 1859.	John Hogan, 1869.
Alex. Franck, 1859-60-61-62-63.	Patrick Harrington, 1869.
	John McFadden, 1869.

The members of the Board of Education were :

PRESIDENTS.	SUPERINTENDENTS.
Jesse West, 1855.	Aaron Lloyd, 1854.
Jacob Miller, 1856-7.	Horace M. Smith, 1855.
Chas. E. Newham, 1858-61.	Jas. R. Dey, 1856.
G. VanHouten, 1862.	N. W. Camp, 1857-8.
Geo. V. DeMotte, 1862.	Isaac Emmons, 1859.
P. F. Wortendyke, 1863-6.	J. E. Culver, 1860-1, 64-5.
T. M. Seward, 1867-8.	Wm. H. Dockstadter, 1862-3.
Job Lippincott, 1869-70.	F. E. Noble, 1866, 69.
	A. H. Laidlaw, 1867-8.
CLERKS.	
Chas. E. Newham, 1855-7.	Wm. Clarkson, 1862.
Francis C. Sebring, 1858-9.	Jno. J. Ruete, 1863.
S. N. Gaston, 1860-1.	E. M. Eoff, 1864-70.

Board of Education—Continued.

MEMBERS.

Aldridge, Thos., 1856-7.	Lippincott, Job, 1868-9.
Andrews, Thos., 1864-6.	Miller, Jacob, 1855-8.
Brower, W. E., 1867-9.	Matthews, 1860.
Brown, B. B., 1857.	Magonigle, 1862.
Bellows, Theo., 1857-9.	Magee, Robert, 1864-5.
Cummings, Jas., 1855-6, 59, 60-1.	Metz, Albert, 1864-6.
Conklin, David, 1855-8.	Naugle, Wm., 1855-6.
Clarkson, Wm., 1861-2.	Newham, C. E., 1855-61.
Conger, C. W., 1865-7.	Newkirk, Jacob, 1856-7.
Dey, Jas. R., 1855-6.	Noble, F. E., 1863-4.
Dewint, S. H., 1859.	Orr, N., 1859-60.
Dockstadter, W. H., 1862.	O'Neil, J. H., 1866.
DeMotte, Geo. W., 1862.	Platt, J. H., 1855, 64-5.
Eoff, E. M., 1863-9.	Roe, Chas. J., 1856.
Franck, Alex., 1864-5.	Ruete, J. J., 1863.
Gaston, S. N., 1858-61.	Rooney, C. J., 1869.
Gedney, G., 1858.	Smith, Justus, 1855-6.
Gantz, Geo. F., 1859-60.	Sebring, F. C., 1858-60.
Gennocchio, Louis, 1861.	Seward, T. M., 1866-8.
Glaubrecht, Geo., 1861-2, 66-9.	Sawyer, B. F., 1868.
Geer, Seth, 1862.	Schultze, C. F., 1869.
Gennocchio, J. B., 1862-9.	Toffey, Geo. A., 1856-8, 62-3.
Goetze, F. A., 1866.	Tate, J. R., 1862-3, 69.
Haven, 1858.	Van Houten, G., 1860-2.
Higginbotham, B., 1867-8.	Van Tassel, Jno. M., 1860-2.
Haslam, E. P., 1867-9.	Van Reipen, C. C., 1862.
Jacobus, James, 1861-3.	Van Horne, 1863.
Keenan, John, 1857-8.	West, Jesse, 1855.
Leicht, Andrew, 1862.	Wortendyke, P. F., 1858-9, 63-8.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE STORY OF BERGEN—ITS VILLAGE DAYS—THE OLD ROADS—COMMUNIPAW—LAFAYETTE—CLAREMONT—THE STAGE LINE—STREET RAILWAY BUILT—SCHOOL BUILDING—THE CITY HALLS—A CITY CHARTER—WHERE THE CONSOLIDATION IDEA ORIGINATED—CARRIED INTO EFFECT—PECULIAR CONTRACTS—THE CITY OFFICIALS.

BERGEN County was formed under an Act of Assembly in 1682, and the peninsula now known as Hudson County was a township of Bergen County, and was called Bergen. Its affairs were managed by trustees, who held office for life. When matters of more than ordinary importance required action town meetings were called to decide them. The town clerk acted as clerk of these meetings, and a moderator was chosen for each occasion. The population was sparse during the first century and a half. In 1745 the whole area included in Hudson and Bergen counties contained but 3,006 persons. In 1830 it had only increased to 22,412, and nearly half of that increase was in the section that was set off ten years later as Hudson County. The hereditary trustees became unpopular and were supplanted by elective officials. After the county of Hudson had been formed out of the township of Bergen the residents objected to elections because of the time lost in going to the polling place. After the revolution a custom grew up through which the election officers held neighborhood elections on different days in different places. In 1803 the polls were opened at the Widow Van Horn's, in Bergen Woods, North Bergen, and closed at Peter Stuyvesant's tavern in Bergen town. For half a century the election officers established the polling place at Stuyvesant's tavern. The last time it was used was at the November election in 1840. The old building is still standing on its original site at the southwest corner of Bergen and Glenwood avenues.



REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, BERGEN.
Erected 1773. Taken down 1841.

The separation of towns and cities from Bergen reduced it piecemeal until its northern boundary was the Pennsylvania Railroad cut. The railway made a boundary from the hill to the Hackensack. Eastward of the hill the boundary was Mill Creek. This began near Fremont Street and crossed Montgomery Street a short distance west of Brunswick Street. It crossed Grand nearly on the same line and reached the bay near the corner of Jersey and Johnston avenues. The two bays formed the eastern and western boundaries and the Kill-von-Kull made a natural boundary on the south. What is now Bayonne had a number of small settlements in it, known as Salterville, Bayonne, Centreville and Bergen Point. Bayonne was lopped off in 1861 and these settlements dropped out of Jersey City's reach for the time.

The township of Bergen was re-chartered as the Town of Bergen on March 24, 1855. The population then was 4,972, and the total tax levy, including the state, county, school and town taxes, \$4,250. The town included a number of settlements or neighborhoods separated by broad stretches of farm land, common and meadows. Its total area was 7,007 acres. First of these was

the original Bergen, the settlement around Bergen Square. It was but a small group of houses in 1855. They are nearly all standing yet—quaint old buildings, like the Sip house, at Bergen and Newkirk street; the old De Mott house, at the southeast corner of the square; the old Gautier house, between Newkirk and Sip, on the west side of Bergen Avenue; the residence of Mr. C. C. Van Reipen, at the corner of Idaho and Academy Street; the house of the late Garrett Sip, across



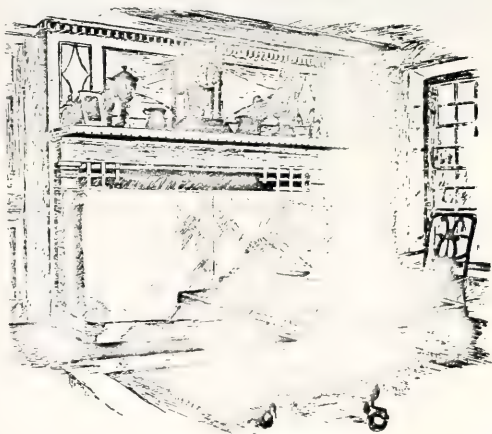
OLD SIP MANSION.

the street from the Van Reipen house; the residence of H. N. Van Wagenen near by; the Newkirk houses, on Newkirk and Church streets, and a few others. This settlement was separated generally from the next one by a series of ponds and fresh water swamps. The Newkirks, Welshs, Vreelands and others, too long a list to enumerate here, lived on the hill south of the swamp on the hilly land in the vicinity of Communipaw Avenue. Lafayette was a section of upland farm land which had been laid out in building plots by a land syndicate, in which the prime movers were the contracting firm of Keeney & Halladay.

It was for these pioneers that a road was

built out West Grand Street. Prior to 1848 travel from Communipaw and all points south had to reach the ferry at Jersey City by way of Academy Street, or around by Five Corners and Newark Avenue. Before 1805 the Academy Street road was the only one leading from Paulus Hook to the hill. Mill Creek at that time was navigable for small sailing vessels.

Communipaw, the settlement of the Van Horns and the Garrabrants, was the eastern part of Bergen town. The story of its settlement in colonial times is given elsewhere. It was connected with the hill by an ordinary country wagon road, on the line of what is now Communipaw Avenue. Summit and Storm avenues were laid out to shorten the distance from Communipaw to Bergen. The old Van Horn house, with the four chimneys, so charmingly described by Washington Irving in his stories of Communipaw, is still standing on Phillips Street. Lafayette, which was originally the Garrabrants farm, with an African burying-ground on the line of Pacific Avenue, about halfway between the canal and Communipaw Avenue, was bought by William Keeney and John R. Halladay, and mapped as a town in 1856. They divided it into town lots and put it on the market, but it did not sell well until after the war period. A roadway was built out West Grand Street, and a wooden bridge erected over Mill Creek in 1848. The original foundation for the roadway, near the creek, was formed by floating old canal boats up the creek at high tide and loading them with stones until they sank in the mud. That part of the work was done under the direction of Andrew Clerk. The



INTERIOR OF OLD SIP MANSION.

road was beneficial to people living in Lafayette and Communipaw, but it sank so low that it was sometimes overflowed by high tides.

Claremont, another land speculation, was a small settlement on Ocean Avenue, south of the Newark and New York Railroad. It is still preserved on the map by the name of Claremont Avenue. Greenville, a small settlement of German families that bought land on what was once the Gautier tract, three miles below Jersey City, completed the settlements in the town of Bergen. Five councilmen, who met from time to time, transacted the public business under a charter that gave them but little power. The roads were narrow and unpaved. There were no sidewalks, and most of the roads were drained by open ditches.

The stages between Bergen and Jersey City were owned by Peter Merseles, and were changed to omnibuses when the town got a charter. They started from the ferry every half-hour, when they were on time and found passengers. Sometimes they waited for the next boat to prevent going out empty. An office and waiting room was maintained at the corner of Bay Street and Newark Avenue, in a frame building which is still standing, the central part of the stack of buildings on the triangle formed by Bay, Erie and Newark Avenue. These omnibuses went by way of Five Corners and stopped at the Columbian Hotel, a building still



COMMUNIPAW SHORE IN 1857.

standing as Foye Hall, at Foye Place, then Park Street and Bergen Avenue. During the winter months large sleighs took the place of the omnibuses, and the roads were frequently impassable for wheeled vehicles on account of the snow. In 1859 Garrett Sip and others organized the Jersey City and Bergen Street Railway Company and laid a single track road on Newark, Summit, Sip and Bergen avenues. The beginning of the colony of car stables was built at that time. Peter Merseles having sold out to the railway company, in order to attract travel to the line, the Merseles orchard was turned into a picnic grove, and for several years it was a popular resort for Sunday-schools in the daytime and for summer nights' dances. Orchard Street still preserves the memory of the old place, gone a quarter of a century ago. The horse cars were of peculiar construction. The body was a counterpart of an omnibus. The driver sat on top and pulled the door at the rear shut with a strap. The fares were handed up through a small hole by the passengers. When the cars reached the end of their destination the driver turned the horses and the body of the car turned, leaving the truck stationary on the track, thus saving turn-tables or switches. Poor as the traveling accommodations were, the beauty of the hill section attracted residents from Jersey City and New York, and bucolic Bergen had an awakening. In five years the population had increased nearly a third. The census of 1860 showed 7,429 inhabitants. This included Greenville and Bayonne.

When the war period arrived no section was more patriotic than Bergen. The little plaza in front of Smith's hall, at the junction of Storm and Jewett avenues, was filled nightly with young men who were drilled by D. L. Holden, and all went to the front. Later, when drafts were ordered, the town committee paid \$300 bounty to volunteers, besides paying to maintain the families of volunteers where required. Garrett Van Horn had charge of the enlistment, and expended \$28,746.24 in securing 94 men. His account was audited by John Brinkerhoff and John C. Van Horn, in January, 1864. There was scarcely a family in the town that was



THE OLD GAUTIER MANSION, ON NEWARK BAY.

not represented at the front, by one or more members. The act separating Bayonne from Bergen was passed in 1862, and the southern boundary of Bergen was placed at the Morris Canal, in Currie's woods, an old time picnic resort. On March 11, 1862, the Bergen charter was amended and three wards created. These were named instead of being numbered. The old Bergen section was called the Columbian ward, the region east of the hill was the Communipaw ward, and all south of Communipaw Avenue was the Franklin ward. Each ward had a school-house. The brick building at the square was the principal school. There was another in the Franklin ward, known as the Franklin School of District No. 2. It was built by Aaron V. P. Jones, a noted contractor in his day. He is still living, and in good health, at Cliffwood, N. J. He completed the building on May 1, 1855, and it was opened for pupils on May 10th. The building cost \$1,158, the desks and seats added \$180.40, making the total \$1,338.40. James Welsh was the first principal, and Miss Smith was his assistant. School Trustee Myndert Van Horn gave the building his especial attention during its construction. An addition was built on the rear of the building in 1857 by P. Mersereau, who was an apprentice under Jones when the first structure was erected. The Lafayette school in Pine Street was built in 1865. These schools were managed by a board of education appointed by the council. There was also a fire department, well provided with apparatus. In 1863 the town of Greenville was cut off from Bergen. Bayonne had taken away 2,611 acres of Bergen's area, and Greenville took off 1,670 acres, leaving the town but 2,726 acres in 1863. In spite of these large losses in area and population, Bergen had increased its population in 1865 to 7,000, and was growing with a rapidity that invited reckless real estate speculation.



BERGEN SQUARE IN 1852.

In 1866 the charter was again amended, and the town got a mayor and other municipal officers. The town hall belonged to a man named Smith, and it was known as Smith's Hall. It was burned down, and Smith, while exploring the ruins, stepped on a nail, injured his foot, and died of lockjaw. The common council moved to Belmont Hall, on Monticello Avenue, until Library Hall was built by the library association. Library Hall served for a city hall until consolidation. In 1868 the town was incorporated as a city, and from that time until it was merged

with Jersey City the work of street improvement was rapid and continuous. When the town blossomed into a city in April, 1868, the total debt was \$152,079.72. This included four items—a war debt of \$121,500, a school-house debt of \$15,800, a disputed assessment debt of \$4,779.72 and \$10,000 for the Pacific Avenue bridge over the Morris Canal. The two first items were a general debt. The other two were a special debt on the Lafayette section. The assessment for the improvement of Pacific, then Washington Avenue, had been contested by Keeney & Halladay and others for several years. The total receipts of the town for the fiscal year preceding the election under the city charter were \$179,453.97, and there was a balance in the treasury awaiting the new officers of \$15,982.07, or more than the special debt. These receipts included the money received on assessments. There had been but little spent on street improvements by prior boards, for Mayor Hilton, in his first message to the aldermen, said: "The streets are miserable apologies, simply crooked lanes." He also called attention to the bad condition of Franklin school-house, to the bad sidewalks and to the necessity for appointing Sunday police. Prior to 1868 Bergen was only a straggling village. During the two years of its city life it was a busy place. The population nearly doubled, and public work was carried on in every direction. It was provided with boards of aldermen, water commissioners, fire board and board of education. Passaic water was secured from the Jersey City reservoir and water mains were laid in many streets. The streets were widened, extended and paved. New streets were laid out through farm land, new school and engine houses were built, and there were signs of danger ahead when the plan for consolidation with Jersey City was proposed. It was a big scheme, and the Hudson City people thought it was proposed to help Bergen bear its load. Hudson City was much more conservative, though it, too, felt the forward movement which was changing farm land to city lots and attracting a cosmopolitan population.

On October 11, 1869, a convention was called by Mayor Harrison to consider the question of consolidation. The result was the appointment of John M. Cornelison, George Gifford, J. B. Cleveland and Thomas W. James as a committee of one from each of the four wards into which Bergen was then divided to consult with similar committees from Jersey City and Hudson City. Mayor Sawyer, of Hudson City, and Mayor Clark, with President Clarke, of the Board of Aldermen in Jersey City, had been added to the committees from those cities, and on November 22, 1869, Mayor Harrison was added to the committee for Bergen. This joint committee considered the charter for the new city. It was somewhat crude when it was finished, and that crudity helped to secure the charter of reorganization. The last report made by the city board of assessors before consolidation showed this result:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
First Ward	\$3,682,000	\$400,500	\$4,082,500
Second Ward	2,087,150	196,600	2,283,750
Third Ward	2,429,400	254,000	2,683,400
Fourth Ward	2,672,600	159,650	2,832,250
	<u>\$10,871,150</u>	<u>\$1,010,750</u>	<u>\$11,881,900</u>

After the people had accepted the consolidation act of 1869 there was a doubt about the legality of any contract for street improvement. Mayor Harrison called attention to this fact in vetoing a resolution to purchase land and erect a new house for Sherwood Hook and Ladder Company on December 16, 1869. There was no doubt of the illegality of all contracts for paving with Belgian blocks, because one-third of the cost was by the charter made a lien on the city. There was no doubt about the illegality of contracts for Nicholson pavements, because this was a patented process, in which one person or firm controlled a city or county right, and there could be no competition. In spite of vetoes and warnings, the board met only to award contracts. There was such undue haste that the petitions were put in without regard to the requisite number of signers. The charter provided that the owners of a majority of the lineal feet of frontage should sign the petition. The board was satisfied with a few names without regard to the frontage. This omission invalidated the assessments where made, and the cost became a part of the permanent debt of the consolidated city. Sherwood Hook and Ladder house was ordered and Lafayette Engine house still later. The contract was awarded to B. Van Keuren and R. A. McKnight on January 17, 1870, and the bell tower, on Communipaw Avenue.

was ordered on March 7, 1870. Mayor Harrison opposed all this jobbery, and on March 26, 1870, in a communication to the common council he spoke of "the incentive of the immense profit in prospect if this Nicholson pavement job is secured." His warnings had no effect.

There was so much doubt in the minds of the officials that many of the records were purposely destroyed at the time the consolidation became operative. Thomas K. Halsted, assistant city clerk of Jersey City, was sent, without warning, to seize the records of Hudson City and Bergen, and he collected what he could find in the two city halls, but there are many grievous gaps in the records. The Mayors of the town and city of Bergen were: Henry Fitch, 1866; John M. Cornelison, 1867; John Hilton, 1868, until he resigned and was succeeded by William Brinkerhoff, president of the board of aldermen, for the unexpired term; Stephen D. Harrison, 1869.

There were only two City Clerks, Henry H. Newkirk, in 1866-7, and Samuel McBurney in 1868-9.

There were two Boards of Aldermen. The first was elected in April, 1868, and consisted of Thomas F. Hay, Jacob J. Van Riper and Abraham Spear, from the First Ward; John S. Sutphen, William Brinkerhoff and James Soper, from the Second Ward; Appleton A. Woodward, William Van Keuren and Jeremiah B. Cleveland, from the Third Ward, and William H. Bumsted, Hiram Sigler and Michael D. Vreeland, from the Fourth Ward.

The last Board of Aldermen were: W. H. Bumsted, D. L. Holden, H. H. Newkirk, Isaac Romaine, H. Sigler, J. Soper, James Stevens, M. D. Vreeland, W. Van Keuren, E. D. B. Wake-man, Marcius H. Washburn and Isaac Freese, Jr.

The members of the Board of Education of Bergen were :

PRESIDENTS.

D. W. Culver, 1865.
Jas. G. Craighead, 1866-7.
Jno. W. Atwood, 1868-9.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

B. C. Taylor, 1864-5.
L. A. Brigham, 1866-9.

CLERKS.

B. C. Taylor, 1864.
J. W. Patterson, 1865.

E. P. Buffett, 1866-7.
D. Bowly, 1868-9.

MEMBERS.

Atwood, Jno. W., 1867-9.
Brigham, L. A., Supt., 1866-9.
Brinkerhoff, Wm., Prest. of Council, 1868.
Babcock, Seth, *1865, Prest. Council, 1866.
Buffett, E. P., 1866-9.
Bowly, Dan'l, 1867-9.
Buck, E. W., 1868-9.
Craighead, Jas. G., 1864-8.
Cornelison, Jno. M., Mayor, 1867.
Culver, D. W., 1864-5.
Cleveland, J. B., 1864-5, 67.
Clark, Abram, 1868-9.
De Witt, C. W., 1866.
Doolittle, E. A., 1868-9.
Freeman, R. W. R., 1865.
Finn, Thos., 1865-7.
Forman, S. R., 1866-9.
Fitch, H. E., Prest. Council, 1865-6.
Gilmore, J. W., Prest. of Council, 1867.
Hardenbergh, A. A., *1864.
Holden, D. L., *1866.
Hilton, Jno., Mayor, 1868.

Haight, P. D., 1865-9.
Harrison, S. D., Mayor, 1869.
Klumpp, Jno. F., 1868.
Linsley, H., 1864.
McDuff, Arthur, 1864-5.
Miller, C. W., 1866.
Mills, 1868-9.
Onderdonk, Jno., 1868-9.
Patterson, Jno., 1864-9.
Perrine, Jacob, 1866.
Romaine, Isaac, Prest. of Council, 1869.
Soper, Jas., 1864, *68.
Sigler, Hiram, *1869.
Taylor, B. C., Supt., 1864-5.
Tompkins, 1868.
Van Riper, Jacob, 1864-5.
Van Horn, Jno. R., 1864-6.
Vreeland, Garret, 1865-9.
Van Winkle, Dan'l, 1866-8.
Ward, H. H., 1866-7.
Westervelt, J. C., 1868-9.
Woodward, A. A., *1867.

* Ex-officio Chairman of Alderman Committee.

CHAPTER XV.

CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION—THE PETITION TO THE FREEHOLDERS—AN ELECTION ORDERED
AND ITS RESULT—TROUBLE BEGUN FOR JERSEY CITY—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE THREE
CITIES—A RUSH OF CONTRACTS—"THE BOARD OF 32"—A BANK WAR—ORIGIN OF THE CITY
DEBT—A NEW CITY CHARTER—THE RESERVOIR CONTRACT—A NEW GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED
ON A NEW PLAN.

SOON after the war period the idea of uniting all of the towns of Hudson County in one municipality began to be considered. It was believed that great benefits would accrue to the people by uniformity in taxation, roads and drainage systems. It was thought that it would effect a large saving by doing away with the freeholders and many small sets of municipal officers. The idea was put into a tangible shape by Robert Gilchrist and William Brinkerhoff. A bill providing for submitting the question to the people was prepared and presented to the board of chosen freeholders in 1868. The board directed W. D. McGregor to have 2,000 copies printed for circulation. Copies were sent to each municipal body, and to the heads of departments in each city and town. The bill did not propose to include Harrison and Kearny, but it took in all that lies east of the Hackensack River in Hudson County. Bergen was heartily in favor of the bill, but the meetings held in the other towns showed many objectors.

For instance, a meeting was held in Hoffman's hotel, Hudson City, on January 6, 1869, at which Mayor G. D. Van Reipen presided. The advocates of the bill explained that it would reduce the number of officials, give access to the ferries and drainage to the river. The opponents said the city would be simply swallowed by Jersey City. They said the bill had no friends in Hudson City nor Bergen, and if it passed they would be governed by Jersey City, and Jersey City people would fill all the offices. The people in Jersey City were at first inclined to oppose the bill because they thought it was drawn in favor of the hill. Jersey City had bought and paid for many things required to make a city and the hill districts were still in a large measure farming land. The Jersey City Common Councilmen were at first inclined to ignore the movement, but on March 20, 1869, at a special meeting, decided to ask the legislature to postpone action on the bill. They were too late. The legislature passed the bill and it was approved on April 2d. It provided that a special election should be held on October 5th, ensuing, in each municipality to decide on consolidation. The result was as follows:

	Charter.	No Charter.
Jersey City	2,220	911
Hudson City	1,320	220
Bergen	815	108
Hoboken	176	893
Bayonne	100	250
Greenville	24	174
Weehawken	00	44
Town of Union	123	105
West Hoboken	95	256
North Bergen	80	225
Union Township	140	65

This showed the desire of the people in Jersey City, Hudson and Bergen to unite their municipal fortunes. The residents of Union Township and the Town of Union also wanted to join the growing city, but the act provided that only contiguous towns could consolidate, and they were barred out.

This special election to allow the people to express their opinion before the consolidation was effected may have been wise and prudent, but it was the beginning of many troubles for Jersey City, troubles which still weigh heavily after the lapse of a quarter of a century. On March 17, 1870, the legislature passed a charter for the consolidated city. By it the new city was divided into sixteen wards, of which Jersey City had eight and the other two cities four each. Hudson City wards were numbered from eight to twelve, and Bergen's from thirteen to sixteen. The division was hardly fair to Jersey City. It had more assets, ratables and population than the other two combined, and should have had a larger representation.

Jersey City, in 1870, had a general debt of \$2,551,945.40, and an improvement debt of \$217,412.38. Its property and assets exceeded its debt by \$836,042.43. Included in the debt was the water-works, which was then supplying Hudson City and Hoboken, and had a contract with Bergen. The water-works was scheduled at \$1,518,000, but was worth as an asset at least \$2,500,000, as will be seen later. The bulk of the Jersey City debt outside of the water bonds was \$834,000 of war bonds. There was nothing to show for them. It had eight fire engines, four hose carriages and three hook and ladders, which cost with the buildings \$204,775. It had an effective fire department of 498 men. It had five school-houses, which with grounds and furniture cost \$289,000. Other realty, including the bell tower, almshouse, charity hospital and street lamps, represented \$188,950.

Bergen had a general debt of \$497,032.72, an improvement debt of \$550,000 in bonds and \$602,875.08 in improvement certificates, making a total of \$1,649,907.80.

Hudson City had \$420,492.70 in bonds, \$20,000 in temporary loans, \$519 due on contracts, and an assessment debt of \$270,307.55, making a total debt of \$711,319.25. The consolidated debt of the new city was \$5,130,584.83.

This debt could have been carried easily if it had been cared for, but the knowledge that the new city would have to provide for the contracts made by the cities that were absorbed, caused the officials to lay the foundation for the city debt which has been a detriment ever since. After it was assured that the legislature would pass the consolidated charter, the officials of Bergen became reckless. Every favored contractor was loaded with work which could not be finished, and for years afterwards the city was paying for work ordered in the month preceding the passage of the charter. There were forty-two street and sewer contracts under way in Bergen when the consolidation act went into effect. In addition to these, there were twenty-seven contracts so recent that no work had been done on them. Not only were these contracts awarded in haste, on a plea that the new city government might not favor Bergen, but the prices allowed to contractors were exorbitant.

Hudson City had ten contracts under way at consolidation, and some of them were quite robust. A few instances will indicate the reckless manner in which the contracts were awarded. One sewer, Section A, came to \$366,487.70, and the price was so excessive that in 1873 a commission that was appointed to examine these assessments decided that the cost should not have been more than \$238,217.01, and placed the remaining \$128,270.69 on the city at large as a part of its permanent debt. The improvement of West Grand Street, covered up by a number of contracts, cost \$294,251.14. It would be tedious to go over all of these contracts, but they were nearly all alike.

Out of 113 jobs that were examined by the adjustment commissioners in 1873, only about a score were confirmed as laid by the assessors. The burden laid upon the property was reduced in each of the other cases. The improvement of Montgomery Street was even worse than these, bad as they were. This job was criminally botched. One contractor was allowed to drive short piles in deep mud, another contractor was allowed to substitute dressed stone retaining walls for rough masonry, and the roadway a little over a mile long was finished with wooden pavement. It sank in the mud on May 28, 1872, before the assessment was confirmed, because of its faulty construction, and more than \$800,000 that was paid on it became a part of the permanent debt of the city. Many of the sewers built under these hasty contracts were above the level of the land they were to drain, in some instances supported upon piling ten feet in the air. The population was not large enough in the section where most of these improvements were made to bear the expense. The property was unimproved, and the owners could not pay the taxes or assessments. A large arrearage was created which grew rapidly, and bonds were issued to supply the money to carry on the contract work and the city government.

The first Board of Aldermen under the consolidated charter consisted of: F. S. Fitzpatrick, T. A. Gross, John Whalen, D. W. Garvin, H. N. Ege, W. H. Budlong, Neil Campbell, Charles Birdsall, Jeremiah Sweeney, C. H. Tangeman, H. F. Clark, Patrick Sheeran, John Maloney, Dennis Reardon, John Egan, James Meehan, John Hogan, Anton Schick, John McFadden, Patrick McNulty, President, Patrick Harrington, George J. Edwards, Cyrus P. Daken, Tobias Martini, W. H. Thomas, Daniel Toffey, E. D. B. Wakeman, Benjamin Van Keuren, Isaac Freese, Jr., Wm. Van Keuren, W. H. Bumsted, Garret Vreeland, Jr.

They organized May 2, 1870, and found more work than they could do. They met at two o'clock Tuesday afternoons, and frequently sat until midnight. They governed the city by committees, except so far as the board of education was concerned. The finance committee were informed by the assessors that the ratables were: Jersey City, \$24,850,550; Hudson City, \$8,915,130; Bergen, \$10,874,050; total, \$44,639,730. Upon this a tax levy of \$1,013,111.49 was laid. The tax levy of 1869 in the three cities aggregated \$679,534.41. The people could see no reason for this increase of \$333,577.08. Their discontent was shown by a failure in a large proportion of the property-owners to pay their taxes. The board struggled through the year, making a good effort to consolidate the departments of the three cities. It put in a fire alarm telegraph at a cost of \$27,000, but added nothing to the permanent improvements. The contracts to which it had fallen heir were more than it could manage. The financial strain became greater toward the winter, and the finance committee found difficulty in getting money enough to meet maturing obligations. The Second National Bank was the city depository, and it was charging seven per cent. on loans. The city had borrowed about all the bank cared to loan when the finance committee held a meeting in the absence of Hosea F. Clark, its chairman, and decided to borrow \$250,000 from the First National Bank. There was a keen rivalry between the two banks, and this precipitated an open rupture. The finance committee got a resolution through the board authorizing the loan, and Mayor O'Neill vetoed it on December 27th. On January 3d Mr. Clark resigned from the finance committee. At the next meeting President McNulty appointed W. H. Bumsted as chairman of the committee. His sympathy was with the First National Bank, and he transferred the city's account. Then the Second National Bank called \$50,000 of its temporary loan. This action on the part of President Blakely Wilson, of the Second National, was strongly condemned at the time, and President J. S. Fox, of the First National, to whom the temporary bond was presented, refused to pay it, alleging that there were no funds to meet it.

After Mr. Bumsted became chairman of the finance committee, he went to President Fox and asked for \$305,000 as a temporary loan. Mr. Fox refused to lend it. He was not willing to help the Second National by helping the city. After a consultation, Mr. Bumsted sold \$100,000 of seven per cent. bonds, borrowed \$110,000 on assessment account, depositing \$110,000 of five year bonds as collateral, and paid off \$150,000 of temporary loans on assessment account. In this way he overcame the evil effect of having the city's paper protested, and tided over the difficulty that came with the heavy demands for January payments. The event passed into history as the bank war. It was continued as a guerilla warfare as long as the two bank presidents lived, and has been to a certain extent a factor in the city financial problem ever since. The war was aggravated by many minor difficulties and by the incessant drain on the city's finances as the contractors called for their payments.

When the Board of Thirty-two went out of office they were charged with extravagance, and they left a bonded debt of \$3,261,949.33 and improvement certificates amounting to \$1,202,387.89, with an unknown quantity of temporary loans and maturing liability which did not appear until later. This interest-bearing debt, on March 1, 1871, was \$4,464,337.22.

While the city government was groping its way blindly under an unknown load, the State had elected a republican legislature, and a way was opened for relief. The contracts could not be disposed of, but a more effective plan of government could be obtained.

Many public meetings were held and leading citizens took part in proposing amendments to the city charter. The plans proposed were not accepted, but a new charter was prepared. It was radically different from any the city had tried. It changed the sixteen wards into six districts, and deprived the aldermen of a large part of their power. It abolished the board of water commissioners. It created separate commissions for the government of the police and fire departments, and made a new department to take charge of public works. It also created

a new board of finance and taxation, which was composed of the presidents of the other commissions, the president of the board of aldermen, and the mayor ex-officio. The fire board took charge of the fire department with authority to substitute a paid department for the volunteer system. The police board took charge of street lamps, hospitals, the health department and the police force. The board of public works took charge of the street and sewer improvement and construction and the water-works, as well as the erection and repair of all public buildings and street cleaning and repairs. The board of finance appointed the assessors and the comptroller, city collector, legal advisers, and the clerical force in these departments. The commissioners were all appointed by the legislature. The board of aldermen was reduced to twelve members, two from each district, and all that was left under the control of the elective legislative branch of the city government was the licensing of saloons, the charge of elections, and the control of public highways. The system was somewhat cumbersome, and removed from the people the power to make effective objection to the acts of the officials.

The bill was before the legislature for some time before it was passed and history repeated itself. While the charter of consolidation was pending the officials of the three cities made haste to award contracts for local improvements for their own sections while the matter remained within their own control. The new city was loaded before it came into existence. While the new charter was pending the water commissioners, who had charge of the sewerage and water-works, seized the opportunity to make contracts to accommodate favored contractors. The most notorious and far-reaching job of the period was the contract for reservoir No. 3. The water commissioners had discussed the plan and site for this reservoir for a number of years. It was first proposed in 1860. In 1863 it was strongly urged by R. C. Racot in his report dated July 1st. He said land adjoining the reservoir could be obtained at a moderate cost. In 1864 the board urged the purchase of ground for the reservoir. In the board's report for 1866, page 6, it is stated that the ground had been secured for the new reservoir. The plot is described as twenty acres, 1,200 feet long and 750 feet wide, between Bergenwood and Montgomery avenues. Subsequently, on page 10 of the nineteenth report made by the board, it appears that some of the land was bought and resort was had to condemnation proceedings. There was no secret about the location of the reservoir. The purchase was not completed at that time, but it is worth while to record that it was begun.

The new charter was well on its way when the water commissioners made the contract for the erection of the reservoir. Governor Parker signed the act to reorganize the city government on March 31st. The contract was dated March 2d. At that time it was well known that the water commissioners would go out of office in a few days. The contract was made with John Mitchell and David B. Bridgeford as a firm. Thomas Gannon and Hugh W. McKay were the sureties. A short time afterwards the contract was assigned to J. B. Cleveland. The exact amount that was in the job, as originally designed, will never be known. The prices at which the contract was awarded will afford an idea of the bonanza that was intended. The figures were: Embankment, 35 cents a yard; earth excavation, 7 cents a yard; rock excavation, \$2 a yard; slope wall, \$3.10 a yard; cut stone masonry, \$40 a yard; rubble masonry, \$12 a yard, and brick masonry, \$20 a yard. Mitchell & Bridgeford drew \$199,500 on the contract, and Cleveland got \$334,000 before the financial strain and other causes put a stop to the work. The unfinished wall still stands as a monument of bad management. Cleveland demanded something like half a million for what he would have made if the work had been finished according to contract. He compromised several years later on about \$30,000. This contract did not attract the attention it deserved at the time it was awarded. It was like many of the other contracts which later created what became known as the old debt. It was awarded as a piece of sharp politics, as many other contracts were during these transition periods of the consolidation and reorganization of the city government. This contract is worthy of special notice because of the events that grew out of it, and because it was typical of the eleventh-hour jobs of the retiring officials.

While the new charter was pending it was generally denounced by the office-holders who were to be displaced and by the partisans who were out. Patrick Sheeran made a speech against it at the meeting of the board of aldermen and introduced a resolution directing A. K. Brown, corporation counsel, and Leon Abbott to go to Trenton, and oppose the passage of the bill. The special features he opposed were the change from wards to districts, and the funding

of the city debt. The district lines had been arranged in order to make most of them show a republican majority. One of the districts then made became known as the Horseshoe district, and was the cause of so much buncombe that it became a synonym for a tough neighborhood or a gerrymander. The opposition to the funding section of the contract was based on the fact that no provision was made for the excess of debt over assets in Hudson City. Under the charter of consolidation this excess was made a particular debt on Hudson City. The legislative committee was also instructed to have a clause inserted in the charter by which the property of railroad and canal corporations should be taxed on a parity with the property of individuals. This was a cheap piece of buncombe, because it was well known that neither party was able to secure such a law, nor have they been able to do so since, though the corporation property at that time exempt from local taxation was but a trifle over \$5,000,000 in Jersey City, and has since grown to more than \$30,000,000, and includes nearly one-third of the area of the city—a section larger than the whole of any other city in the State with two or three exceptions.

There had been some politics in the government of the city before this period, but from that time for over twenty years politics was the bane of the municipality.

The charter was passed after a long struggle. The commissioners were named in the act. The Board of Public Works consisted of Thomas E. Bray, W. H. Bumsted, Earl S. Martin, Wm. Startup, August Ingwersen, B. F. Welsh and M. H. Gillett. Henry Newkirk, an ex-city clerk of Bergen, was elected Clerk.

The Police Commissioners were: Thomas A. Gross, I. S. Hutton, E. M. Pritchard, Thomas Edmondson and F. A. Goetze. George Warren, an assemblyman, was elected Clerk.

The Fire Commissioners were: John Boyd, A. B. Dean, John H. Carnes, D. S. Gregory, Jr., and Thomas W. Tilden. John T. Denmead was elected Clerk, and H. E. Farrier, Chief of the department.

The Board of Finance and Taxation was composed of the presidents of the other boards, with Mayor O'Neill ex-officio. The Clerk was Robert Hutton.

The Aldermen elected that spring were: Robert Bumsted, George H. Farrier, David C. Joyce, Dennis Reardon, James M. Savage, Charles Stier, John S. Edwards, Arend Steenken, D. L. Holden, Jasper Wandel, H. V. Mandeville and Simeon H. Smith. Joyce was ousted on December 26, 1871, because he was not a citizen. He was a Horseshoe member.

The Board of Education is given elsewhere. It had little to do with the political persecution that followed, though it had financial troubles with the rest of the city government during these trying times.

The claims for payment on back jobs and contracts kept coming in. The reservoir job called for a total of \$616,637.85 by October, within six months after the new government took office. Old floating debt amounting to \$159,298 was paid, and \$322,500 in improvement certificates were issued on the old contracts, with \$337,000 still outstanding. There were \$1,677,806.81 of bonds issued, and \$1,655,000 of the bonds were issued on account of the deeds of the old city government. In spite of this drain the new government reduced the tax levy for 1871 a trifle below the levy of 1870. It was \$1,103,456.65. This was still over thirty per cent. more than the last levy before consolidation, and the taxpayers paid with much complaint when they paid at all. The democratic politicians made great use of the extravagance of the new government and the high rate of taxation when addressing their political meetings. They neglected to state that this extravagance was due to prior administrations. It was this oversight which caused a balance sheet to be made at the end of the first six months under the commissions showing the foregoing results.

The city government had accomplished a great deal of work in a short time. The police force was cleared of incompetents and reorganized, the school system was also reorganized, and a high school provided to finish the course of study begun in the lower schools. The fire department was changed from the volunteer system, in which men drew the engines, to a paid system with horses as the motive power. The numerous contracts for street improvements caused many miles of grading, paving and sewerage. The people were getting something for their money, but not enough. They were getting more than they could afford, but that was not wholly the fault of the officials who were called upon to raise the money to pay the contractors. One of the notable events of the fall of 1872 was the appearance of eight-page supplements in the local papers containing the names of delinquent taxpayers, whose property was advertised to be sold because they had not kept pace with the demands made upon them.

CHAPTER XVI.

"THE BUMSTED RING"—POLITICAL PERSECUTION THROUGH THE COURTS—ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS—WHAT CAUSED THE EXTRAVAGANCE, AND WHO WAS REALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT—THE CITY OUT OF FUNDS—RAPID GROWTH OF THE INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—WHERE THE MONEY WENT.



HE most prominent advocate of the new charter was William H. Bumsted. He was the man who, as a member of the first board of aldermen in the consolidated city, precipitated the bank war. He was a builder, and a practical, aggressive man. His activity made him a target for political attack, though he was but one of the group of city officials created by the charter. He was chairman of the committee that went to Trenton to engineer the passage of the charter, a law which was much maligned, but which provided the framework of the city government from that time to the present, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon it and the changes wrought by partisan legislation. On account of his efforts the charter became known as the Bumsted Charter. The commissioners appointed under its provisions were called by their political opponents the Bumsted Ring. He has been dead more than a score of years. The population that knew him was not half the size of the present city. Fully a hundred thousand persons now in the city have come since his death and know of him only by hearsay. Yet thousands talk glibly about the Bumsted Ring. They know nothing of the political persecution which was carried on against the city officials of 1872 which made him the target for the attack. There were wrongs committed, and he may have been to blame, in part, for some of them, but there is no doubt that he suffered vicariously. The board of public works was authorized by an act that became operative in April, 1871.

The political persecution was begun in January, 1872. A democratic sheriff and a democratic grand jury were the instruments used to make it effective. The fire commissioners, among whom was Col. D. S. Gregory, were indicted for buying horses for the fire department without advertising for and making contracts for the purchases. The police commissioners were indicted for levying political assessments and for increasing the pay of the police captains. J. W. Soper, city engineer, was indicted for certifying that a contractor had excavated 647 yards of a sewer trench at a time when he had dug but 500 yards. The two police justices were indicted for committing prisoners for trial. A number of the commissioners were indicted for owning stock in a German newspaper which they had helped financially, and that had been authorized to print official advertisements. Several persons were indicted for conspiracy in purchasing the site for reservoir No. 3. One of these was Commissioner Bumsted. It was he they were after. It was charged that he informed a real estate dealer which lots were to be bought, and thus allowed him to buy them in and make a big profit in re-selling to the city. Bumsted stated that he had loaned money to the real estate dealer, and it was proven that the money was borrowed by the real estate dealer to pay for the land. Bumsted was carrying on a large business and was in the habit of borrowing from and lending considerable sums to his business associates. Most of the charges made were too trivial to stand judicial scrutiny. Judge Bedle allowed most of the indictments to be quashed on May 13th, but the case against Bumsted was pushed and he became the only victim. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a few months and the disgrace resulted in his death.

In looking back over a score of years, after most of the participants are dead, it seems that much injustice was done to the city officials, and the disgrace that was brought upon them has lasted beyond the object that was sought by the partisans who were concerned. Even ex-Mayor Charles H. O'Neill, a man who then and now has the confidence and respect of all who know him, was besmirched by an indictment which was as great an injustice as could have been perpetrated against him. It failed to do him any harm, but that was because he was

blameless. The people took but little stock in the indictments. A republican majority was the result of the elections in 1872, in spite of the elaborate campaign in the courts. The board of works made a mistake in failing to limit the public improvements when it was found that the old contracts were becoming burdensome. The city financiers were severely tried in their efforts to meet the claims. They found that the Board of Thirty-two had left them with a deficiency account for 1871 of \$217,000, made by keeping the tax levy below the amount of the budget. They also found a legacy of \$400,000 of floating debt. The claims on the old contracts had called for \$348,000 in eleven months under the board of works, and the water-works had required an expenditure of \$350,000. The balance of February 10, 1872, showed \$962,518.41 paid on old contracts, besides \$398,500 of improvement certificates. Thus, in less than a year, the board of works had paid \$1,361,018.41 of debt it did not create. Besides this, more than one-third of the tax of 1871 was not paid, and there was as large a deficiency in the tax of 1872.

In the face of these facts the board decided to buy the Harrison estate at the corner of Newark and Palisade avenues for a city hall site. It would have been a fine location if the city had been in a position to buy it, but it was not, and especially at the price it was offered. There was a job behind the apparently innocent purchase. The resolution to buy the place specified the area as 306,764 square feet, for which \$2,000 was to be paid for each 2,500 square feet. The price subsequently appeared to be \$320,000, or more than twice what the land was worth. The general government owned a tract of land on the west side of Palisade Avenue, fronting also on Hoboken Avenue. It had an old brick building on it, once used as an arsenal. The plot was sold in May, 1871, for \$71,000, or about \$10,000 an acre. The price paid by the board of works for the Harrison property was over \$30,000 an acre, and a considerable part of the estate was in the meadow below the hill. Ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland did not appear in the transaction, but it was generally understood that he was concerned in it. Mayor O'Neill promptly vetoed the resolution, but the fact that the board of works would pass such a resolution militated against them.

The new city government did a great deal of good work. The main arteries of travel were rebuilt and improved. There was not a decent road between Jersey City and its two neighbors when the board of works began. It soon had Newark Avenue, Academy Street, Montgomery Street and Grand Street rebuilt, and with the exception of Montgomery Street all were in good condition, and all were very expensive undertakings. New school-houses were built, new fire apparatus procured, new streets were opened, new sewers built and many miles of streets were paved. J. B. Cleveland secured contracts at exorbitant figures to lay wooden pavements on Jersey Avenue, Grand Street, Monticello Avenue, Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street. Nearly all of the cost went into bonds and became a part of the permanent debt. The wood soon rotted away, but the bonds are still sound and bear interest.

The legislature of 1873 continued the government by commission, and the commissioners appointed were: Board of Works, J. M. Cornelison, Wm. Startup, M. H. Gillett, Asa W. Fry, Rudolph Surber, F. T. Farrier and J. C. De la Vergne; Board of Police, F. A. Goetze, Thomas Edmondson, J. Z. Marinus, Walter Neilson and Wm. Van Keuren; Board of Fire, John B. Drayton, John Boyd, A. B. Dean, S. W. Stilsing and F. C. Speers. The clerks of the boards remained the same. A financial panic spread over the country during 1873, and the overloaded city government felt it severely. The Board of Finance found great difficulty in securing money for current expenses. The taxes were not paid promptly, bonds could not be sold, and when they were sold the rate was ruinous. Six per cent. bonds were sold as low as eighty-six during the year. The people complained of the burdens and a commission was appointed to scale down the assessments in order to raise money. To add to the difficulty the city treasurer absconded with \$87,000 in city bonds. City employees could not get their salaries and the outlook was discouraging. Still the improvements went on, and the final payments on the old contracts came due. The exact amount that was added to the city debt by these old contracts cannot at this time be readily ascertained because of the manner in which they were changed from assessments to temporary and permanent interest-bearing debt, through setting aside all or part of many assessments and the issue of bonds in anticipation of payment, which, by subsequent consolidations and payments, have come to stand upon the city books in large blocks, which could only be traced to the ultimate items by months of research that would produce

comparatively valueless results. When City Clerk John E. Scott was asked in 1894 how much the debt had been increased by the old contracts he said, "About six million dollars."

The rapid growth of the city during that period involved a large expenditure legitimately for street extension, water main extensions and sewer construction. The sudden change in the hill section from farm land to building lots invited speculation in land, much of which was on a margin, and the panic of 1873 caused many persons to fail. Many of these victims of over-speculation associated the loss and misery they suffered with the city government. Others whose bad judgment needed scapegoats, blamed the "Bumsted ring," and thus helped interested partisans in the largely undeserved denunciation of the city officials, who were collectively known as the "Bumsted ring" long after Bumsted was dead.

The panic of 1873 bore so heavily on the city that it could not raise money for current expenses. The result of much consultation was a decision to change the fiscal year from July 1st to November 30th. This would enable the board of finance to issue bonds to meet the current expenses of the city. The bonds were issued, and through the assistance of Frederick Lockwood, of Greenville, who was a member of the board of finance, the whole amount of \$366,000 was hypothecated with his firm, and the money advanced. The bonds were subsequently sold in the ordinary way, and now form an unidentifiable part of the consolidated city debt.

On April 1, 1874, the city debt had grown to \$13,082,775. It was only \$5,130,584.83 in 1870, when the three cities were consolidated. This increase of \$7,952,190.17 has formed the staple of the charges against the "Bumsted ring" for the score of years that have since elapsed, and has been magnified by partisan opponents of Bumsted's party to figures that account for the whole debt brought on by subsequent mismanagement. It is worth while to examine the items which constituted this large bonded indebtedness. In the city's books the debt is divided under three heads: the general, assessment and water. The general debt was represented by tangible assets and total losses; the assessment debt was for interest-bearing paper issued to raise money with which to pay contractors for labor and material in advance of payment by property-owners on assessments for benefits; the water debt was self-sustaining. The water rents paid the interest, and the people had something for their money. The general debt statement on April 1, 1874, showed these figures: At consolidation: Bergen, \$257,000; City of Hudson, \$259,650; Jersey City, \$928,825.

At the end of 1870, under the board of Thirty-two: Morgan Street dock bonds, \$125,000; sundry bonds, \$49,000.

Under the charter of 1871: Funded debt, \$400,000; for public buildings, \$100,000; reconstruction of streets and sewers, Nicholson pavements, etc., \$400,000; Newark Avenue improvement, \$10,000; for city expenses, July 1 to November 30, 1873, \$366,000; for Greenville's debt, \$270,500; total, \$3,265,975.

The assessment debt for Bergen was \$550,000, issued under the board of Thirty-two, in anticipation of assessment collections under old contracts, \$1,000,000, and \$3,736,500 of twenty-year improvement bonds, largely on account of old contracts, making a total of \$5,286,500.

The water debt included these items: City of Bergen before consolidation, \$102,000; City of Hudson before consolidation, \$15,300; Jersey City before consolidation, \$1,893,000. Under the charter of 1871: water scrip, \$1,884,000, and water bonds for \$636,000; total, \$4,530,300. Thus, under the three heads the debt was: General, \$3,265,975; assessment, \$5,286,500; water, \$4,530,300; total, \$13,082,775, of which nearly one-half was on account of the old contracts for which the "Bumsted ring" was not responsible. If this is deducted and the total debt at consolidation is added to the sum the remainder, or about \$1,952,190.17, represents the actual sum added to the bonded debt of the city by the "Bumsted ring" during its first four years. This was spent for the water department and returned an income to the city.

CHAPTER XVII.

GREENVILLE—ITS SLOW GROWTH—A TOWN FORMED—THE EARLY RESIDENTS—A SCHOOL BOARD
CREATED—THE DEMAND FOR IMPROVEMENTS PRODUCED THE STREET COMMISSIONERS AND THE
COMMISSIONERS KILLED THE TOWN—CONSOLIDATION—WHAT THE TOWN CONTAINED—A LIST
OF ITS OFFICERS.

AWAY back in the time when history was written on the face of the earth by the Creator, a trap-rock bench was shot up from among the roots of things and formed what is now known as Bergen Hill. On the southern end of this hill a peninsula was formed by glacial morains. The tides eat into the eastern side and formed marshes. The western side was bounded by a lake, and lacustrine sands blown by centuries of west winds piled dunes along the shore. The eddying currents of the Hackensack formed land which became Doyer's Point, the difference in the tides between the East River and the Hudson made a current which formed Cavan's Point. Thus, on the southern boundary of Jersey City as it was in 1872, there were two points jutting out into the adjacent bays. Southerly from these the peninsula narrows rapidly. From this broad point to the narrowest part was old Washington School District No. 3. It was first recognized as a separate entity in May, 1668, when it was awarded to Jan Cornelison Buys, known to his generation as "Jan the Soldier." It was too far from the settlements of his time to attract residents. For centuries it remained as woodland with a few small farms and small fishing settlements. Among the early visitors in this century who saw beauty in the wooded hills and broad bays was Robert Thompson, who bought a large section in 1823, which is now partly in Jersey City and partly in Bayonne. When the Morris Canal was extended to Jersey City in 1835 this narrow neck of land attracted the engineers. The trap rock appeared to end there in bluffs which overlooked a valley. A marsh on the east, south of the line of trap outcrop still farther reduced the cost of construction and the canal was located there. The woods were a favorite picnic ground, and when Thompson passed away and James Currie, his nephew, obtained the property in 1841, it was still a place for Sunday-school and other picnics and was known as Currie's woods. It was a natural park and the owners allowed all comers to use it. Later, Mr. Matthew Armstrong built a handsome residence on the Bergen Point road and others were attracted by the natural beauty of the place. In 1848 a tract of land was laid out for a cemetery under the name of the Newark Bay Cemetery, and a small settlement, known as Saltersville, was formed on the Newark Bay shore. Salter's grove at this settlement also acquired popularity as a picnic resort.

A settlement was formed along an old road which later became Bergen Avenue, and by 1850 the place was comparatively populous. It was still known more on account of its small market gardens and the picnic woods than for any other cause. It was a part of the township of Bergen, but the residents thought it was too far away from that town, and they felt strong enough to stand alone. The earliest residents attended church at the old Bergen Reformed, but this was too far for them to go. The first church organized in the section was the Greenville Methodist, which was incorporated July 20, 1845. The next one was Grace Episcopal, which met first in an old whalebone factory on the old Bergen road near Danforth Avenue. Others followed, but the chapter on churches tells their story. A considerable industry in the manufacture of fireworks was started by Messrs. Detwiller & Lillenthal during the fifties, and Greenville was selected as the place for the factories because of its sparse population. There was one small school-house with two teachers, and it had sufficed for a generation, when the town felt the impetus of a new life after the war broke out. On March 18, 1863, an act was signed by the governor which set Greenville off from Bergen as an independent municipality.

The area of the new town was 1,670 acres, of which 442 acres were marsh land and 1,228 acres upland.

The powers conferred upon the town committee were inadequate and soon caused difficulty. Almost the first business that offered for the new officials was to provide against a draft. The town officers of Bergen had been struggling with that problem for many months before, and had assessed the Washington School district for its share of the expenses. The account was adjusted and settled between the two towns in a speedy and amicable manner. On August 4, 1863, the town clerk, Jacob J. Detwiller, was directed to open a recruiting station in the armory of the Greenville Guards, and a town meeting was called to raise money to pay for volunteers or substitutes. The size of the population can be imagined when it is known that the quota for Greenville was only sixteen men. The town meeting appointed Matthew Armstrong, James Gibson, Andrew Van Horn, Charles Hermann and Frederick Bishop as a committee to attend to the relief of the families of volunteers, and the quota was soon filled. The subsequent calls for troops came often, and Greenville had some trouble in providing its quota. The trouble was largely borne by Matthew Armstrong, and the people had a torchlight procession one night in the early fall of 1864 to express their thanks for his assistance. At the last draft there were but 203 men in Greenville between the ages of 18 and 45 years. There were 340 children between the ages of 5 and 18 years.

The town committee met in the school-house and knew that it was in a poor condition, but did not feel able to repair it nor to build a new one until 1866, when the town meeting authorized the issue of \$15,000 in bonds for a new school-house. It was several years before it was built, and then it was due to the efforts of Michael Schultz, Thomas Carey, James R. Williams, Charles Herig and Norman L. Rowe, who constituted the school board of 1870. The New Jersey Central Railroad had been opened in 1863, and the trains offered frequent communication with New York. Prior to that the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company placed "dummy cars" on their line from Ocean and Bramhall avenues to Bergen Point, and these means of communication were rapidly adding to the population. It was felt that better streets would make the place more comfortable and attractive, and by the fall of 1865 everyone was in favor of securing legislation that would enable Greenville to compete for the population that was flocking to other suburban towns.

The legislature in both houses was republican that year, and the creation of commissions was popular. These bodies were rapidly superseding elective bodies, and it was natural that the work should have been confided to a legislative commission. The legislature being republican, it was also natural that the majority of the commissioners were republicans. The new official board was entitled "The Greenville Street Commission." Its members were: James Currie, Matthew Armstrong, Jacob O. Seymour and Michael S. Vreeland. Under their direction a map was made, streets were laid out and grades established. But little work was done on the roadways. Only one street was improved to any extent, and that was Bergen Avenue. There was an impression that the streets, as laid on the map, favored the property of some owners at the expense of others and criticism developed complaint. The merits of the case became obscured in a political controversy, and thenceforth the residents were divided into hostile factions. The legislature became democratic in both branches in 1868, and the democratic faction had a new street commission act passed. The main feature of the new law was the appointment of new commissioners to supersede the first board. These were: Jacob O. Seymour, the democratic member of the first board; Peter Rowe, a well-known conservative old resident; John H. Midmer, the owner of a mineral water factory; John Taylor and Robert Drake. They made a new map and attempted to rectify errors alleged to have been made in the first one. In 1869 a supplement to the act was passed by the legislature, which added to the power of the commissioners. It also compelled the township committee to issue bonds to the extent of \$5,000 on requisitions from the street commissioners.

In the fall of 1869 the special election was held with intent to consolidate all of Hudson, east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay, into one city, to be known as Jersey City. The Greenville people, by a vote of about seven to one, rejected the consolidation scheme. In the meantime the street commissioners awarded several contracts for street improvements, the principal contract being for the improvement of Bergen Avenue at figures which would have aggregated about \$104,000, and certificates for that sum had been issued when an injunction

was obtained in one of the numerous lawsuits that were instituted against the acts of the commission. The injunction stopped work and forbade the payment of interest. Hon. Leon Abbett, counsel for the commission, tried to get a modification of the injunction to allow interest to be paid, but the court would not grant it. Then an arrangement was made between S. C. Mount, counsel for the complainants, and Mr. Abbett, by which the interest on other bonds was paid. A special tax levy was removed by certiorari through the efforts of James Flemming, counsel for other complainants, and there was a hopeless muddle. The property-owners would not pay their taxes, the contractors could not finish their work, and the people did not know how to escape from their burdens. In 1872 an act was procured by which the street commissioners should be elected by the people. It was thought that all interests could be harmonized by allowing the people to choose their own representatives. The election was held on April 9, 1872. Feeling ran high and it was evident that the republicans would win. To prevent this a gang of hoodlums was borrowed from Jersey City, and barefaced repeating and fraudulent voting decided the election against the wishes of a majority. The names on the successful ticket were: Jacob O. Seymour, John H. Midmer, Peter Rowe, Frederick Thau and Samuel Bostwick. The act of 1872 conferred very great powers upon the street commissioners and the people became alarmed. The result of the election was contested in an ineffective manner and numerous lawsuits prevented improvements. The time of the people was largely taken up in trying to overreach each other in the factional struggle. After a few months of strife everyone was disgusted, and the only way out of the difficulty that offered any hope of relief was consolidation with Jersey City. A petition was sent to the board of chosen freeholders asking for a special election to give the people an opportunity to get rid of their street commission and all of its entanglements. The freeholders appointed December 10th as the time for the election. A town meeting was held on the evening of December 9th, in Charles Schreiner's hall, at which all the speeches made were in favor of consolidation. The election was held in Augustus Thau's saloon, and 306 votes were cast, of which 261 were for consolidation and 45 against it. More than half of the voters refrained from voting. The total population in 1870 was 2,790, and the total vote at the presidential election was 681. There was some doubt about the legality of the election because the new charter for Jersey City, passed in the early part of the year, had no provision for annexation, but the legal difficulties were removed and Greenville was added to the city.

After consolidation an attempt was made to ascertain the condition of Greenville's finances, and an expert worked on them for a long time, but no definite report was ever made. It was alleged that bonds and improvement certificates had been illegally issued, and litigation resulted, in which some of the old bitterness was continued. A number of claims were audited and paid by the Jersey City Board of Finance, and a block of \$270,500 in bonds was added to the general city debt as a legacy from the street commissioners. In a general way the gain to Jersey City in area and population by annexing Greenville was a strip of territory about a mile wide and a mile and a half long, extending from Myrtle Avenue to the Morris Canal, with a population said to be 5,000. The debt was about \$300,000 and the ratables about \$3,250,000.

The members of the Township Committee during Greenville's independent career were:

James Gibson, 1863.
H. G. Vreeland, 1863.
D. L. Van Horn, 1863.
James Currie, 1863-64-65-66-67-68.
J. O. Seymour, 1863.
J. J. Detwiler, 1864-65-66-67.
Matthew Armstrong, 1864-65-66-67.
N. S. Vreeland, 1864-65-66-68.
John Wauters, 1865-66-67.
George Schmolze, 1867.
Peter Rowe, 1868.
Gustav Thau, 1868-72.
L. B. Bruen, 1868.
G. A. Lilliendahl, 1869-70-71.

George Vreeland, 1869-70.
Isaac Van Winkle, 1869.
— Schumm, 1869.
G. A. Emmitt, 1869.
Frederick Lockwood, 1869.
M. D. M. Vreeland, 1869.
John Morrell, 1870.
John Kennell, 1870-71.
John A. Cadmus, 1870-72.
Thomas Carey, 1871.
John Myers, 1871-72.
J. B. Vreeland, 1871.
Nicholas Jantzen, 1872.
William Cox, 1872.

The Clerks were: Jacob J. Detwiller, 1863; W. H. Storrs, 1864-68; E. P. Barker, 1868-69; George F. McAneny, 1869-70; John Rowe, 1870-72.

There were but two enumerations of the population during the ten years under the township government. These were the State census of 1865, which showed a total of 1,356, and the National census of 1870, which showed 2,789. The School Census, which was taken annually, will indicate in a manner the growth of the population. It shows these totals:

1863 . . .	340	1869 . . .	600
1864 . . .	395	1870 . . .	633
1865 . . .	417	1871 . . .	797
1866 . . .	447	1872 . . .	950
1867 . . .	450	1873 consolidated.	
1868 . . .	533		

This would indicate an increase of nearly 300 per cent. in 1873, when the township was consolidated and separate enumeration ceased. The school-house of the old district was a small affair, and there were but two teachers employed when the township was created. The needs of the people soon outgrew its capacity, in spite of the fact that a great many of the residents were unable to allow their children to go to school after they reached an age when their services could be utilized. A board of education appointed by the town committee was created soon after the town became independent. It was hampered by a lack of funds and could not give the school accommodation that was required. As there was but one small school, no town superintendent was needed, and the county superintendent performed all the work that was necessary. In 1869-70 the new school-house was erected, and on April 11, 1870, it was opened for use. The roll showed 228 pupils and three teachers. In 1871 the roll had increased to 404 pupils and eight teachers were employed. This was about the condition when consolidation took effect. The members of the Board of Education, with their officers, during the existence of the township were:

PRESIDENTS.

D. M. Vreeland, 1863-4-5.
S. B. Vreeland, 1866.
Robert McDougal, 1867.
M. Armstrong, 1868.
M. Schultze, 1869-70-1.
J. Sesso, 1872.

CLERKS.

John Armstrong, 1863-4.
W. J. Barker, 1865.
George Schmolze, 1866-7.
Robert McDougal, 1868.
James Currie, 1869.
Thomas Carey, 1870.
J. A. Van Nostrand, 1871-2.
Richard Routh, 1872.

MEMBERS.

John Armstrong, 1863-4-5.
Matthew Armstrong, 1866-7-8.
B. L. Budd, 1863.
L. B. Bruen, 1864.
Wm. J. Barker, 1865-6.
James Currie, 1867.
Thomas Carey, 1868-9-70.
William Currie, 1869.
A. J. Dewey, 1871.
Charles Herig, 1869-70.
Aug. Kriezer, 1872.
Robert McDougal, 1867-8-9.
J. H. Midmer, 1863-4.
John Morrill, 1869.

George B. Osborne, 1871.
Norman L. Rowe, 1870.
John Ritter, 1870.
Richard Routh, 1872.
J. Sesso, 1872.
Michael Schultze, 1865-6-7-8-9.
George Schmolze, 1866-7.
Michael Terhune, 1868.
D. M. Vreeland, 1863-4-5.
George Vreeland, Jr., 1863.
S. B. Vreeland, 1864-5-6.
J. A. Van Nostrand, 1871-2.
James R. Williams, 1870-1-2.
— Wachter, 1872.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHANGES IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT—THE OFFICIALS AGAIN MADE ELECTIVE—GROWTH OF THE CITY
DEBT—BALLOT-BOX STUFFING—THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—RISE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST
POLITICAL BOSSISM—OFFICERS MADE APPOINTIVE—RISE AND DECLINE OF THE CITY DEBT.



HE consolidation of 1870-73 enlarged the area and population of the city, but did not produce a community of interests. Before the first consolidation became operative each section of the larger city made haste to secure all that was possible in the way of local improvement. It made no difference to the men in office that each section of the city would feel the common burden that was to be created by these improvements. Each set of officials seemed to think that their section would get public work done at the expense of the other sections. This was vicious reasoning. Even if it had been entirely true, it would have been semi-legalized robbery. Each set of officials justified its action by claiming that their section would not have influence enough in the larger city to secure a fair share of benefits. They also claimed that they would only have to bear one-third of the expense. Hudson City and Bergen combined brought about an equivalent of what Jersey City contributed to the new municipal corporation. They, by their unwise action in awarding illegal and uncalled for contracts for local improvement on the eve of their consolidation, piled up a general debt which exceeded the combined debt prior to consolidation. This fact did not appear at the time, but it soon became apparent. The local burdens placed upon property benefited, or supposed to be benefited, bore heavily on the owners, so heavily in many cases that taxes and assessments reached the point of confiscation. The city liens exceeded the value of the property. In this bad management Bergen was the chief sinner. It was improved beyond what it could bear. Hudson City was second in this madness, but a long way behind Bergen. Jersey City had most at stake, and was naturally the most conservative. The form of the new city government was not suited to the larger city. In one year everybody was satisfied that a change would have to be made.

The centralization of power which under wise management would have produced more efficient and economical administration had only exhibited possibilities for power and personal aggrandizement. The democrats had control of the municipal machinery when it proved inadequate, and the people expressed their dissatisfaction by electing their opponents. They wanted a change. The power to raise money by the issue of bonds, the amount of ratables on which taxes could be levied, and the number of profitable places with which the political workers could be rewarded, all combined to make the control of the city government desirable to the politicians. Both parties were organized under strong leaders. The republicans who were in power used their patronage to strengthen their position and seemed to be invulnerable.

The financial panic of 1873 practically paralyzed the city government. Taxes and assessments were to a large extent ignored by the property-owners. The heavy drain caused by claims on contracts, interest on improvement certificates and on bonds, made the tax rate rise. The expedient of changing the fiscal year as an excuse for selling bonds to provide money for current expenses was resorted to, and over \$300,000 added to the bonded debt. Greenville, fleeing from its independence to escape the results of internal dissension, was admitted to the municipality in an illegal manner, and brought with it a bonded debt of \$250,000, for which it had nothing to show. The defalcation of the city treasurer, who absconded with \$87,000 of city bonds, contributed to make the year disastrous in a financial aspect. The politicians who were out made many charges against those that were in, most of which were untrue. They were apparently justified by the increase in debt and taxation, but the mass of the people did not believe the allegations.

In 1875 Charles Siedler was elected mayor. He was in sympathy with the city officials but was conservative, and the city prospered with the general improvement in business which followed the depression of 1873. During the two years that Siedler was mayor the people paid a larger percentage of their taxes and made considerable payments on arrears of preceding years. The outrageous reservoir contract was closed and a dangerous claim settled by reasonable compromise. The new state constitution was adopted with its clause prohibiting special legislation and the people felt reasonably safe against violent political changes. In spite of the constitutional inhibition the legislature of 1877, which was democratic in both branches, in one house by a majority, and the other by a deal which broke a tie vote, passed a new charter for the city. This might have been a good thing for the city if the charter had remedied any existing evils, of which there were many. It was more or less identical with the old one. The only change made was in legislating out of office all the commissioners who had been appointed by the joint meeting of the legislature and providing that their successors should be elected by the people. Six commissioners were to be elected to each board, one from each aldermanic district in the city. Each commissioner was to receive a salary of \$300 a year. The constant charge of speculation and extravagance made by the outs, and the demand for home rule and the recurrent desire for a change helped the outs and they got in. The illegality of the act passed by the legislature was generally admitted, and there was a desire on the part of many to carry the case to the courts. The officials who were in office considered the matter carefully and decided that the people evidently wanted a change, and they resolved to surrender control of the city government peaceably. The following year the democrats passed a bill to legalize the act of the preceding year, thus admitting the insufficiency of the first statute.

When the democratic politicians secured control they immediately dismissed the city employes without regard to competence or experience, and installed their own partisans. The republican politicians who had controlled the city for half a dozen years were far from perfect, but they were on the whole wrongfully accused. While it was true that taxes had been high and the bonded debt had more than doubled, they were to blame for only a small part of the increase. There was at least something to show for the money. In looking over the record of the dozen years which followed this change it appears that taxes were maintained at high rates, the sinking fund was emptied, and bonds were issued equal in amount to what had been issued by the city officials from 1871, and there was nothing to show for the immense expenditure. So far as public improvement was concerned the city stood still. Any local improvements that were made were done at the expense of the property benefited. The promise of reform was forgotten. The tax levy was mainly expended for salaries. This created a horde of officeholders. The spoils created jealousy, and rival leaders sprang up among the successful politicians. The people soon became tired of the new management and wanted another change. They found that this was no easy matter. No headway could be made against the men who controlled the political machinery. The ballot boxes were under the charge of tools of political bosses, and the votes of the dissatisfied property-owners were either not counted or nullified by fraud. The democratic party was in the majority, and it was their party machinery which was seized. Men were nominated for a price, and the elections were a farce. The people were slow to believe charges of fraud, especially members of the dominant party who were not directly concerned in the criminal work, but after a time the evidence became public and the change came.

There was little of special interest in the civic history for more than a decade after city officials were made elective. No public buildings and few public improvements were made. The population increased rapidly, and the people made long advances in numbers and wealth.

A notable event in the civic history was the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Paulus Hook, which was observed with great ceremony on August 19, 1879. The idea of an appropriate celebration originated with F. G. Wolbert, a prominent citizen, and it became popular at once. A number of gentlemen met in the city hall in response to a call published on June 27, 1879, and formed an organization by electing Mayor Henry J. Hopper, chairman, and C. H. Benson, of the *Evening Journal*, secretary. Speeches commending the enterprise were made by Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, F. G. Wolbert, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Maj. David A. Peloubet, B. W. Throckmorton, George W. Clerihew and Hon. George H. Farrier. Committees were appointed to prepare the details, and at a subsequent meeting a program was adopted.

Sunrise was ushered in with much din caused by blowing every steam whistle in the city and harbor, ringing the bells, and a Federal salute. The Hudson County Artillery, under Captain Peter Ehler, repeated the salute at noon and sundown. At noon there was a meeting in the Tabernacle, which was presided over by Mayor H. J. Hopper. The list of vice-presidents and secretaries embraced many of the prominent citizens of that date, and for that reason they are preserved. They were: Ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, Hon. John R. McPherson, Hon. L. A. Brigham, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, Hon. I. W. Scudder, Hon. Robert Gilchrist, Hon. Rudolph F. Rabe, Hon. Leon Abbett, Hon. John J. Toffey, Hon. Asa W. Fry, Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Hon. B. F. Randolph, Hon. J. N. Davis, Hon. John Garrick, Hon. W. T. Hoffman, Hon. J. Owen Rouse, Hon. T. J. McDonald, Hon. S. W. Stilsing, John G. Fisher, Abraham P. Newkirk, James Reid, Dr. T. R. Varick, Dr. D. L. Reeve, Dr. Wm. A. Durrie, Dr. Wm. C. Lutkins, Dr. J. H. Vondy, Dr. John D. McGill, Dr. I. N. Quimby, F. O. Matthiessen, H. A. Greene, Amadee Spadone, A. Zabriskie, Jacob Ringle, George W. Helme, B. G. Clarke, Hon. Henry Dusenberry, Hon. G. A. Lilliendahl, Hon. James Stevens, Major D. A. Peloubet, Ex-Mayors Charles Siedler, Henry Traphagen, Charles H. O'Neill, Orestes Cleveland, James Gopsill, William Clarke, David S. Manners, B. F. Sawyer and G. D. Van Reipen, Hon. Henry Meigs, Wm. B. Rankin, James H. Love, C. H. Benson, E. W. Kingsland, Marcus Beach, John Mullins, M. M. Drohan, Isaac Taussig, Simeon H. Smith, Jeremiah Sweeney, Henry Pattberg, Edward O'Donnell, John McDonough, Bernard McCarthy, Thomas Leather, Simeon M. Ayres, Charles A. Roe, F. W. Wright, John Q. Bird, John S. Smith, David C. Joyce, Charles Stier, Otto W. Meyer, Edward P. Eastwick, J. H. Gautier, Benjamin Gregory, Charles Somers, E. M. Pritchard, W. H. Waite, Peter Henderson, Patrick Sheeran, J. F. Crandall, E. O. Chapman, James R. Thompson, Matthew Armstrong, David Taylor, George W. Clerihew, Charles H. Murray, Walter Neilson, John A. Blair, B. W. Throckmorton, H. A. Booraem, I. S. Long, I. I. Vanderbeek, Smith W. Haines, Wm. D. Garretson, Samuel M. Chambers, Charles L. Krugler, John Coyle, H. H. Farrier, James M. Brann, John Hart, J. W. Knause, Wm. Buck, James McCrea, William Hogencamp, Robert Bumsted, William King, William Hughes, P. F. Meschutt, Garret Haley, Jr., John McLaughlin, Stephen Yoe, Benjamin Van Keuren, H. R. Vreeland, Lewis E. Wood, M. W. Kelly, Michael Reardon, Thomas Reilly, Frederick Payne, Thomas Doran, Wm. F. Kern, C. A. Woolsey, E. N. Wilson, John G. Berrian, Hiram Wallis, Hayward Turner, J. B. Cleveland, Lyman Fisk, M. Mullone, Alexander Bennell, Louis A. Lienau, Henry Lembeck, James Flemming and F. G. Wolbert.

The secretaries were: John E. Scott, Alexander T. McGill, Henry S. White, William A. Lewis, Benjamin Edge, William Muirheid, H. R. Clarke, James B. Vredenburg, Peter Bentley, E. W. Kingsland, Jr., George H. Farrier, F. G. Wolbert, John W. Harrison, Robert C. Bacot, Z. K. Pangborn, E. F. Emmons, Hudson Clarke, F. P. Budden, Gilbert Collins, A. D. Joslin, Frank Stevens, Thomas S. Negus, Charles H. Hartshorne, George W. Edge, E. F. C. Young, William Pearsall, John H. Cable, Flavel McGee, H. E. Hamilton, William Taylor, William R. Laird, D. E. Culver and D. C. McNaughton.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, and closed with a benediction by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie. The addresses were made by Mayor Hopper, James B. Vredenburg, Hon. Charles H. Winfield and B. W. Throckmorton.

A civic and military parade took place during the afternoon. Major-Gen. John Ramsey was marshal, and his aids were Major D. A. Peloubet, Captains Wm. B. Mason, Frederick T. Farrier, Robert Clark, Henry E. Farrier, Thomas J. Armstrong, Roderick B. Seymour, Frederick Payne, L. E. Brown and Michael Nathan. The parade was in five divisions and had the Fourth and Ninth regiments, N. J. N. G., four companies of regular army infantry and a regular army battery. There were many civic societies and the city police and fire departments. A collation was given at Taylor's Hotel in the evening. A display of fireworks was given on the heights at the head of Montgomery Street, which was visible from the greater part of the city. It was a notable celebration, and the whole city took a holiday on account of it.

The fact that fraud was perpetrated in the elections was suspected in 1877, and more than suspected during the ensuing three years. In the November election of 1880 it was openly charged by both parties. It was a notorious fact that the election of a governor was consummated by barefaced ballot-box stuffing. It required strong political influence to prevent the facts from getting into the courts. It was a mistake that the frauds were not stopped at that

time. The city would have been saved from much disgrace and expense. From that time until 1890 there were continuous frauds in the elections. The party managers became bosses and quarreled among themselves, but made common cause against the city and reduced it to a condition of submission. Many persons abstained from voting because they believed their ballots would not be counted.

In 1884 the thinking men of both parties combined in a citizens' movement and elected Gilbert Collins Mayor. He was not in sympathy with the city government politically, but was unable to eradicate the evils because the law did not give him the power. The city debt continued to increase, and the amount required to pay interest on it prevented a reduction of taxation. The city government was extravagantly administered, and in many departments was grossly mismanaged. On December 1, 1887, ten years after the people had secured the change, the municipal debt had increased to \$20,674,361.26, or nearly six millions more than it was when the political complexion of the city government had been changed, and there was nothing to show for the money. The unpaid taxes and assessments aggregated \$8,502,103.03. The people believed the money collected for taxes was uselessly squandered, and payment was withheld by many property-owners. Money was borrowed in anticipation of the payment of taxes, and the temporary loans were paid by the sale of long-time bonds. In this manner the city's liens for taxes and assessments were hypothecated. The interest became such a burden that the property-owners sought for relief. Augustus F. R. Martin, an assemblyman from Essex in 1885-6, had an act passed by which municipalities suffering from burdensome tax arrears could obtain relief. By the application of a number of citizens to the court a commission was appointed to examine the city's liens and scale them down to an equitable amount. The law was known as the Martin Act, and among its provisions there were two that were salutary. Property in arrears more than two years after the taxes had been adjusted could be sold for the city's claim, and the money received under the operation of the law was to be used to retire the bonds for which the arrears was pledged. The commissioners began operations at once and scaled down the city claims an average of twenty per cent. Everyone hoped that the work done by the commissioners would soon result in a material reduction of the bonded debt and thus lower the tax rate.

The bosses and the machine politicians continued to control elections and to squander the city funds until the people became thoroughly alarmed. In the early spring of 1889 a new charter was proposed as a means of getting relief. It was approved by the governor on April 6, 1889. The facts in relation to its passage and subsequent adoption by the people were calculated to arouse suspicion, but the people were so tired of the party that had been in control for a dozen years that they were willing to try any expedient for ridding themselves of their presence. This charter gave to the mayor power to appoint the principal city officers. Mayor Cleveland was in office when this charter took effect, and his appointments were a surprise; apparently every man from Jersey City who voted for the bill in the legislature had been provided with an office. There were many good features about the new charter. It separated the branches of the city government. It created a separate sinking fund commission and it has done good service. It abolished the old board of assessors and provided tax commissioners. It provided for commissioners of appeals and thus gave aggrieved property-owners a hearing.

In the fall election of 1889 the ballot-box stuffing, which had been increasing semi-annually as the elections came around, was pushed to an extreme. The men engaged in it as a business ceased to practise it as an art. It was done by day labor and unskilled labor at that. A legislative committee appointed to examine the ballot boxes at the session of 1890 found over 7,000 fraudulent ballots in them. There is good reason for believing that every person elected by the alleged majority held office illegally. So flagrant was the fraud that sixty-seven election officers were indicted. They were only a part of the guilty crowd. Their trial and conviction revealed the fact that they were rewarded for their crimes by receiving appointments to city or other public offices. The exposure of the crimes caused a revulsion of popular sentiment. The first opportunity afforded for expressing the change was offered by the charter election of 1892. The fact that so many men had been sent to state prison for cheating at elections deterred the ballot-box stuffers, and Gen. P. F. Wanser was elected Mayor. He was not in sympathy with the men who controlled the city government, and reforms came slowly. As soon as the law would permit, he filled the city offices with new men, representing both parties. He

enforced retrenchment in spite of the opposition of city officials and employees who were opposed to him. The legislature which was elected subsequently was also opposed to the mayor politically, and its power was invoked to obstruct his operations. In 1894 the legislature was in sympathy with him, and many changes were made in the City government. The effect was shown in many local improvements. The people began again to see something for the money they paid in taxes. New schools and public buildings, good roads and many lesser improvements became visible. The money derived from the arrears of taxes under the Martin Act had been used in a large measure for current expenses prior to Mayor Wanser's term, but that and the economies enforced began to tell on the bonded and floating debt, and money accumulated in the city sinking fund.

The city was unfortunate in being composed of separate municipalities. Each had a separate plan for drainage and local improvement before consolidation was effected. The street lines were not coincident in many instances and bad angles have been made, as in Grand Street, Newark Avenue and other thoroughfares. The street nomenclature, the names of churches and other buildings and organizations had to be changed to get rid of duplicates. These, except in the matter of sewer levels, were minor ills when compared with the evils introduced by politics. During the last twenty-five years the struggle between politicians to secure supremacy has caused frequent changes in policy and administration, and the period covered by these struggles compares disadvantageously with the earlier period. The struggle between politicians has too often obscured public spirit and patriotism, and the needs of the city have been lost sight of. The blame does not rest entirely upon any party or set of partisans. In looking over the long list of men who have made the history of the city, it would be easy to select men who have been demagogues, men who for personal aggrandizement have sacrificed the public weal, and they would represent both political parties, though one party by reason of longer dominance would supply the larger number; but the majority of the men who have controlled the affairs of the city have served it loyally. When a majority of the people learn that municipal government is and should be a corporate business carried on for the benefit of the people, then party politics will have little to do with the conduct of municipal affairs. Most of the ills the city has suffered from can be traced to politics, and politics too often was simply a cover for personal greed. The salary list and the contracts for public work offered many prizes which seemed desirable, while the craving for power to dispense the city patronage caused wrangles for leadership that were not beneficial to the physical, financial or moral condition or reputation of the municipality. Fortunately for the city, the condition of affairs is improving. The debt is growing smaller, the ratables are increasing, and much public work is in progress and contemplated. The rise of the city debt from the time of consolidation to the maximum in 1887, and its subsequent decline, can best be exhibited in tabular form. The city comptroller was unable to provide the data for the years 1872-73 and 1876-77, but the upward progress can easily be estimated by the preceding and succeeding years.

The amounts given are the gross debt in each year. The downward tendency, which began in 1890 and continued during 1891 and 1892, was checked by legislation procured at Trenton for new public buildings and other improvements. In addition to these the new city hall involved an issue of \$800,000 in bonds for land and building. The determination of Mayor Wanser that the city government should be economically administered, and the bonded debt reduced, prevented any serious increase in the amount of the debt. There was a considerable reduction of the old debt, though the total shows an increase during 1893 and 1894.

The sinking fund commission have accumulated a large fund since their appointment in 1880, and it is rapidly increasing. They have bought up many bonds and have bid at sales with success. At a recent sale of renewal bonds their bid was the highest, and they secured the whole issue of \$179,000. The total amount in the sinking fund in January, 1895, was \$1,855,246.75. Deducting this from the gross bonded debt reported on January 1, 1895, leaves the net debt \$16,990,660.32. This is the lowest it has touched since 1879, and it shows a shrinkage in the gross debt from the highest point reached of \$3,683,700.94. The city property is valued at over \$11,000,000. No appraisement has been made in a number of years, and the exact value is not known officially. Thus it is evident that the debt representing no value is over \$5,000,000. This includes the losses of a quarter of a century and the extravagant management of the years when bonds were issued to pay the interest on bonds already outstanding. The state-

ments made at the close of each fiscal year show the following gross totals, including the water debt and temporary loans :

1870 . . .	\$5,130,584 43	1885 . . .	\$17,629,916 66
1871 . . .	7,496,672 32	1886 . . .	17,497,750 00
1874 . . .	13,082,775 00	1887 . . .	20,674,361 26
1875 . . .	14,356,050 00	1888 . . .	20,452,820 34
1878 . . .	14,281,950 00	1889 . . .	20,453,083 74
1879 . . .	16,808,000 00	1890 . . .	18,345,739 35
1880 . . .	17,426,950 00	1891 . . .	18,282,318 77
1881 . . .	17,171,997 00	1892 . . .	18,247,350 17
1882 . . .	17,891,450 00	1893 . . .	18,597,263 16
1883 . . .	18,183,950 00	1894 . . .	18,845,907 07
1884 . . .	17,578,250 00	1895 (net)	16,990,660 32



MILLS' GAP FERRY.



JERSEY CITY BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1893 and 1894.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Alderman Michael Day. | 6. Alderman Jos. T. McCoskey. | 11. Alderman Max Solinger. |
| 2. " Pierce J. Fleming. | 7. Clerk John Scott. | 12. " A. B. Dusenberry. |
| 3. " Patrick Norton. | 8. President Kellen Sanson. | 13. " Richard Lahey. |
| 4. " Thos. J. Kelly. | 9. Mayor Peter J. Wosner. | 14. " Harry Hill. |
| 5. " Edward Farley. | 10. Alderman L. C. Martin. | 15. " John C. Kaiser. |

CHAPTER XIX.

CITY OFFICIALS AND CITY BOARDS, PAST AND PRESENT—ALDERMEN, MAYORS, COMPTROLLERS, COLLECTORS—LAW DEPARTMENT—RECORDERS—POLICE JUSTICES—BOARD OF FINANCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—TAX COMMISSIONERS—SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS—TAX ADJUSTMENT COMMISSIONERS.



RIOR to the formation of the legislative commissions the city was governed on the committee plan. The finance committee of the board of aldermen did the work now done by the board of finance. The committees on fire, schools, police and public grounds and buildings had the departments controlled now by commissions. The police board took away the care of the lamps and lights, and later the street and water board took the care of the streets, and all that was left under the care of the aldermen was the elections, the license of liquor dealers and venders, the out-of-door poor, the appointment of city clerk, city marshal, city sealer of weights and measures, and some minor positions. Originally all the departments made annual reports, and the city charter proviso requiring annual reports still exists, but is not enforced. The officers and members of the board since 1851 have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

David S. Manners, 1851.
James Marine, 1852.
Stephen D. Harrison, 1852.
Frederick B. Betts, 1853.
John H. Lyon, 1854-5.
Wm. Clarke, 1856, 64-6.
M. S. Wickware, 1857.
Jonathan V. Thurston, 1858.
Cornelius Van Vorst, 1859.
A. A. Hardenbergh, 1860.
John B. Romar, 1861.
Orestes Cleveland, 1862.
Thomas B. Decker, 1863.
Thomas Earle, 1865-7.
Horatio N. Ege, 1868.
Hosea F. Clark, 1869.

Patrick McNulty, 1870.
George H. Farrier, 1871.
Robert Bumsted, 1872-3-4.
Thomas D. Harrison, 1874-5-6.
John Kase, Jr., 1876-7.
Edward S. Smith, 1877-8.
Stephen S. Vreeland, 1878-9.
Lewis E. Wood, 1879-80.
James Reid, 1880-1.
G. D. Van Reipen, 1881-2.
W. H. Furman, 1882-3-4-5.
Robert S. Jordan, 1885-6.
M. J. O'Rourke, 1886-7-8.
P. H. O'Neill, 1888-9.
Chas. W. Allen, 1889-90-1-2-4.
Reuben Simpson, 1891-2-4-5.

CITY CLERKS.

Joseph Kissam, 1820.
Philip R. Earle, 1821.
A. Ogden Dayton, 1825.
Robert Gilchrist, 1826-8.
Peter McMartin, 1829-32.
Peter Bentley, 1833.
Edmund D. Barry, Jr., 1834.

Wm. W. Monroe, 1835.
Henry D. Holt, 1836-8, 40-4.
Thomas W. James, 1839.
Edgar B. Wakeman, 1845-7.
John H. Voorhis, 1848-50.
George W. Cassedy, 1850-64.
John E. Scott, 1864 (incumbent).

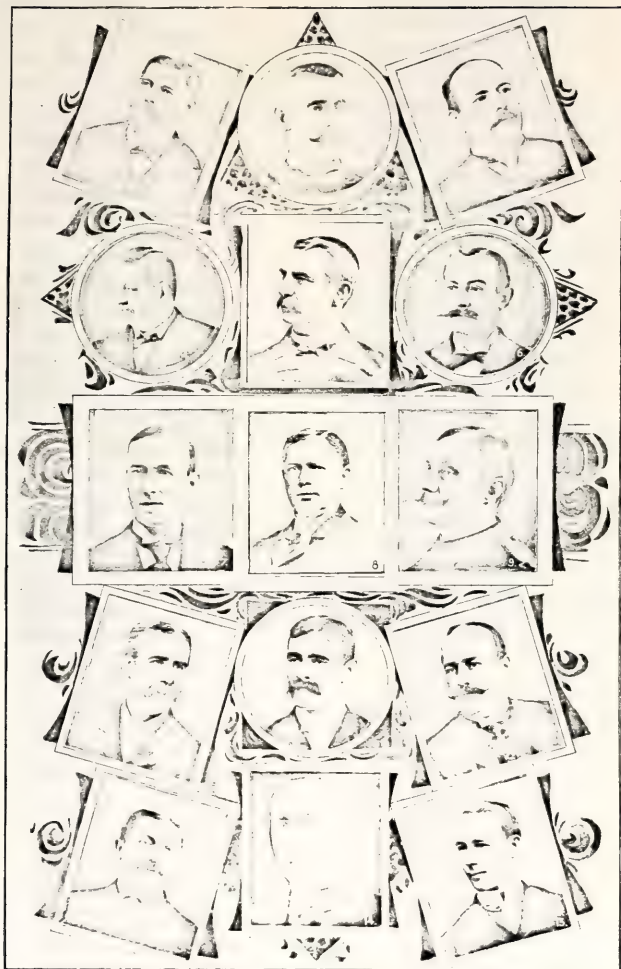
CITY MARSHALS.

Nathaniel Ellis, 1839-51.
Samuel D. Ellis, 1867-70.
Bernard McGuigan, 1870-1.
A. W. Marinus, 1871-2-3-4.
George Deegan, 1874.

Timothy C. Long, 1875-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3.
W. A. Creamer, 1883-4-5.
Timothy C. Long, 1885-94.
John Graham, 1894 (incumbent).

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

- Abernethy, Hugh H., Jr., 1883-5.
 Allen, Chas. W., 1889-91-2-3.
 Ambrose, James, 1880-4.
 Atkins, Chas. H., 1861-3.
 Barricklo, Andrew, 1861-2.
 Barrow, Henry, 1852-3.
 Baum, Martin L., 1857-8.
 Berrian, John G., 1880-2.
 Betts, Frederic B., 1852-4.
 Birdsall, Chas., 1870-1.
 Brockaw, Cornelius P., 1851-3.
 Broking, Wm. L., 1861-4.
 Brower, John V., 1853-4.
 Brown, George G., 1873-6.
 Brown, Joseph M., 1857-9.
 Brown, William R., 1858-60.
 Budlong, William H., 1870-1.
 Bumsted, Robert, 1871-5.
 Bumsted, Wm. H., 1870-1.
 Butler, Edward M., 1877-9.
 Cable, John H., 1873-5.
 Campbell, Neil, 1869-71.
 Cassidy, James, 1866-8.
 Cator, Thos. V., 1885-7.
 Champney, Benjamin F., 1872-3.
 Christie, Thos. D., 1858, 61-8, 70.
 Clark, Hosea F., 1860-2, 66-71.
 Clark, Samuel, 1873-5.
 Clarke, William, 1855-7-8-62-3-9.
 Cleveland, Jeremiah B., 1853-5.
 Cleveland, Orestes, 1861-3.
 Cobb, Louis B., 1851-3, 55-7.
 Combs, Henry, 1873-4.
 Connally, Michael, 1867-9.
 Connolly, Patrick H., 1889-93.
 Cornelison, Richard, 1857-8.
 Cox, Henry F., 1860-4.
 Dakin, Cyrus P., 1870-1.
 Datz, Emil E., 1880-2.
 Davenport, James F., 1851-2.
 Davenport, James S., 1854-7.
 Davis, James N., 1865-8.
 Davis, Robert, 1885-8.
 Day, Michael, 1891-4.
 Decker, Thomas B., 1858-67.
 Donnelly, Peter T., 1888-90.
 Doran, Thomas, 1879-81.
 Drake, Azariah, 1861-2.
 Drayton, Wm. R., 1856-8.
 Dusenberry, Alex. B., 1891-4.
 Dziuba Ferdinand, 1882-6.
 Earle, Thomas, 1858-68.
 Edelstein, John, 1866-7.
 Edge, Joseph G., 1852-6, 59-61.
 Edge, Isaac, 1860-6, 68-70.
 Edwards, John S., 1871-2.
 Egan, John, 1869-71.
 Ege, Horatio N., 1862-3, 66-71.
 Elliot, Walter H., 1855-9.
 Elwood, George J., 1870-1.
 Erwin, Matthew, 1855-9.
 Farley, Edward J., 1891-4.
 Farrier, George H., 1871-2.
 Finck, Henry, 1864-6.
 Fisher, John G., 1879-81.
 Fitzgerald, Francis S., 1869-70.
 Fitzpatrick, Francis S., 1870-1.
 Flemming, Pierce J., 1893-4.
 Ford, George, 1852-4.
 Freese, Isaac, Jr., 1870-1.
 Furman, Wm. H., 1881-5.
 Gaddis, Andrew A., 1862-5, 66-7.
 Gaffney, Thomas, 1862-4.
 Gannon, James F., 1881-3.
 Gardner, Geo. L., 1856-8.
 Gardner, Geo. S., 1851-5.
 Garret, Francis, 1867-8.
 Garvin, David W., 1870-1.
 Gaul, William, 1851-2.
 Ginnocchio, John B., 1872-4.
 Greene, Henry A., 1854-7.
 Griffith, John, 1855-7.
 Gross, Thos. A., 1866-7, 68-71.
 Haley, Garret, 1876-8.
 Hardenbergh, Augustus A., 1857-61, 62-3.
 Harrington, Patrick, 1870-1.
 Harrison, Stephen D., 1851-3.
 Harrison, Thomas D., 1874-6.
 Hauck, Anthony, 1888-90.
 Hancox, Geo. W., 1851-2.
 Hauser, Frederic, 1882-6.
 Hawkins, Chas. M., 1857-64.
 Helms, Christian, 1873-7.
 Hill, Harry, 1891-2, 93-4.
 Hill, Selah, 1853-6.
 Hilliard, Pearl C., 1882-6.
 Hoffman, Samuel M., 1855-7, 59-61.
 Hogan, John, 1870-1.
 Holden, David L., 1871-2.
 Hoos, Edward, 1889-91.
 Hough, James T., 1868-9.
 Hough, Washington J., 1862-5.
 Insley, Henry E., 1855-7.
 James, Thomas W., 1853-5.
 Jewkes, Joseph, 1884-90.
 Jordan, Robert S., 1882-6, 88-91.
 Joyce, David C., 1871-2.
 Kaiser, John C., 1890-4.
 Kane, Cornelius, 1861-5.
 Kase, John, Jr., 1875-7.



JERSEY CITY BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1894 and 1895.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Alderman Michael Day, | 6. Alderman J. S. T. McCoolery, | 11. Alderman Geo. M. McCarthy, |
| 2. " Pierce J. Fleming, | 7. Clerk John Scott, | 12. " A. B. Dusenberry, |
| 3. " John Mitchell, | 8. President Reuben Simson, | 13. " Wm. Dohrmann, |
| 4. " A. T. Witter, | 9. Mayor Peter F. Wanser, | 14. " Harry Hull, |
| 5. " Patrick Connelly, | 10. Alderman J. C. Martin, | 15. " A. L. Wilson, |

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Continued.*

- Kashow, Robert B., 1857-9.
 Keeney, William, 1854-6.
 Kelly, John F., 1881-5.
 Kelly, Matthew W., 1878-80.
 Kelly, Thos. J., 1891-4.
 Keogh, Joseph, 1889-91, 92-3.
 Kern, Wm. F., 1877-80.
 Kingsland, Edmund W., 1851-3.
 Kirsten, Adolph, 1868-70.
 Knight, Wm. W., 1867-8.
 Lahey, Richard, 1891-4.
 Lawrence, David W., 1877-9.
 Lennon, John, 1864-7.
 Low, John H., 1852-5.
 Lyman, Geo. D., 1855-7.
 Lyon, John H., 1852-6.
 McAlvanah, Wm. J., 1885-7.
 McArthur, John E., 1890-1.
 McBride, John, 1858-67.
 McComb, Hugh, 1856-8.
 McCoobery, Joseph T., 1891-4.
 McEntee, John, 1892-3.
 McFadden, John, 1890-1.
 Mackey, Geo. D., 1876-8, 80-2.
 McKnight, Robert A., 1883-5.
 McLaughlin, Dennis, 1873-7.
 McLaughlin, Geo., 1851-2.
 McLaughlin, John, 1872-3.
 McLaughlin, Robert, 1858-60.
 McNulty, Patrick, 1870-1.
 Maloney, John, 1870-1.
 Mandeville, Henry V., 1871-3.
 Manners, David S., 1851-2.
 Mannion, John, 1880-2.
 Marinus, Lewis H., 1887-9.
 Marsh, A. Harvey, 1883-5.
 Martin, John C., 1891-2, 93-4.
 Martini, Tobias, 1870-1.
 Meehan, James, 1870-1-2-3.
 Meyer, John, 1874-6.
 Miller, Jonathan D., 1851-4.
 Nafew, Wm. H., 1860-6.
 Narine, James, 1852-4.
 Newkirk, Abram P., 1878-80.
 Norton, Patrick, 1890-4.
 Ogden, James L., 1859-61.
 Old, Henry H., 1881-3.
 O'Neill, Chas. H., 1865-8.
 O'Neill, Patrick H., 1886-91.
 O'Rourke, Michael, 1883-90.
 Pangborn, John W., 1861-6.
 Payne, Frederic, 1879-81.
 Powell, Henry J., 1874-6, 77-9.
 Prigge, John, Jr., 1886-90.
 Puster, Henry, 1881-3.
 Quaife, Stephen, 1864-6.
 Rappleyea, Richard R., 1852-6.
 Reardon, Dennis, 1870-2, 85-9.
 Reardon, Michael, 1877-81.
 Reid, James, 1879-81, 85-6.
 Reilly, Thomas, 1878-80.
 Reily, Edward D., 1861-4.
 Reynolds, Joseph J., 1882-4.
 Reynolds, William D., 1883-5.
 Ringle, Jacob, 1880-2.
 Romar, John B., 1860-2.
 Roosevelt, William, 1857-9.
 Salinger, Max, 1887-9, 90-4.
 Savage, James M., 1871-2.
 Schermerhorn, Horace, Jr., 1889-91.
 Schermerhorn, Leroy, 1868-70.
 Schick, Anton, 1870-1.
 Schultz, Michael, Jr., 1886-8.
 Shawda, John A., 1886-9.
 Sheeran, Patrick, 1865-8, 70-1.
 Sinclair, Daniel S., 1857-9.
 Slater, Justus, 1851-2, 53-5.
 Smith, Anning, 1866-7.
 Smith, John E., 1878-80.
 Smith, Simeon H., 1871-4, 90-1.
 Smith, Theodore B., 1873-4.
 Smith, Timothy L., 1854-5.
 Simpson, Reuben, 1891-2, 93-4.
 Soule, Daniel E., 1875-7, 78-80.
 Steenken, Arend, 1871-3.
 Steltman, Chas. A., 1886-8.
 Stier, Charles, 1871-3.
 Sweeney, Jeremiah, 1868-71.
 Tangeman, Christopher H., 1870-1.
 Terry, Rufus K., 1860-8.
 Thomas, Henry A., 1876-8.
 Thomas, Wm. H., 1870-1.
 Thompson, James R., 1854-8.
 Thurston, Jonathan V., 1856-60.
 Tilden, Marmaduke, 1872-5, 76-8.
 Tilden, Thomas E., 1856-60.
 Toffey, Daniel, 1870-1.
 Toffey, John J., 1873-5.
 Traphagen, Cornelius V., 1852-4.
 Tyrrell, Samuel R., 1853-7.
 Van Cleef, John T., 1875-7.
 Van Horn, Henry K., 1889-90.
 Van Keuren, Benjamin, 1870-1.
 Van Keuren, William, 1870-1.
 Van Reipen, Garret D., 1881-2.
 Van Vorst, Cornelius, Jr., 1851-4, 58-60.
 Van Vorst, John, 1852-3.
 Voorhies, William, 1857-9.
 Vreeland, Garret, Jr., 1870-1.
 Vreeland, Stephen S., 1877-9.

HISTORY OF JERSEY CITY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Continued.*

Wakeman, Edmund D. B., 1870-1.	White, William, 1853-5.
Wallis, Alexander H., 1851-3.	Whitlock, Geo. W., 1853-5.
Wandel, Jasper, 1871-3.	Wickware, Melancthon S., 1857-9.
Ward, Joseph F., 1889-91.	Wilson, Alex., 1851-3, 55-7.
Warner, James, 1859-61.	Wood, Lewis E., 1875-81.
Westcott, Samuel, 1851-3.	Wood, Richard A., 1866-8.
Whalen, John, 1869-71.	Wortendyke, Jacob R., 1856-8.
White, Archibald, 1875-6.	Young, Edward F. C., 1872-3.

The annual appropriations for the Board of Aldermen since 1871 have been:

1871 . . . \$35,300 00	1883 . . . \$38,749 68
1872 . . . 35,000 00	1884 . . . 40,299 72
1873 . . . 58,550 00	1885 . . . 46,949 84
1874 . . . 40,000 00	1886 . . . 50,199 80
1875 . . . 33,450 00	1887 . . . 45,649 88
1876 . . . 32,500 00	1888 . . . 43,549 84
1877 . . . 58,835 00	1889 . . . 44,149 84
1878 . . . 47,800 00	1890 . . . 42,949 93
1879 . . . 44,049 80	1891 . . . 57,249 88
1880 . . . 44,049 80	1892 . . . 58,699 72
1881 . . . 44,049 80	1893 . . . 57,350 00
1882 . . . 36,950 70	1894 . . . 57,050 00

THE MAYORS OF JERSEY CITY.

Dudley S. Gregory, 1838-9, 41, 58-9.	Orestes Cleveland, 1864-6, 86-92.
Peter Martin, 1840.	James Gopsill, 1867.
Thomas A. Alexander, 1842.	Chas. H. O'Neill, 1868-70-4.
Peter Bentley, 1843.	Wm. Clarke, 1869.
Phineas C. Dummer, 1844-7.	Henry Traphagen, 1875-6.
Henry J. Taylor, 1848-9.	Charles Siedler, 1877-8.
Robert Gilchrist, 1850-1.	Henry J. Hopper, 1879-80.
David S. Manners, 1852-6.	Isaac W. Taussig, 1880-4.
Samuel Westcott, 1857.	Gilbert Collins, 1884-6.
Cornelius Van Vorst, 1860-1.	P. F. Wanser, 1892-7.
John B. Romar, 1862-3.	

CITY COMPTROLLERS.

Lewis D. Hardenbergh, 1851.	Ezra A. Carman, 1871-5.
Joseph Young, 1852.	Samuel C. Nelson, 1876-83.
David Henderson, 1853.	E. F. C. Young, 1883.
David Smith, 1854.	John F. Kelly, 1884.
Jacques V. Hardenbergh, 1855-64.	Samuel D. Dickinson, 1885-8.
Thomas R. Benwell, 1865-70.	George R. Hough, 1889 (incumbent).
Samuel McBurney, 1870.	

CITY TREASURERS.

Isaac S. Miller, 1851-2.	Josiah Hornblower, 1871-3.
Albert T. Smith, 1853-7.	Thomas Earle, 1874-87.
John Cassedy, 1857.	Patrick H. Nugent, 1888.
Peter D. Vroom, 1857-65.	Jeremiah B. Cleveland, 1889-94.
E. F. C. Young, 1865-70.	Samuel D. Dickinson, 1894 (incumbent).
David Hallanan, 1870.	

CITY COLLECTORS.

John B. Haight, 1870.	Patrick H. O'Neill, 1889-94.
James H. Love, 1871-89.	Simeon H. Smith, 1894 (incumbent).



1. J. WALLACE BLACK, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
2. JOHN GRAHAM, City Marshal.
3. TIMOTHY C. LONG, Ex-City Marshal.
4. WILLIAM NEILL, Building Inspector.
5. DANIEL W. BENJAMIN, Health Inspector.
6. JOHN E. HEWITT, Overseer of Poor.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Edgar B. Wakeman, 1851-3.	Leon Abbett, 1877-83.
Richard D. McClelland, 1854-68.	William Brinckerhoff, 1884.
Archibald K. Brown, 1868-71.	John A. Blair, 1885-89-94.
Jonathan Dixon, 1872.	William D. Edwards, 1889-94.
William A. Lewis, 1873-6.	

CORPORATION ATTORNEYS.

Herbert Stout, 1870.	Elijah T. Paxton, 1884.
William P. Douglass, 1873-5.	Roderick B. Seymour, 1885-8.
James W. Vroom, 1876.	Robert S. Hudspeth, 1889-92.
Henry Traphagen, 1877-8.	Spencer Weart, 1892 (incumbent).
Allan L. McDermott, 1879-83.	

CITY RECORDERS.

George E. Cutter, 1851-6.	Thomas E. Tilden, 1860-1.
David Bedford, 1856-60.	Cornelius C. Martindale, 1861-70.

POLICE JUSTICES.

Martin Logan, 1870.	Samuel W. Stilsing, 1880-90.
Michael G. Lennon, 1870.	David W. Lawrence, 1882-4.
Roderick B. Seymour, 1871-3.	Peter F. Wanser, 1885-90.
Sidmon T. Keese, 1872-6.	Michael J. O'Donnell, 1891-2-3-4.
William W. Lee, 1871.	Robert Davis, 1891-2.
Benjamin Shackelton, 1872-4.	Frank Kimmerly, 1892-4.
James N. Davis, 1875, 77-8-9.	William P. Douglass, 1894.
David A. Peloubet, 1876-81.	J. Herbert Potts, 1894.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

After the reorganization of the city government in 1871 the board that controlled the city's finances had the most difficult task in the municipal problem. The rapid increase in taxation, the inheritance of debt from the prior administrations, the hard times of 1873 and 1883, which forced the property-owners to default in taxes and assessments, and made the negotiation of loans difficult and expensive, all conspired to make their task more arduous. The first board was composed of the presidents of the city boards, except the board of education. This plan was not found to work satisfactorily, and it was changed to make an independent board. Later this board was elected by the board of aldermen, and a new difficulty was encountered. The aldermen numbered twelve, the members of the board of finance appointed the assessors, and deals were made by which members of the board of finance were appointed on condition that they would appoint the aldermen who voted for them as members of the board of assessors. There were but six assessors, and seven votes were required to elect a board of finance. The seventh alderman who entered the combination had to be rewarded in some other way. Out of this arrangement scandals arose which discredited the city government. The board of finance also acted as commissioners of the sinking fund, and did not hesitate to borrow from it when their needs were pressing. They also acted as commissioners of appeals, and their action in this connection, right or wrong, gave rise to scandalous rumors in relation to political advantage secured or believed to have been secured. What truth there was in the charges cannot be discovered in the records. It was enough that all that was alleged was possible to create dissatisfaction, and this dissatisfaction was shown at the polls, and in the withholding of supplies by neglect or refusal to pay taxes. The whole system is now changed, and changed for the better. The board of finance is appointed by the mayor. The tax commissioners and the commissioners of appeals and the sinking fund commissioners are separate bodies, appointed by the mayor. Deals between them are no longer possible. This is a decided advantage. The board fixes the appropriation for the annual tax levy on estimates prepared by the other departments of the city government, and provides for the issue of bonds and the payment of the interest on them. The water debt is not included in this, because the income from water rents is supposed to be sufficient for running expenses and the interest on the bonded debt of the department. The arrears for taxes and assessments and the old contract work caused the boards

of finance to issue bonds, and the demand for interest is shown by their annual appropriations, which have been as follows :

1871 . . .	\$555,581 65	1883 . . .	\$1,127,193 58
1872 . . .	425,182 81	1884 . . .	939,999 84
1873 . . .	316,000 00	1885 . . .	936,814 84
1874 . . .	498,940 10	1886 . . .	969,443 33
1875 . . .	394,604 23	1887 . . .	929,568 17
1876 . . .	351,139 26	1888 . . .	922,491 53
1877 . . .	399,761 17	1889 . . .	935,178 62
1878 . . .	403,943 47	1890 . . .	877,694 65
1879 . . .	889,796 14	1891 . . .	920,819 89
1880 . . .	990,408 42	1892 . . .	966,348 20
1881 . . .	890,303 34	1893 . . .	794,137 03
1882 . . .	824,093 80	1894 . . .	835,746 49

The rapid increase in these appropriations after 1877 is significant in its bearing on the much abused "Bumsted ring." An examination of the annual tax levies shows that the cost of the city government has been mainly for salaries and interest on bonds. The bonds do not represent the improvements made, because many blocks appear to have been issued to meet deficiencies created by bad management and delinquent property-owners. The improvements that have been secured were mainly paid for by assessments on the property benefited or by the issue of bonds. The tax levies during the period embraced between 1871 and 1894, both inclusive, have aggregated \$39,569,144.70, and of this amount the board of finance appropriations have been \$17,095,190.56, and this sum was largely for interest on bonds, and at times bonds had to be sold to meet the interest on bonds already out. This was notably so in 1873, when the fiscal year was changed and the city's expenses for a time paid by the issue of bonds. It was also done after the legislative commissions were abolished. The funds in the sinking fund were also used for current expenses; for example, the report of the sinking fund for 1883 contains items like these: Current expense general bond, 7 per cent., due 1913, \$110,000; temporary loan bonds, \$628,565; temporary loan bonds, \$262,000. The boards of finance had great difficulty in meeting claims against the city, and this difficulty caused the issue of many bonds and much financiering. The annual tax levies made by the board have been as follows :

1871 . . .	\$1,546,456 65	1883 . . .	\$1,776,362 90
1872 . . .	1,445,882 81	1884 . . .	1,623,459 32
1873 . . .	1,376,480 00	1885 . . .	1,634,966 08
1874 . . .	1,473,690 10	1886 . . .	1,695,914 61
1875 . . .	1,279,234 23	1887 . . .	1,689,373 77
1876 . . .	1,835,539 26	1888 . . .	1,725,820 93
1877 . . .	1,182,546 17	1889 . . .	1,799,851 35
1878 . . .	1,216,543 47	1890 . . .	1,853,415 05
1879 . . .	1,517,195 02	1891 . . .	2,084,259 54
1880 . . .	1,619,757 30	1892 . . .	2,184,866 64
1881 . . .	1,554,282 14	1893 . . .	1,979,693 03
1882 . . .	1,427,824 84	1894 . . .	2,054,729 49

The members of the Board since its first organization have been the following :

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| John H. Carnes, 1871. | I. I. Vanderbeck, 1873-4-5-6. |
| Patrick McNulty, 1871. | R. C. Bacot, 1873-4. |
| M. H. Gillett, 1871-2-3. | James L. Ogden, 1873-4-5-6. |
| *Robert Bumsted, 1872-3-4. | G. D. Van Reipen, 1873-4-5-6-7. |
| E. M. Pritchard, 1871-2-3. | George H. Farrier, 1871-3-4. |
| D. S. Gregory, Jr., 1872-3. | Chas. F. Case, 1873-4. |
| *C. H. O'Neill, 1872-3. | J. D. Carscallen, 1873-4. |
| *Ex-officio. | |

COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE—*Continued.*

Henry M. Rogers, 1873-4.
 John Kennard, 1873-4.
 Frank M. Lockwood, 1873-4.
 T. C. Brown, 1875-6.
 James L. Ogden, 1875-6.
 Asa W. Fry, 1875-6-7.
 M. M. Drohan, 1876-7-8-9-80-1-2.
 Henry Pattberg, 1876-7-8.
 Jeremiah Sweeney, 1876-7-8.
 Marcus Beach, 1877-8-9-80-1-2.
 Simeon H. Smith, 1877-8-9-80.
 John Mullins, 1878-9-80.
 I. W. Taussig, 1878-9-80.
 Smith W. Haines, 1881-2.
 Marmaduke Tilden, 1881-2.
 Allan L. McDermott, 1883-4.
 Emil E. Datz, 1883-4-5-6-7-8-9-90.
 Thos. D. Jordan, 1883-4-5-6-7-8-9.
 John D. McGill, 1883-4.

*Ex-officio.

Otto Heppenheimer, 1883-4.
 Isaac Romaine, 1884-5.
 R. B. Seymour, 1884-5.
 John Edelstein, 1885-6-7-8-9-90-1.
 A. A. Hardenbergh, 1885-6-7-8-9.
 Wm. D. Reynolds, 1885-6-7.
 Joseph Warren, 1888-9-90.
 T. E. Bray, 1889-90-1.
 *C. W. Allen, 1890-1-2.
 John Kenny, 1890-1-2.
 George R. Hillier, 1890-1-2-3-4.
 George W. Peterson, 1890-1-2.
 Alva A. Bedell, 1891-2-3.
 J. J. Detwiller, 1893-4-5.
 John D. Frazer, 1890-3-4.
 *Reuben Simpson, 1893-4-5.
 James S. Bailey, 1894-5.
 John W. Hardenbergh, 1894-5.
 John M. Jones, 1894-5.

CLERKS TO BOARD OF FINANCE.

Robert Hutton.
 Cornelius S. See.
 J. D. Van Cleef.

Geo. F. McAneny.
 W. G. German.
 Martin Fink.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The first public works department was the board of water commissioners appointed March 18, 1851. Their duty was to provide water-works to supply Jersey City and the townships of Van Vorst and Hoboken. They selected Wm. S. Whitwell as engineer, and his plans were approved December 9, 1851. On March 25, 1852, the legislature granted authority to build the works. The water was first turned into the mains on June 30, 1854, and on August 15th following it was delivered to the city. At the time the water was turned on the cost had been \$652,995.73, but the construction account was not closed until July 1, 1857. Connected with the water-works a general plan of sewerage became necessary, and that work devolved upon the water board. The daily consumption of water increased rapidly as the service was extended. In 1856 the daily consumption was 581,000 gallons and the annual rate 516,472,876 gallons. In 1857 the daily average was 1,000,000 gallons and the annual total was 631,498,602 gallons. From 1858 until January, 1870, the supply was kept in cubic feet, and the record showed these results:

Daily Average.		Annual Consumption.	
	c. f.		c. f.
1858	188,666		68,863,050
1859	230,684		84,199,813
1860	267,992		97,817,062
1861	288,872		105,438,394
1862	308,445		112,582,478
1863	340,344		124,225,867
1864	406,127		148,236,333
1865	478,385		174,610,667
1866	540,307		197,212,222
1867	573,276		209,246,015
1868	628,001		229,220,661
1870	810,665		295,892,887

The amount expended for extensions of street service from July 1, 1857, to January 1, 1870, and paid for by the sale of bonds, was \$876,432.32. The revenue derived from the sale of water from September 1, 1854, to January 1, 1870, was \$1,529,772.59.

The rapid increase in consumption made a considerable increase in the plant necessary, and that work fell upon the board of public works created by the charter of 1871. The water commissioners, as has been seen, attempted to increase the storage supply by awarding a contract for a new reservoir. Every dollar spent in that ill-fated enterprise was wasted, and the expense entered the bonded debt and was charged to the "Bumsted ring." New supply mains, new pumping machinery and a stand pipe were among the items of expense that had to be met by the board of public works. The consolidated city made sudden and extensive demands upon the supply as the new streets were opened, and that demand was met. That was the main item in the expenses of the city under the Bumsted regime outside of meeting demands for old contracts.

The quantity of water consumed since consolidation, as far as recorded, has been :

	Daily Average.	Annual Consumption.
1871	923,323	337,014,354
1872	1,036,407	378,288,541
1873	1,279,397	468,226,403
1874	1,487,777	542,308,474
1875	1,393,182	508,511,574
1876	1,625,958	593,484,627
1877	1,649,487	602,062,909
1878	1,742,746	636,102,454
1879	1,663,514	607,182,464
1880	1,916,644	699,575,121
1881	1,994,228	727,893,459
1882	2,122,899	774,858,164
1883	2,165,241	790,313,010
1884	1,997,678	729,152,623
1885	2,353,518	859,034,302
1886	2,263,443	826,157,025
1887	2,353,641	859,379,132

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Edwin A. Stevens, 1851.
 Dudley S. Gregory, 1851-2-3-4-5-6-60.
 Edward Coles, 1851.
 Abram L. Van Buskirk, 1851.
 John D. Ward, 1851-2-3.
 Moses B. Bramhall, 1852-3-4-5.
 Thomas A. Alexander, 1852-3.
 *David S. Manners, 1852.
 *Stephen D. Harrison, 1852.
 *Fred'k B. Betts, 1853.
 Erastus Randall, 1854-5-6-7-8-9-60.
 Selah Hill, 1854.
 *John H. Lyon, 1854-5.
 Henry M. Traphagen, 1855-6-7-8.
 Benjamin O. Edge, 1856.
 James S. Davenport, 1856.
 Charles Fink, 1857-8-9.
 William Pearsall, 1857.
 *M. S. Wickware, 1857.
 Louis B. Cobb, 1858.
 *J. V. Thurston, 1858.
 Wm. Birkbeck, 1859-60.
 Louis B. Cobb, 1859.
 *Ex-officio.</p> | <p>*Cornelius Van Vorst, 1859.
 Ephraim Pray, 1860-1-2-3-4-5.
 B. O. Edge, 1860-1-2.
 *A. A. Hardenbergh, 1860.
 J. R. Wortendyke, 1860-1-2-3-4-6-7.
 Delos E. Culver, 1861-2-3-5-6.
 J. B. Romar, 1861-2.
 George McLaughlin, 1863-4-5-6-8-9-70.
 *Orestes Cleveland, 1863.
 Noah D. Taylor, 1864-5-6-8-9-70.
 *William Clarke, 1864-6.
 Hosea F. Clark, 1866.
 *Thomas Earle, 1866-7-8.
 James S. Davenport, 1866-7-8.
 Job Falkenburgh, 1866-7-8.
 Andrew Clerk, 1868-9.
 Patrick Reilly, 1868-9-70.
 *Horatio N. Ege, 1868.
 H. R. Clark, 1870.
 Michael Nathan, 1870.
 John C. Hopkins, Jr., 1870.
 *Chas. H. O'Neill, 1870.</p> |
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COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

M. H. Gillett, 1871-2-3.	H. R. Vreeland, 1879-80.
T. E. Bray, 1871.	F. P. Budden, 1880-1.
W. H. Bumsted, 1871-2-3.	C. Helms, 1881-2-3-4.
Earl S. Martin, 1871-2.	David Williams, 1881-2.
Wm. Startup, 1871-2-3-4-5.	W. H. Whelan, 1882-3.
Ben. F. Welsh, 1871-2.	J. H. Keeney, 1882-3-4-5.
Aug. Ingwersen, 1871.	Thos. W. Leake, 1884-5.
J. M. Cornelison, 1873.	Thomas Reynolds, 1884-5-6-7.
J. C. De La Vergne, 1873-4.	W. F. Kern, 1885-6-7-8-9.
F. T. Farrier, 1873.	H. W. Carr, 1885-6.
Asa W. Fry, 1872-3.	John Schweiler, 1885-6.
Rudolph Surber, 1872-3.	Chas. J. Somers, 1886-7-9-90-1-2-3.
S. R. Halsey, 1874-5-6.	John Watt, 1886-7-8-9.
W. W. Lee, 1874-5.	P. C. Hilliard, 1887-8.
C. O. Potter, 1876.	J. F. Gannon, 1888-9.
R. C. Washburn, 1876.	Philip Tumilty, 1888-9.
Wm. Clarke, 1877-8-9.	Reuben Simpson, 1889.
Wm. O'Gready, 1877.	E. A. Dugan, 1889-90-1-2-3.
R. M. Jarvis, 1877.	J. F. Madden, 1891-2-3.
P. Semler, 1877-8.	W. R. Cook, 1891-2-3.
J. F. Crandall, 1877-8.	J. E. McArthur, 1894.
Henry Lembeck, 1877-8-83-4.	G. W. Harding, 1894.
Garret Haley, 1878-9-80-1-2-3.	W. H. Hooker, 1894.
John McLaughlin, 1878-9-80.	H. L. Kellers, 1894.
Stephen P. Yoe, 1879-80-91-2-3.	J. J. Cone, 1894.
Ben. Van Keuren, 1879-80-1-2-3-4-7-8-9-90.	

The annual appropriations for the Public Works Department since the Board of Public Works was organized have been as follows:

1871	\$412,000 00	1883	\$80,199 76
1872	355,000 00	1884	93,699 84
1873	317,000 00	1885	77,199 60
1874	130,000 00	1886	75,699 60
1875	104,000 00	1887	73,099 68
1876	94,500 00	1888	57,799 76
1877	94,000 00	1889	52,399 88
1878	145,000 00	1890	48,399 84
1879	86,099 72	1891	181,799 80
1880	83,099 72	1892	211,349 44
1881	94,799 80	1893	193,400 00
1882	66,199 84	1894	209,301 00

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Under the new charter of 1889 a board of tax commissioners was created to take the place of the old board of assessors. The commissioners were to serve three years, but the first board appointed were for terms of one, two and three years, to provide for the appointment of one new member annually. The Commissioners have been:

D. W. Lawrence, 1889-90-1.	James C. Clarke, 1891-2-3-4.
M. J. O'Donnell, 1889-90.	James H. Love, 1893-4-5-6.
John Prigge, Jr., 1889-90-1-2-3-4.	Richard Lahey, 1894.
John D. Gorman, 1891-2.	

The Presidents have been:

D. W. Lawrence, 1889.	J. D. Gorman, 1892.
M. J. O'Donnell, 1890.	J. C. Clarke, 1893.
John Prigge, Jr., 1891.	Richard Lahey, 1894.

O'Donnell and Prigge were reappointed, and O'Donnell resigned in 1891. Alexander McLean was appointed to succeed Prigge in 1894, but he declined to serve and Lahey was appointed.

James E. Connolly was appointed Clerk when the first board organized and is still the incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

The finance commissioners served as commissioners of appeals from 1871 until 1892, when a law was enacted providing for a separate board, the members of which were to be appointed by the mayor. The first Board consisted of Reuben Simpson, John D. Frazer and James Warner. In the following year Simpson was elected president of the board of aldermen, and Frazer became a member of the board of finance. W. W. Woolley and Henry Pattberg were appointed in their places. The term is for three years. The Clerks have been Clarence W. Gessner and Mahlon Terhune.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

From 1871 until 1889 the board of finance served as commissioners of the sinking fund. In the new charter of that year a separate board was created, and its members were appointed by the mayor. The members have been :

Sigfried Hammerschlag, 1889.

Jacob Ringle (President), 1889-90-1-2-3.

J. G. Hasking (Sec'y), 1889-90-1-2-3-4.

Alva A. Bedell, 1890-1.

Daniel Moriarty, 1892-3.

F. J. Matthews, 1894.

Charles Westervelt (Clerk), 1893-4.

TAX ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.

On July 23, 1887, in response to a petition made under the provisions of the Martin Act Judge Manning M. Knapp appointed E. F. C. Young, A. Q. Garretson and William Muirheid to serve as Tax Adjustment Commissioners. On November 25, 1892, Charles B. Thurston was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Muirheid. The corporation counsel acts as counsel to the commission. J. A. Blair, Wm. Brinkerhoff and Wm. D. Edwards have acted as advisers in this capacity. L. D. Fowler has served as Clerk and C. Kelsey as Assistant Clerk since the board organized. C. E. Nugent has served as an Assistant Clerk from 1891 to the present, and C. Smith and E. Devlin have been employed as Tax Clerks since 1889. The board has adjusted city liens amounting to \$8,045,280.96. The amount as adjusted is \$6,260,448.21 without interest.



A RELIC OF 1664.

CHAPTER XX.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—ITS ORIGIN—A COMPLETE ROSTER OF THE VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT OF THE THREE CITIES PRIOR TO CONSOLIDATION—THE PAID SYSTEM, FROM THE CONSOLIDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME—THE ALARMS AND LOSSES OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS—LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONERS—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAID DEPARTMENT.



N the spring of 1829 there were several fires in Jersey City, and public opinion demanded protection against fire. The board of selectmen heard the demand and would have heeded it at once if there had been any money in the treasury; not only did they have no money, but they had no means of raising it by tax. They debated long and sore over the matter until Phineas C. Dummer showed them a way out of their difficulty. They passed an ordinance prohibiting public auctions except by licensed auctioneers. Dummer paid \$300 for an exclusive license, and thus the board was enabled to head a subscription list. It also authorized John Cassidy to receive subscriptions. His list was opened on June 11, 1829. The city then had a total population of 1,025, and most of the public-spirited citizens appeared on this list. For that reason the list is given here in full:

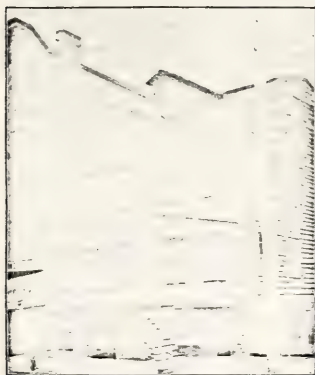
Board of Selectmen,	\$300 00	John Drayton,	\$3 00
Daniel C. Colden,	50 00	Cash, H. J.,	20 00
Yates McIntyre,	50 00	John Ogden,	5 00
Associates of Jersey Co.,	50 00	Fortunatus Stone,	5 00
Richard Varick,	30 00	Lorenzo Jaquins,	1 00
David Henderson,	30 00	Patrick Cunningham,	10 00
A. Gomlaule,	25 00	Abram Bell,	4 00
Samuel Cassidy,	10 00	The Bergen Corporation,	5 00
Jersey City Glass Co.,	30 00	Charles Martin,	10 00
Aaron Lyon,	5 00	Isaac Seaman,	2 00
R. Gilchrist,	10 00	Charles F. Durant,	3 00
John Cassidy,	5 00	John Post,	3 00
John N. Goodman,	10 00	Charles Chelsey,	2 00
Jonathan Jenkins,	10 00	John H. Dey,	2 00
C. Van Vorst,	20 00	John S. Olcott,	5 00
Daniel Crane,	10 00	J. C. F. Kommel,	5 00
Joseph Dodd,	10 00	Charles Oakley,	5 00
W. Weir,	10 00	Robert Hutton,	5 00
Henry Drayton,	15 00	Gorith G. Jenkins,	5 00
E. V. S. Olcott,	5 00	Isaac Edge, Sr.,	5 00
Thomas Van Riper,	8 00	John Henry Holmes,	5 00
Joshua Seaman,	3 00	Mrs. Mulford,	5 00
Hiram S. Meeker,	5 00	Thomas Dixon,	2 00
Francis Paulmier,	3 00	John Walsh,	2 00
David Jones,	3 00	M. Rupel,	3 00
Hugh McCutcheon,	5 00	Thomas Alexander,	50
Joseph Webb,	5 00		

\$839 50

The selectmen appointed Jonathan B. Jenkins and George Dummer a committee to find out what an engine would cost. They visited the New York chief, looked at some second-hand engines, and concluded that a new one would be better. They ordered one from Henry

Ludlum, of New York, for \$800, and it was delivered on August 28, 1829. They also bought 100 feet of leather hose for \$87.50. Chief Wenman, of New York, loaned them 100 feet while the new hose was making. On September 8th the engine was placed in care of Selectmen John K. Goodman and Aaron Lyon, to be kept in good order until a fire company could be formed. The engine was placed in the stable of Hugh McCutcheon's "Farmers' Hotel," 42 York Street. Liberty Engine Company No. 1 was organized at a meeting held in McCutcheon's hotel on September 21, 1829. The citizens who signed the roll, and became the first firemen in Jersey City, were: Charles Martin, John Post, Charles F. Durant, James Narine, William B. Jenkins, Nathaniel Holmes, Henry Drayton, Stephen Seaman, Hugh McCutcheon, Hiram F. Meeker, Henry Lyon, Abraham Post, John W. Hutton, Wm. R. Taylor, Joshua Seaman, John C. Newkirk, John Reid, Washington Edge, George Anderson, David Smith, George N. Anderson, John Drayton, Thomas Dixon, William Benson, Caleb Russell, Thomas Cunningham, John McLaughlin, John Naylor, Obadiah Baulker and John Martin.

The officers chosen were: Charles Martin, foreman; John Post, assistant foreman; Charles F. Durant, secretary; James Narine, assistant secretary; representatives, W. B. Jenkins, Nathaniel Holmes; steward, Henry Drayton. The steward's duty was to provide refreshment during or after fires. Dr. John F. Ellis was made an honorary member to serve as surgeon.



THE OLD M'CUTCHEON HOTEL.

The engine was an old-fashioned "goose-neck." It was housed in a stable until December following, when the selectmen built a small one-story frame building on the southeast corner of Grand and Washington streets for an engine-house. Later, a brick building was erected on Sussex Street, between Warren and Washington, and still later a handsome building with elaborate emblematic stone carving on the front was built on Greene Street, north of Montgomery, which served until the end of the volunteer department. There was some friction about obeying orders, and the selectmen appointed Samuel Bridgart as chief engineer, though there was but one engine to command. In 1832 Liberty 1 was supplied with three hooks and three ladders. This company made the initial movement to secure exemption from jury and military duty, by a petition to the legislature on October 3, 1832. The company had four engines during forty-two years. The record of the second is lost. It was destroyed by a railway collision. The third was a handsome double-decker,

bought from the Northern Liberties Company that laid at Front and Duke streets, Philadelphia. The cupola of this engine was long preserved as a soda fount in a saloon at Greene and Montgomery streets. The last engine was a steamer.

During 1837 and 1838 there were a number of fires, and it became necessary to increase the fire department. In March, 1838, several citizens organized Arreseoh Engine Co. No. 2. Their names cannot be ascertained. On April 23d these names were added to the company: Job Male, John Lamb, Nathaniel M. Coffin, Cornelius Kanouse, Charles Gardner, David Dows, Moses Miller, Henry P. Southmayd, Stephen Southard, Alfred Van Santvoord, Robert Durfee, John Bruce, Walter Lamb, Albert Miller, R. J. Schuyler, Peter Bentley, Samuel Hathaway, Luther A. Pratt, William W. Pratt, Robert Morrow, William Morrow and Alderman Morgan.

The engine was delivered by builder Ludlum on August 20, 1838, and, with 350 feet of hose, cost \$1,040.50. Dudley S. Gregory loaned the money to pay for it, taking a city bond for the amount. Arreseoh was housed in the brick building on Sussex Street, one-half of which accommodated Liberty No. 1. This building was finished in November, 1838.

On May 19, 1843, William Kelly, Joseph McManus, William Mallett, John Canfield, Peter W. Griffing and Rony Reed became members of Arreseoh, and this gave the "glass house boys" control of the company. From that time there were wars and rumors of wars in the

department. It may be recorded, without going into details, that there were feuds between the different companies so long as the volunteers were in service. These feuds were so productive of disorder that a board of five trustees was appointed in 1844, and for several years thereafter, but their efforts to prevent one company from laying for another and enjoying a race and a fight were failures, and they went out of existence after the board of 1846. A new house was built for Arreseoh on the south side of Essex Street, between Warren and Washington, in order to separate the two companies.

The third engine company was Hercules No. 3. It was organized March 19, 1844, with this roster: Joseph Quaife, George H. Farrier, Bernard Hughes, A. H. Gustin, Thomas Gross, Thomas W. Morehouse, Robert A. Durfee, John J. Wanner, James F. Fielder, Richard R. Rappleyea, Richard Knapp, Thomas Tennant, Martin Williamson, Philip Cadam.

Engine Co. No. 4 was old Harsimus No. 1, and its name was changed to Washington No. 4 after Van Vorst was absorbed by Jersey City. It occupied a house that stood on the site of the present fire headquarters. Its roster when it was admitted to the Jersey City department was: John A. Topping, John Welsh, William H. Roosevelt, Thomas H. Ridgewood, Selah Hill, Josiah M. Topping, William Wykes, William Hough, Michael C. Haring, Addison P. Rowley, Henry Isley, John Casey, Thomas Hughes, William Allen, John Mackey, Hugh Murphy and Robert Harrison.

Protection Engine Co. No. 5 was organized August 5, 1851. The original roll was: Charles M. Holmes, Edgar Morris, George Molineux, John V. Brower, Horatio Reed, Jacob Rapp, Wm. Dugan, Garrett Cooper, William White, William Startup and Daniel R. Spinning.

Jackson Engine Co. No. 6 was organized April 21, 1863. The charter members were: Peter Dolan, Cornelius Kane, Michael Brannagan, Edward Keougan, Michael McCarthy, R. J. Johnston, Matthew Bly, James Baxter, John Shields, Patrick Condon, Patrick Tumilty, John Lennon and Felix Dolan.

C. Minot Engine Co. No. 7 was organized March 21, 1865.

Henwood Engine Co. No. 8 was organized December 3, 1867. There were twenty-nine charter members, and they were still members in 1871.

The first hose company was Hudson Hose Co. No. 1. It was organized October 2, 1846, and its members were: Albert W. Adams, J. L. Wooden, J. West, John B. Moffatt, H. Rextrue, George H. Farrier, Jacob Z. Marinus, L. Evans, E. Pizarr, Isaac Edge, Jr., John H. Bolen, Charles H. Lucas and Thomas W. T. Young.

A second-hand hose carriage was bought for \$80, and 800 feet of leather hose was put on its reel at a cost of \$520. The city was not in funds to pay for a house and lot for the hose company and the new engine company No. 3, but Dudley S. Gregory offered the free use of a triangular lot at the junction of York and Gregory streets. A double house for the hose company and the engine company was built, and it stood for many years as a beer saloon after the volunteers were gone. The second-hand carriage was replaced with a handsome new one on June 23, 1848. The company became noted for encounters with the other companies, and on complaint of the chief-engineer it was disbanded February 10, 1857. On February 17th, one week later, it was reorganized with these members: James Gopsill, Jeremiah B. Cleveland, William Bishop, James W. Hall, Richard C. Sherman, Wm. A. Fisher, Reuben Van Horn, Samuel McKean, Uriah Dehart, David Wakefield, Frederick Jackman, John W. Denver, Thomas Bishop, Jr., Charles M. Cook, Frederick Kissam, James Wallace, James H. Wood, Thomas S.



A FIRE DEPARTMENT OF YE OLDEN TIME.

Holmes, Joseph B. Eltringham, George Fewkes, George H. Williamson, P. W. Johnson, John H. Lyon, Robert B. Earle, Selah Hill, Isaac S. Miller, Thomas M. Gopsill, Benjamin G. Platt, William Keeney, John R. Halladay, Simeon H. Smith, Henry C. Dickinson and Joseph G. Edge. These were among the most influential citizens of their time, and they did not care much about fire duty. They soon admitted the young fellows who had been suspended, but they had influence enough to prevent scandals in the way of fights. The company was known as "Old Stag," and it bore a good reputation for about ten years after reorganization. The old tricks reappeared again in 1868, and the company was again disbanded; the members were permitted



AN OLD-FASHIONED FIRE ENGINE.

to resign in a body. The company was reorganized June 1, 1869, as Pacific Hose Co. No. 1, with these members: Nelson Barron, Moses Coleman, John Coyle, John Creech, Jr., L. G. Fogg, Jr., Patrick Grady, Theodore Hull, Albert Kittle, Cornelius McMillan, David Orr, John S. Praul, James Doyle, Thomas G. Blaney, Charles Comstock, John Haggerty, Thomas Trotter, Robert Johnson, George H. Thomas, Edward McCormack, William Thornell, Henry Whitehead, Joseph Orr, William Cunningham and Benjamin Titcombe. The carriage was moved

from the old engine house at York and Gregory, which it occupied for many years in company with Hercules Engine Company, to a new house on Morris Street.

Phoenix Hose Co. No. 2 was organized February 1, 1853. The house was in Bay Street, adjoining Engine No. 4.

Diligent Hose Co. No. 3 was organized February 17, 1853. It was first housed in a shanty at Van Vorst and Gregory streets before Montgomery Street was extended through Gregory to Newark Avenue. It was next in a part of Truck 1's house at Van Vorst and Grand streets, and last on Newark Avenue, near Grove Street, at the bell tower. The charter members were: Samuel H. Many, J. W. Coombs, Harry B. Moore, Peter H. Daly, Theodore F. Morris, George H. Farrier, William Knapp, William Robertson, William Holcomb, Cornelius Young, George Brown, Robert B. Kashow, Lucius G. Brewster, William H. Tufts and John Morris.

Passaic Hose Co. No. 4 was organized June 6, 1854, and laid in Bright Street, near Grove. The original members were: Smith Mead, Wm. M. S. Garrison, Thomas S. Appleton, Johnson Crowe, C. F. Dunham, J. S. Marks, George S. Appleton, Lewis E. Wood, Thomas Royle, George Almont, John Engler, Alfred H. Mead, Samuel R. Birch, Jr., E. B. McDowell, John McGuigan.

Empire Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, "One Truck," was organized April 1, 1842, and the first members were: Dudley S. Gregory, John Dows, David B. Wakeman, Henry Southmayd, Phineas C. Dummer, M. Olcott Barry, George W. Edge and Benjamin O. Edge. This list was increased later by adding Erastus Randall, Joseph R. Talson, Murray L. Baldwin, Isaac H. Smith, William Murphy, James S. Hutton, John Crockford, Josiah Gautier, J. Rutsen Schuyler and Albert T. Smith. The house built for this company at Grand and Van Vorst streets was the largest and best built for the department. It was in it that the commissioners met when the paid department was organized.

Americus Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 was organized September 5, 1854, and housed in a small frame building on South Fifth Street, east of Grove, until 1856, when John Van Vorst gave the company a lot on Erie Street, north of South Fourth Street, and a new brick house was finished on it in 1857.

Hibernia Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3 was organized January 23, 1868. The original members were all on the roll when they were mustered out in 1871.



RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD TIMES.
Holding a Hydrant until the Boys Arrive.

THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

A complete record of the membership in each Jersey City company is contained in the following lists :

LIBERTY ENGINE NO. 1.

James McLaughlin, W. H. Lee, John Reilly, Thomas Reilly, E. D. Reilly, D. W. Stone, Peter White, John Marshall, W. D. Garretson, Robt. Boorman, John Coyle, H. P. Royal, George Romaine, Wm. Scully, M. Mullins, Patrick Brophy, Samuel A. French, S. C. McLaughlin, James Baxter, Robt. Conroy, Alex. Striker, Cornelius Morrison, Julian P. Chazotte, Jasper Wandel, Joshua A. French, Francis Boon, Henry French, John Priue, Michael English, John Welch, Thomas English, Thomas Murray, Wm. Sanderson, S. T. Drayton, Samuel Wiswell, John Beatty, Henry Dodd, James Gilvary, Lloyd Gray, Wm. Anness, Fredk. Anness, John Campbell, Timothy D. Witherell, James Doyle, John Snoddy, John Faulkner, James Havernor, Timothy Conk, R. O. Harrow, Michael Travers, Cornelius Bush, Samuel Hathaway, W. D. Nolan, A. J. Gordon, Edward Flaugherty, Wm. Downing, Edward Mortimer, Noah D. Taylor, James Hill, Wm. Bradfield, Patrick O'Neal, B. F. Champney, James Wilson, Jacob Staib, H. E. Hutton, Charles Timpors, E. L. Copeland, Charles Fox, Wm. Taylor, Charles Scott, Thomas Taylor, Peter Houghteling, Jackson Shaffer, W. L. Beach, Fred. Cooper, W. T. Wier, Joseph Barrow, William Conway, J. W. Combs, J. G. Williams, F. C. Smith, Jesse McLaughlin, S. J. Zacarias, Geo. Oliver, G. W. McLaughlin, Wm. McKean, S. D. Bennett, John H. McCutcheon, John Metz, J. A. McMillan, Wm. H. Gallagher, C. B. Jaquins, James Magee, Daniel Fielding, Frederick Schreiber, Richard Wandle, P. G. Van Winkle, James Blaney, R. Taylor, Lyon L. Nathan, C. G. Hoar, J. N. Smith, James Coyle, A. W. Van Winkle, Andrew Mitchell, Jeremiah Haley, Michael Walsh, S. S. Sparks, Walter G. Molds, Thomas Connolly, E. T. Lamb, Theodore Post, John W. Harrison, H. F. Crawford, Wm. Dixon, B. Van Winkle, E. J. Scott, M. R. Palmer, Abraham Post, Christopher Mills, Philo L. Snow, Wm. A. Phillips, B. F. Britton, John Severs, Horatio Read, J. W. Strober, Reuben Van Horn, P. O'Connor, Nicholas Hughes, Wm. Freligh, F. P. Jones, C. E. Rumsey, John Smiley, Thos. B. Wandle, John Croaker, Benj. Kipp, John Q. Adams, W. H. Conway, Chas. I. Davis, S. W. Nafew, James A. O'Brien, Cornelius Bush, Wm. Smiley, Geo. W. McLaughlin, H. C. Hutton, N. H. Harring, J. C. Hopkins, Alex. McCarthy, N. H. O'Reilly, Thomas McMurray, Michael Mullone, E. P. Sandalls, Alonzo Stivers, Wm. Snowden, J. D. Percy, T. J. Blaney, Chas. Constock, J. T. Amsden, H. H. Hughes, Wm. Amsden, Thomas C. Hughes, John Hagerty, Patrick Hagerty, Patrick Moddix, H. A. Dillon, John Henratty, James Larkin, John Madigan, Louis Stono, A. F. Young, John C. Devine, Thos. McMahon, A. T. Lawrence, Daniel Watson, Cornelius Post, Geo. B. Curry, N. B. Smith, James Gannon, Michael Foley.



STARTING FOR A FIRE.

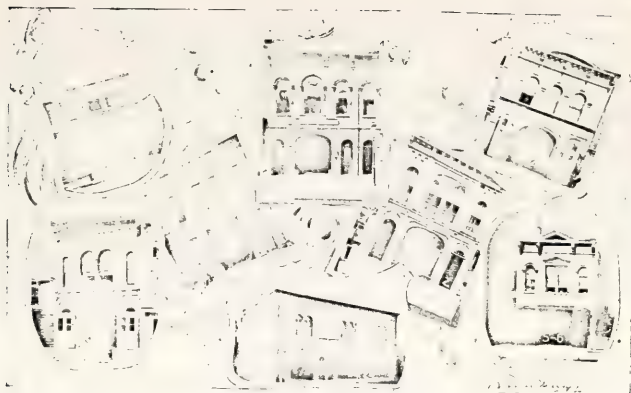
ARRESEOH ENGINE NO. 2.

James Smith, J. D. Nolan, James O'Connor, John Bunkle, Patrick Farrell, Martin Connolly, William Reen, Francis Riker, James Courtney, Michael Bracken, James Griffin, James Lockwood, John Lyons, John Flannery, William Maher, Patrick Flanery, John Kilroy, Henry Scott, George Anderson, James Haley, Michael Fallon, James McCluskey, Patrick Quinn, Edward Wheelan, Robert Cook, James Coles, Thomas Smith, Edward Mintagh, Dennis Farrell, Michael Connor, Charles Bryant, Timothy O'Hara, John Farrell, Henry Keely, John Rafferty, Thomas Rafferty, Patrick Kelly, John Doran, Thomas Pointer, Peter Dolan, Anthony Kennedy, James Clare, James Toner, James Price, John Kenney, Edward Corrigan, Thomas Wheelan,

John H. O'Neill, James Cannon, James Corrigan, William Whelan, Thomas Jenkins, Edward Gordon, Joseph Headen, Joseph Mallon, Lewis Drewalt, P. D. Vroom, D. Gould, Robert Dumont, John C. Morgan, T. H. Shafer, A. J. Fitch, A. Morrell, J. B. Arthur, A. S. Gwelly, George J. Miller, Daniel Thomas, D. B. Wakeman, B. B. Grinnell, Charles Clark, Alexander McMillen, D. Smith, N. Ellis, J. D. Walton, J. H. Broas, William R. Janeway, B. R. Wakeman, D. S. Sinclair, J. R. La Tourette, James Hoyt, Ludlow Dumont, Thomas B. Decker, Henry Steele, Patrick Curley, Charles Somers, John Whitley, P. G. Appleton, Robert Young, J. J. Kipp, John R. Brownell, John P. Hardenburgh, Francis Riker, John Farrell, William Eastburn, John Bunkle, John D. Nolan, William Armstrong, John Cane, R. Cook, P. Hurley, Matthew Brown, Francis Cassady, William Kennedy, A. Kennedy, J. Smith, Thomas Pointing, James Colvell, P. Delany, M. Eagan, James Price, Peter Dolan, William Engler, George B. Gardner, James O'Connor, John Doran, Thomas Kane, Patrick Buckley, Matthew Hines, Patrick Foley, John Eagan, Thomas Corkearan, J. Clarey, J. Hoare, John Lynch, John Hodges, J. M. Alden, Patrick King, Edward Whelan, C. C. Martindale, Peter McGowan, Joseph Gubbins, James Hughes, Martin Delaney, J. F. Duclos, F. B. Betts, Sr., Lawrence Ryans, James Kanagen, Jacob Cisco, Phillip D. Nolan, Michael Reynolds, Pryon Donnelly, Thomas Wolley, Terrence O'Brian, John Kane, Patrick Reehill, Thomas Lenehan, Thomas Hines, Patrick McNulty, Robert Quinlan, Charles Lodick, Thomas Laneghan, James Greene, Patrick Cannon, John O'Brien, Francis Masterson, Michael Ward, Joseph Rudick, Michael Lane, James Lynch, James Marriner, Charles Hart, Patrick Searley, Felix McElroy, Owen Lee, Martin Harney, William Whelan, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Farrell, John Sinnott, Patrick Cain, Hugh Garland, John Keegan, James Bradley, Michael Moore, Michael Coleman, Francis Karney, James Hoare, Nicholas Finigan, John Flinn, John Corbley, Peter Lynch, Delos E. Culver, Peter McGowan, Paul Decker, Charles McCann, John McDonough, Charles Quinlan, Martin Connolly, H. Buhler, John Tempamy, John Coleman, John Flanigan, Thomas Kain, Michael Foley, Michael McCullogh, William Bradley, Michael Egan, Michael Tormey, John Carberley, Patrick Devine, John Canfield, John Larkin, Bernard Conlin, Frank Fitzpatrick, Patrick Keenan, Thomas McDermott, John McGinness, George P. Lynch, John Kain, Patrick Jaquins, John Norton, John Rourke, Dennis Cody, Joseph Lynch, Michael Kavanagh, John H. Meehan, Patrick Coleman, Stephen Reed, Michael Hannon, James Donley, John McDonnell, Martin Harney, James Bracken, Thomas Finegan, Edward O'Neil, Marshall Hall, David Quinn, Charles Murphy, John Farrell.

HERCULES ENGINE No. 3.

John Sylvester, Joseph Quaife, George Farrier, Bernard Hughes, A. H. Gustin, Thomas Gross, Thos. W. Morehouse, Robert A. Durfee, John J. Wanner, James Fielder, Richard R. Rappleyea, Richard Knapp, Thomas Tennant, Martin Williamson, Philip Cadam, Isaac F. Frazee, William Rose, S. A. Stone, J. M. Riley, H. H. Fenn, James R. Gautier, Gustavus F. Stemfield, Nathaniel Turner, Isaac Wakefield, Isaac Morrow, A. W. Van Winkle, Alfred McKay, William McKay, George Williamson, Oliver S. Johnson, Thomas Kinkade, Jeremiah Maines, Daniel R. Vreeland, William Webster, Thomas Herrington, David Reed, Edward Rich, John Rouse, Thomas McNickle, John Devlin, A. B. Reynolds, J. Halstead, W. Hanks, Thomas Harrington, Henry Marsiles, W. B. Shotwell, C. C. Hutchinson, J. M. Clark, Isaac Van Saun, Solomon F. Vanderbeck, Daniel Vreeland, Abraham Vreeland, M. S. Wickware, John C. Hardy, George Heins, E. A. Swauthout, Daniel Dalton, W. H. Gautier, H. M. Lane, Robert Miller, C. Duncan, George Duncan, Thomas Kilroy, M. Smith, J. Scanlon, J. B. Taylor, H. I. Vanderbeck, Uriah Townsend, W. Rawlinson, J. Conroy, John W. Westervelt, James Saddler, Thomas Pidder, George Mindea, John Johnson, G. M. Reilly, G. T. Sternfield, John White, Fred'k Bowlston, Charles Hoagland, Richard Dore, W. B. Clark, Wm. Young, P. H. Gemmell, W. Hughes, W. B. Payne, T. Gross, M. McCullen, David Smith, Robert Kirk, Charles Conklin, John F. Kriger, James Garriabel, T. McHale, James Reilly, J. Knight, S. Metter, George Davis, J. Dreuman, Peter Levins, Richard Tajonera, M. Sharp, James Rosbotham, George Freebren, John Mulporet, Gilbert Adams, Isaac R. Fithian, Charles B. Sleight, James W. Palmer, James F. Fielder, Isaac F. Frazee, John W. Mulford, James Wakefield, Isaac Edge, W. T. Ashford, William Smith, M. Smith, G. H. Dietz, Joseph Carroll, John McKean, J. W. Palmer, George Duncan, Wm. Young, Maynard Sharp, Nathaniel Turner, William



JERSEY CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

Gautier, Moritz Gerson, Michael Nevin, John B. Moore, John Goldspink, Joseph Carroll, Wandel Green, Wm. Hughes, Michael Kilcauley, D. E. Donohoe, Jacob Fresch, Thos. Dwyer, James O'Brien, David Kemp, T. C. Manderville, James Boyley, John Engler, J. L. Blackmore, Michael Shay, James Barry, Abraham Liming, Jeffrey Collins, W. W. Knight, Jacob Schmidt, Chas. P. Halsted, W. H. Smith, George Henderson, Michael McEnerney, Terrence O'Niel, T. W. Von Berner, Daniel Ryan, John Edelstein, George Singleton, James Latham, John I. Irving, Wm. James, Andrew Carrigan, Edward Corrigan, David W. Garvin, John Barry, Robert Lindsay, Peter Lynch, Theodore F. Dean, Samuel Ramsay, Thomas McCullagh, Thomas Flynn, John Whalen, Patrick Michael Burns, James Bailey, Michael Dugan, F. A. Knoeller, C. O. Von Berner, Alexander Reed, James Lynch, Francis Smith, H. K. Heller, J. H. Byrnes, T. J. Hannan, J. F. X. McCullough, Thomas McCarty, W. T. Collins, Francis McManey, James Barnes, Patrick Delaney, John A. Knoeller, Peter Lynch, M. J. Clark, Patrick Mulery, Philip McMahon, James Conroy, Isaac Kelly, John McKenna, Michael Bowe, Charles Reynolds, Thomas Flannagan, John Smith, James Doyle, Michael Reagan, Thomas D. Jourdan, James Barry, Thomas Flannagan, Thomas Dwyer, A. W. Keeler, John McMahon, Henry Whiton, James O'Brien, John Whalan, Emmanuel Levy, Joseph Kirner, John Evans, James Ferguson, Andrew Hoey, Timothy Donovan, Patrick Malone, Michael Goldwig, Philip Mullen, Michael Eagan, John Burke, Patrick Tyghe, Charles O'Connell, John O'Brien, Edward Moran, John Flynn, John Golden, Michael Reardon, Michael Doyle, John Lynch, Philip Muldon, Edward Flanery, Michael Griffin, Hugh A. Barnes, Patrick Flannley, Daniel Garvin, Isaac Brown, John Mullins, John Pinkman, Patrick Tighe, Henry Triguer, Richard Barry, William Rowen, Thomas Doyle, Dominick Johnson, Cornelius Canfeel, Harry Devlin, Laurence Hines, William Lutier, John Shine, Joseph Dukes, Michael O'Brien, Thomas McCullough.

WASHINGTON ENGINE NO. 4.

John A. Topping, J. M. Topping, John Welsh, Thos. Bridgewood, Wm. Roosevelt, S. Hill, Wm. Wykes, Wm. Hough, N. R. Harring, A. P. Rowley, Henry Isley, John Casey, Thomas Hughes, Wm. R. Allen, John Mackay, Hugh Murphy, Rob't Harrison, M. J. Keane, James Doran, Wm. Hughes, Jas. E. Hutton, Chas. J. Farley, Edwin Topping, I. G. Boyce, Abraham Van Riper, Patrick Brady, Jas. Donlon, Geo. Andrews, John D. Meeker, Patrick Boyle, Wm. Baker, Jacob Membert, Timothy French, Samuel Boyce, Jno. B. Moffatt, Philip Helmitt, Barzil Gray, Edw. B. Zeefe, Rob't Boorman, Jno. R. Mackay, Wm. Barr, John Carroll, Patrick H. Nugent, Edw. Andrews, Rob't O'Hara, John Travis, Chas. Griegliett, Michael Connor, Fred'k Boorman, Thos. Mansfield, Bernard McGuigan, Anthony Dobbing, Henry Byrne, Anthony Lukin, Jas. McDermott, Dan'l Dugan, M. H. Travis, Geo. W. Smith, John Hill, Jas. Hart, Rob't Duffy, Geo. Dempsey, John Casey, Wm. Ewald, Jas. M. Kemp, Jas. Doyle, Michael Duffy, Robert O'Maley, Hiram McCarty, Jas. Reidy, Geo. H. Booth, John Rooney, R. T. Lambert, Wm. Parker, Matt. Somers, John Hannon, John Herche, John Smith, Jas. Dougherty, George Scheatz, Alex. Jenkins, Morris Lawler, Gus. Hauf, Jno. B. Hauf, Balser Sheets, Jacob Free, Jacob Ringle, Thos. Flanley, Christopher Mann, Thos. A. Riley, Thos. Riley, Jas. Bly, Michael Nugent, John Coyle, John Sherridan, Michael Kennedy, Jas. Dixon, Michael Simmons, Patrick McDonnough, W. C. Voss, Henry Weindager, Jas. Flannigan, Michael Clements, Peter Doyle, H. T. Lee, Michael Doyle, Jas. McGowan, Jas. Bigey, Chas. Isbills, Thos. Kelly, Edw. Kelly, Andrew Selcrig, Thos. Clements, Cornelius Dougherty, Michael Nevin, D. C. Donahoe, A. Lyning, Thos. Drayer, Jno. Cavanagh, Lawrence Burke, D. M. Buck, John Mahoney, Patrick O'Connor, Patrick Conannon, Chas. J. Boone, Thos. Gross, Andrew Clancey, David McKernan, Peter Doyne, Geo. Stratford, Jacob Wilhelm, Christopher Coogan, Wm. Murth, Rob't Duffy, Wm. Wings, Thos. Roe, Wm. Powley, Jno. McMahan, Wm. Aiken, D. Simmons, Francis Mitchell, M. McAnally, Jas. Duff, Edw. Slattery, I. H. Jennings, M. J. McHugh, Thos. E. Wakefield, Jas. Rafter, Jas. Harper, Michael Gavigan, Chas. E. Page, Jno. Slattery, Jas. Pinkman, Andrew Seaback, Thos. Fields, Dennis Fields, Jas. King, Francis Heintze, Rob't Ensor, Jas. Halligan, Patrick H. May, Wm. Stratford, Roderick Egan, Jno. M. Flanagan, Michael Mahoney, D. C. O'Donohue, Jas. Kenny, Albert McCarty, Jos. Kelly, Chas. McCarty, John McEvoy, Francis Turbert, Patrick Mehan, John Dugan, Michael Mahoney, Enoch Smith, Richerd Williams, Jos. McDonald, Jas. Bailey, Benj. Mannion, John Maxwell, Samuel Murth, Thos. Bennett, Jas. Connelly, David Rice, Thos. Stratford, P. J. Calders, Jas. McDonough, Wm. Stanley,

Geo. Logan, Patrick Carroll, Jas. Kelly, Wm. Batt, Michael McCormick, John Butler, Jas. Carland, Martin Scanlon, J. A. Quinn, M. Boyd, John McCormack, Thos. Rod, Elias Purdy, Thos. McAvoy, H. C. Smith, P. D. Nolan, Thomas Farley, Jos. Cooper.

PROTECTION ENGINE No. 5.

Chas. M. Holmes, Edgar Morris, Geo. Molineux, John Y. Brower, Horatio Read, Jacob Rapp, Wm. Dugan, Garrett Cooper, Wm. White, Wm. Startup, D. B. Spinning, Benj. Decker, Jno. Chilver, R. K. Terry, Geo. Ford, Jas. Schanck, J. B. Haight, Henry Jahne, J. B. Welch, Francis Fuller, Jno. Phillips, Jos. Gopsill, Daniel McNamara, John Ward, Jno. Coyle, J. H. Brown, Wm. Neffe, Henry Greene, Jno. T. Clapp, Charles M. Hankins, James P. Mackey, P. D. Haight, Chas. M. Chatterton, S. F. Noyes, Jno. Pitts, Jno. Wilson, Wm. Howe, Geo. Woodward, Stephen Quaife, Wm. Chilver, Jno. Frazer, J. N. Willis, Simon Warshanier, Jos. Roberts, A. B. Demarest, Wm. Cairns, N. H. Coykendall, Wm. Gopsill, Chas. Van Brunt, Thos. M. Gopsill, Thos. Howe, Hugh McComb, Wm. Bumsted, A. T. Morris, Christopher Mills, John Vanderbilt, J. H. Ward, H. G. Healy, Peter Henderson, D. B. O. Romans, Edw. Capron, R. McPherson, J. J. Hill, Albert Smith, A. A. Smith, John J. Hill, S. A. Hopkins, Isaac Wakefield, A. K. Brown, S. M. Cockin, James Ayars, Andrew Savage, Wm. Young, James Van Benschoten, John L. Woodin, Charles H. O'Neil, James M. Riley, Thomas V. Foster, William B. Duming, Garrett M. Thomas, James M. Reily, Alfred Moore, Robert Bumsted, H. R. Richardson, J. W. McCarty, Thomas Coar, Japhet Jardine, J. P. Lewis, George Ibbs, William W. Holmes, J. R. Parsons, J. D. Hopping, I. H. Barker, J. W. Adams, H. A. Halsey, A. J. Jardine, G. Tut-hill, B. Brown, Henry Fisher, William Seely, G. H. Summerton, C. L. Armstrong, John G. Sutton, Henry Lohman, George W. Laforge, C. H. Parsons, T. A. Tupper, George W. Marshall, Charles H. Kirby, L. W. Landrine, L. D. Coykendall, William H. Kirby, James H. Startup, Theodore Van Wert, Jacob Wilson, John H. Morison, N. H. De Nyse, E. S. Browne, A. F. Hall, Thomas K. Halstead, M. E. Purdy, William B. Mason, Adam Miller, C. F. Dunning, Thomas A. Gross, John Duncan, George L. Morrison, Jos. Brockhurst, George E. Ring, Jr., George M. Evans, James C. Reed, B. F. Witherell, A. D. Hamilton, Sylvis Bogardus, C. T. Herrick, E. T. McHorney, Thomas Potter, Abram Pearson, Jos. Reaney, John E. Snowden, N. A. Wilcox, John Blauvelt, H. A. Eckler, Elijah Geary, James G. Haskin, Charles H. Voorhis, William H. Van Buskirk, W. B. Hall, William J. Seeley, William H. Kennell, Charles H. Fancher, L. C. Gosson, J. M. Startup, John W. Harrison, Charles A. Woolsey, Walter K. Fields, William B. Labaw, James J. Reid, John E. Cronham, W. D. Thompson.

JACKSON ENGINE No. 6.

Peter Dolan, Cornelius Kane, Michael Branigan, James Sherridan, Edward Keogan, R. H. Johnston, Michael McCarty, Matthew Bly, James Baxter, John Shields, Patrick Condon, Patrick Tumilty, John Lennon, Felix Dolan, Matthew Hughes, John Higgins, Lawrence Sheridan, John English, Philip Tumilty, Michael Quinlan, C. Nicholson, Simeon Cuff, Michael Kane, John Dempsey, John McCabe, David Chub, George W. Barnes, Thomas Clements, James McTigue, Thomas McKiernan, James Branagan, Thomas O'Conner, Patrick Dignan, John Barrett, Thomas Condon, John Jennings, Thomas Kane, James Meehan, Bernard McCarty, Thomas Brown, James Farley, Thomas Golden, John McKeon, Michael McAvoy, Martin Ryan, Albert B. Pryer, Charles McGinnis, William L. O'Shaughnessy, Jacob Heein, Bernard Sheridan, Michael Smith, John Guiton, Michael Connors, Augustus Holtick, Michael Tuite, John Frieny, John Gallagher, James McNulty, John A. Freund, John Dolan, Bernard Holdig, John Birmingham.

C. MISOT ENGINE No. 7.

A. J. Baum, Abraham Wood, John Dorsey, Frank Garrett, Thomas Keogh, William R. McDonald, John Morrison, Thomas Regan, Harris Seymour, George Springstead, Charles S. Tyson, James S. Wood, Joseph Sabine, William H. Wood, Isaiah Dennis, P. F. Haldam, Jacob Raub, John D. Swartout, A. A. Bliven, John Connell, William Cobert, Henry Entner, John Hoefle, Thomas Farley, Robert W. Shaw, James C. French, John Davis, L. M. Decker, John Regan, George Crummenaner, Harold Henwood, Moses Conklin, Michael Connors, George Adams, James H. Hurst, David Patterson, James Corbley, Franklin Smith, William E. Coleman, Reuben Hunt, William Collins, Timothy Cuff, Francis Adams, John Stapelton, Patrick Mangan,

William Murphy, Richard Morrison, John Maloney, Michael Maloney, John Stray, Thomas Argue, Hugh Hair, James Leary, Thomas O'Neil, John Anderson, James O'Reilly, Patrick McDermott, John Holmes, Michael Rotchford, John Toomey, John Haley, John Hare, Charles M. Hughes, John Brady, William Sutherland, John Talihee, Dennis Stapleton, John Carroll, Abraham Van Buskirk, John Woolf, William J. Moffatt, William Hunt, Nicholas Callihan, George Keasley, Dennis McLaughlin, Edward Suffolk, Charles Carroll, John McLaughlin, William F. Peoples, John Sullivan, Daniel Donovan, Joseph Howard.

HENWOOD ENGINE NO. 8.

Thomas Andrews, John Argue, Michael Burke, Owen Brady, Thomas Brewer, John Brennan, Andrew Cassidy, Patrick Curran, Thomas Crowley, John Duggan, Martin Daly, Thomas Eagen, Nicholas Farrell, Patrick Fury, Andrew Garland, John Godfrey, Michael Grady, James Kearney, James V. Maxwell, Thomas Marshall, John Murphy, Henry McDonald, John McLean, Thomas McNamara, Edward McMahon, Michael O'Conner, James Toohey, Michael Toohey, Thomas Wallace, John Andrews, Joseph Burke, Michael Connelly, John Campbell, James Corrigan, John Falaher, John Hooper, William Mack, Thomas Maxwell, Theodore Carel, Harold Henwood, Ambrose Rooney, Thomas Sherridan, James McPhillips, Patrick Lamb, Thomas Duff, James A. Commerford, Matthew Coogan, James Burns, John McDonald, Patrick Duggan, Neil Campbell, Thomas Mack, Patrick Lee, William Doyle, Patrick McCannon, Lawrence Mulligan, Patrick Dolan, Michael Brennan, Nicholas Bratten, Terrence J. McDonald, Daniel McNamara, Patrick Mulligan, John Quinn, Thomas Lamb.

EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER NO. 1.

Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., T. R. Rodgers, James K. Morgan, Joseph S. Alexander, Richard Mycoth, Joel C. Potter, L. I. M. Sythoff, J. D. Narine, William Coleman, Henry Coleman, George Dummer, Jr., Andrew J. Bache, Robert H. McCleary, James R. Tilley, Francis A. Leak, Joseph R. Skillman, George Cummings, Matthew Lenard, Joseph Hickman, John H. Mason, John W. Fox, George McCrindell, J. Z. Marinus, John B. Drayton, John W. Orr, A. B. Reynolds, Joseph B. Hoover, A. Brown, Orestes Cleveland, W. H. Frazee, Joseph Strober, B. F. Holden, H. Thichmann, L. P. Cook, E. P. Rogers, Frank Johnson, Charles H. Murray, G. D. Jones, J. C. Shaffer, B. F. Grinnel, Frank Vanderbeek, William Clark, Frederick Gram, Nelson Johnston, E. F. C. Young, Victor Peard, A. McT. Henderson, Samuel Phillips, J. Pringle, George Philips, N. McCormick, P. B. Marsh, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Alfred H. Keep, Edgar Morris, John C. Hardy, Louis Theleman, A. H. Vroom, E. O. Sewell, O. Cramisill, Philip C. Rogers, William L. Hanford, John B. Vroom, Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Philip Selew, James Fenner, F. S. Low, A. C. Shipley, Charles A. Hillyer, William James Van Duser, H. H. Gordon, William D. A. Daly, Maurice Fancon, Henry A. Pierson, Joseph Raworth, Joseph W. Redding, Richard Taylor, Joel C. Potter, John A. Schuyler, Matthew Waters, Uriah DeHart, William S. Gillelan, John Camp, Jr., Luther H. Cummings, William E. Cox, Henry F. Cox, Richard M. Jordan, Joseph W. Strober, H. A. Coursen, Nathan R. Fowler, Henry C. Smith, John B. Arthur, I. I. Comstock, Jr., E. P. Davis, Cassius F. Alger, William Wessell, William A. Reed, Jr., T. W. Vandergrift, John Anness, Benjamin B. Durfee, A. H. King, Mortimer Jahne, Samuel Pearson, Jr., John B. Drayton, George B. Fielder, J. L. Ashbey, N. B. Shafer, John H. Carnes, Amos B. Falkinburgh, Ralph D. Earle, George G. Brown, Joseph F. McCoy, Thomas J. Gillelan, Jr., F. P. Stoveken, Jr., I. E. Holbrook, W. J. Seely, Charles M. Irwin, James S. Bradley, David W. Taylor, W. D. Clarke, Leonard J. Gordon, John B. Oltman, William Pearsall, Jr., Otto L. Peterson, A. B. Dean, J. N. Harriman, Edward A. Smith, D. Bliss, S. H. Waples, A. K. Hackett, William R. Hillyer, Freeman A. Smith, H. A. Dunkar, George S. Russel, William W. Buckley, Walter S. Neilson, William F. Norton, Walter H. Gregory, Landon R. Gregory, T. B. Smith, William F. Taylor, E. H. Rodd, James Whitely, William P. Douglass, F. H. Doremus, R. A. Durfee, D. C. McNaughton, William B. Shafer, E. T. Williams, Jr., George W. Underhill, Theodore E. Townsend, S. E. Tree, Charles M. Marvin, I. H. DeMott, E. K. Henry, James T. Grady, B. I. Shafer, William B. Adams, R. S. H. Good, Samuel Clark, Horace Crandall, J. Walter Clark, Eli Nelson, H. A. Vitt, William E. J. Saunders, William Murray, D. W. Harkness, John L. Durant, John H. Randolph, Thomas Spiers.

AMERICUS HOOK AND LADDER NO. 2.

Samuel M. Hoffman, John Francisco, Peter Stilsing, John G. Haybeck, George W. Romaine, John D. Thompson, Eli Jones, Charles Thomas, Thomas Startin, B. F. Tuthill, John Romans, Andrew Riddell, W. Howeth, C. W. Myers, T. D. Witherall, J. Myers, E. F. Crane, S. C. Lathrop, A. A. Paff, James S. Bishop, Thomas W. Tilden, J. H. Smyth, Jonathan Tayler, D. E. O. Romans, S. P. Romans, James Van Hise, Cornelius Morrison, Daniel B. Spinning, Charles J. Gilbert, Henry P. Robertson, Robert Griglietti, Henry Griglietti, Frederick Button, William A. Crawford, David G. Christie, Charles Birmer, George Doremus, George Brown, Edward H. Ridgway, William Dutcher, John Engler, George W. Smith, John A. Topping, James Linkrout, Stephen Witherell, Peter H. Wood, Royston S. Tilden, Elison Duncan, Charles M. Cook, A. A. Sperling, James Berner, Charles Frazer, Phineas Bates, Oram Warren, Charles J. Gilbert, Josiah M. Topping, Joseph H. Gaddis, William Meeker, Aaron W. West, Thomas Leather, Oscar Maltman, William H. Duryee, William H. Keeney, Alfred Jacobs, Garrett Van Vorst, James M. Clarke, Phineas T. Bates, Benjamin V. Warren, Warren K. Witherell, M. Duke Tilden, Edward Osborn, S. W. Hoyt, Richard Ramsey, A. B. Coykendall, J. Wood, William M. Smith, Nathaniel B. Rommell, Benson Rommell, William H. Wiley, George Warren, Charles Sheffield, George McLeod, William H. Crue, John Grimes, Edward Warren, James Doremus, Ambrose P. Rikeman, Ebenezer Berry, George Coates, Charles Van Brunt, William Vanbuskirk, Noble Griglietti, John L. Denmead, Jr., Theo. Shaffer, Peter H. Hoyt, George W. Speyer, Jos. W. Edwards, Cornelius Collins, Clayland Tilden, George W. Swain, Philip Duffy, John C. Lawrence, Ray A. Thompson, R. Skinner Tilden, T. A. L'Hommiedieu, A. N. Bird, Theo. Barker, John Bell, George W. Denver, Edward Dingler, John Duffy, Daniel Johnson, Walter Jackman, Samuel Stilsing, Frank H. Benson, John H. Osborne, N. B. Rommel, William L. Sharp, Daniel W. Frazer, Charles A. Bliven, James Henderson, Harry E. Duncan, John N. Brill, Charles Jobs, William Post, Henry Smith, Jr., James P. Spencer, Samuel Wright, Dennis L. Spencer, George W. Scudder, James N. G. Verrinder, Jacob Bergman, C. H. Benson, Alexander McFadden, William Kipp.

HIBERNIA HOOK AND LADDER NO. 3.

William Batt, William Burns, John Craven, Michael Bennett, Patrick Carrol, Thomas Cedell, Edward Cullen, William Dalton, John Dolan, John A. Freund, Michael Gibbons, John Hennessey, John Higgins, Daniel Karney, Francis Lehane, C. F. Marquard, Murty McConville, John McSpirits, John Nevin, Michael Nevin, Robert D. O'Beirne, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick O'Rourke, James J. Reid, Patrick Sheeran, Daniel Shea, Michael Quinlan, Michael Freil, Patrick Corrigan, Thomas Brady, George Beck, Patrick Lennon, Valentine Puster, Miles Tierney, James Smith, Conrad Stier, Thomas Coolahan, M. J. Bracken, Lawrence Regan, Thos. Egan, Samuel Evans, William Morgan, Michael Masterson, Patrick Matthew Lennon, Thomas Cutley.

HUDSON HOSE NO. 1.

Joseph G. Edge, James Wakefield, Henry Stiff, Edward Barton, Thomas Morrow, James Wallace, John Rooney, Oliver Duncan, James Gopsill, Michael Rodahan, Isaac Edge, Jr., J. H. Cadugan, Joseph T. Lacey, David Wakefield, William J. Holmes, Theo. F. Morris, William Fisher, Charles Cook, Samuel McKeon, Frederick Scott, Oram Warren, John Morris, Augustus Baum, William T. Ashford, Hiram Meeker, Joseph Conck, Stephen Jaquins, George Fewkes, John H. Lyon, Jeremiah B. Cleveland, Alexander Given, James N. Clarkson, James H. Corwin, James Given, James Landes, Robert Earle, John Hannon, William J. Holmes, Benj. G. Platt, Richard Wood, John P. Masseker, Thomas B. Kissam, A. Reed, William Jelly, Samuel McKean, Thomas S. Holmes, John S. Marston, James Welch, Hiram Meeker, Frederick Stolly, William M. Bassett, Ruben J. Van Horn, Frederick Jackman, James Woods, Joseph B. Eltringham, Frederick T. Farrier, Isaac Miller, J. E. Brown, P. W. Johnson, S. H. Smith, Moses B. Hessdoffer, James Robertson, John Denver, Thomas Bishop, Frederick Kissam, John D. Frazer, Thomas M. Gopsill, Richard E. Sherman, James W. Hall, Henry C. Dickinson, M. R. Case, Selah Hill, Charles DeHart, William Bishop, William Keeney, John R. Haliday, John Q. Adams, George H. Williamson, Joseph D. Gopsill, Uriah DeHart, James H. Wood, John Doyle, Robert J. Johnson, John Ramsey, John Lee.

PHOENIX HOSE NO. 2.

Robert S. Gillman, George Moore, William Connelley, John R. Benedict, Luther F. Dunham, John Bumsted, Samuel McLaughlin, Henry Steel, John T. Miller, George B. Youngblood, Michael Nugent, Oliver Stringham, John Bennett, Gabriel Hartford, James Dun, George H. Thomas, Edw. Andrews, J. T. Ayers, William Hamilton, John Hartford, A. Wakefield, James Bairy, George W. Gaul, Spencer Filbe, John Dexhermand, George Whitlock, S. Hammond, William P. Bagley, Jas. Williams, Charles A. Dickenson, J. D. Narine, George Conklyn, Edw. Kenney, Samuel Bennet, Samuel Stone, Oliver Duncan, John B. Davis, Jas. Narine, Jr., Samuel A. Brooks, Abraham Berry, John Lynn, John H. Harney, William Ramsey, Schuyler D. Prefort, Henry M. Baker, Ebenezer Berry, Thomas Calton, William Lenoir, Adam Lyncks, Jacob V. Worster, George W. Boorman, A. M. Conover, John Lincks, Thomas Flockton, John Kirwin, H. A. Pierson, Jacob Garretson, Frederick Longhogen, Henry Jackel, John Worster, Frederick Boorman, David Evans, Frederick Hautch, William Shepard, Joseph Selew, Abraham Garbrant, Robert S. Gilman, John D. Frazer, John G. Hauft, John B. Hauft, F. W. Leonard, Joseph A. Earle, William H. Crane, Addison P. Rowley, James Brand, J. V. Thurston, George Scheetz, Henry Shaw, Oliver S. French, F. R. Hill, Theo. Tupper, Charles L. Krugler, James Berry, William H. Conway, James Meehan, Henry Kehr, William G. Wright, Samuel C. Britton, Peter Clos, William Breede, John J. Grogan, John Conners, James Reid, Robert Ehrlich, Frederick Lincks, Henry Blake, Frederick S. White, Henry Lincks, James J. Blake, F. Heizmon, John Clos, Frederick Links, Jr., Herman Brantigan, Charles L. Kappes, William Webber, Henry Turner, Jacob Seebach, Jacob Clos, Jacob Stuckey, Louis Meyers, Nathaniel Calton, Thomas Wall, Henry T. Lowndes, Theo. Hall, Samuel Farran, Isadore Douglass, Thomas R. Beck, Samuel Allen, Matt. V. Cavanaugh, William J. Lloyd, Michael Kappes, Charles Martin, A. A. Shopp, Louis Evans, Thomas McCarthy, John O'Connell, George Smith, Frederick Race, Wm. Vogt, William Hogan, John G. Bennerd, Peter Donnely, William Winfield, Edw. Lewis, Owen Fagan, Thomas Williams, Charles Stevenson, Pearce Lincoln, John Hogan, John Doherty.

DILIGENT HOSE NO. 3.

Sr. H. Many, J. W. Coombs, H. B. Moore, P. H. Daly, Theodore F. Morris, George H. Farrier, William Knapp, William Robertson, William Holcomb, Cornelius Young, George Brown, R. B. Kashow, L. G. Brewster, William H. Tufts, John Morris, James Gilkinson, Samuel Hetherington, Edward Van Anglen, Peter Houghtaling, C. Van Buskirk, Charles DeHart, William H. Bumsted, J. C. Flower, Jos. B. Eltringham, F. W. Tufts, W. J. Stevens, George H. Haight, J. Groves, James R. Gautier, Louis Thielman, F. Newcomb, Francis Post, George Woodhead, Charles Backhurst, William Robertson, John Marshall, Isaac Morrow, David Taylor, Henry C. Smith, Ruben Howe, Japhet Jardine, William Cooper, Nathan R. Fowler, Isaac H. Baker, Daniel T. Hegel, James B. Farrier, Theodore Wines, Thomas S. Holmes, John Springsteen, James Hagerty, Morris E. Van Syckel, John N. Jackson, Daniel Shea, William A. Fisher, John W. Harrison, L. L. Nathan, Henry Smith, John D. Piercey, Michael Nathan, Joseph H. Rommel, Jr., Theodore H. Teeple, John Dickson, George S. Duncan, Charles H. Scott, Thomas Connelly, Joseph H. Bumsted, James H. Love, James O'Brien, S. W. Dougherty, Henry E. Farrier, James Dickson, Andrew Jackson, Augustus J. Baum, John J. Devlin, Thomas C. Baughan, John Duncan, William Garretson, George R. Hillier, John E. Wright, A. W. Marinus, Charles E. Baker, William H. Crane, William H. Eaton, William W. Farrier, Alexander Reed, James Clark, Robert Sterling, Frederick F. Farrier, Joseph L. Hughes, Thomas A. Jackson, Benjamin Murphy, William H. Van Syckle, William W. Douglass, Stephen Hoyt, L. H. Marinus, Andrew H. Teeple, Thomas C. Baughan, John O'Brien, Isador V. Douglass, Charles H. Mulliken, Thomas Moulds, Charles H. Weber, Samuel L. Eaton, Joseph H. Bumsted, Thomas Brockhurst, Lionel Pickens, F. J. Anness, Thomas J. Howe, Albert Jardine, Branch Barrows, George P. Plimley, Horace H. Farrier, Frederick Bouffler, William McGowan, John R. McKenzie, Edward McCarthy.

PASSAIC HOSE NO. 4.

Smith Mead, William M. S. Garrison, Thomas S. Appleton, L. F. Dunham, Johnson Crowe, G. S. Marks, George S. Appleton, Lewis E. Wood, Thomas Royle, George Almont, John Engler,

Alfred H. Mead, S. R. Birch, Jr., E. B. McDowell, John McGuigan, S. P. Romans, Francis Bagley, Patrick Rooney, John Denver, Lewis Dillman, Charles Henkle, Anthony Ryder, Michael Hall, David Lees, George McLaughlin, Christian Hoh, Philip Eagle, Theodore Frank, Richard Brown, James Smith, Joseph Roberts, Elbridge Van Syckle, Cornelius Van Vorst, James Warner, Christian Rapp, Miles McMartin, Jacob B. Schanck, John Howeth, Jacob Frank, C. Arnheiter, Richard M. Jordan, Robert Coar, Theodore Tupper, Jacob J. Banta, James M. Court, F. P. Budden, Theodore L. Lutkins, George Ibbs, Japhet Jardine, James P. Lewis, John Gerraghty, Michael Schaffel, Henry R. Gray, William Johnson, Joseph F. Tyler, Joseph S. Pilling, Joseph H. Garrett, John Slaterry, Peter Kappes, Jr., George Ruddick, John Corner, Michael Dillon, William Coogan, John Cokley, James C. Orr, William B. Walters, Thomas Haley, Charles H. O'Neil, Thomas Mahoney, Jr., Richard Garrick, John Hughes, James O'Neil, John Shaffel, Anthony Reutter, Martin Rouse, Hubert Closter, Josiah Jones, Thomas A. Gross, Patrick Lee, John Quirke, James A. Rikeman, George Brammer, John H. Burke, Samuel Losey, Amos Moore, John Thurston, Robert Ruddick, John Scanlin, Matthew Bracken, John Evans, Philip Cavanaugh, Michael O'Neil, John Kuglar, William Madigan, Francis Macawley, Thomas McCormick, Alex. H. Sturterant, Michael Eagen, Michael Corner, Charles F. McCarthy, John Smith, John Dillon, Andrew Kittrick, Thomas J. Mullaly, Patrick H. Langan, Richard Webster, Lawrence Lorenzew, Robert Davis, Michael Kenney.

PACIFIC HOSE NO. 1.

Nelson Barron, Moses Coleman, John Coyle, John Creech, Jr., L. G. Fogg, Jr., Patrick Grady, Theodore Hall, Albert Kittle, Cornelius McMillin, David Orr, John S. Traul, James Doyle, Thomas J. Blaney, Charles Comstock, John Haggerty, Thomas Trotter, Robert Johnson, George H. Thomas, Edward McCormack, William Thornell, Henry Whitehead, Joseph Orr, William Cunningham, Benjamin Titcombe, Peter I. McKelvie, Joseph Edge, George H. Phyfe.

THE HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN DEPARTMENTS.

The records of the Hudson City Fire Department were taken by Theodore Tachiera at the time of consolidation, and he took them to Western New York some years later. He died there, and the records were lost.

The records of the Bergen City department went into the custody of Henry H. Newkirk at consolidation, and they, too, were lost.

The Hudson City department was merged with the Jersey City department in 1870. Hudson Engine No. 1 became No. 9. It lay on Bergenwood Avenue. It was organized July 14, 1868. The original members were: Edward O'Donnell, Gideon Isley, Alfred Heritage, John Wandle, Michael Lennon, William Guinan, Thomas Mead, William Kimball, Thomas Towells, Charles Kohland, James Earl, William Conk, William H. Beyd, Sylvanus Judd, Albert Shore, Sylvester Van Buren, John Headden, Jr., John McFadden, Joseph P. Rovell, John Miller, Isaac Clyde, Joseph Greenleaf, William H. Cullen, William Isley, James Burke, John R. McPherson. In addition to these, at the time of disbandment, the roll had these names: James Boucher, John Allen, Jr., Patrick McFadden, Henry Greenleaf, Jacob Harrison, Isaac Van Wort, Winfield DeMott, James Nolan, John Hogan, George Peyser, Peter F. Crugen, Archibald Smith, Samuel Judd, Nicholas Keller, Frederick Kruger, Edmund Roerbel, John Case, William McCleary, Nathan R. Valentine, William Blackley and William H. Thomas.

Union Engine Co. No. 2, of Hudson City, lay on Palisade Avenue, and became No. 10 at consolidation. It was organized July 18, 1859, with these members: Edward Esler, Stephen D. Colley, Joseph F. Hill, Albert T. Griffiths, Hiram K. Gaynor, James R. Bogert, Samuel N. McDonald, George W. Heritage, James Montgomery, John Wallace, Isaac L. Meyer, David Tuttle, Thomas Dorsey, John Hawkins and Thomas Shirilan. These additional names were on the roster when the company was mustered out: Elisha T. Conover, Richard R. Conover, Geo. Martin, James Helme, George Eubrey, Joseph L. Hoffman, George W. Bell, Horace Webster, Thomas Howell, Isaac Bolborough, William Neefus and Henry T. Mogridge.

Palisade Engine Co. No. 3, of Hudson City, became No. 11, of Jersey City, and lay in Franklin Street. The company was organized May 20, 1863, the original members being: Henry Hasted, E. Tebbenhoff, J. Bracklein, P. Adams, H. Comens, J. Feiler, J. Pfore, J. Berger,

C. Freiknecht, C. Heine, H. C. Ranft, B. Goll. When the company was disbanded these additional names were on the roll: S. Grinan, C. Reineman, Henry Brautigam, E. Wilcke, E. Blume, John Prigge, A. Stovessner, John Wright, M. V. Mora, C. Schildwachter, G. Kriener, J. Reilback, C. Off, J. Reinhart, Emile Steger, George Schlade and Henry Shaffel.

Hibernia Engine Co. No. 4, of Hudson City, became No. 12 after consolidation. The members mustered out in 1871 were: Thomas Reddington, Edward Hopper, James Varley, Patrick Anderson, Charles Willson, J. R. Tate, Robert McDonnell, Michael Magee, Philip Blumm, Patrick H. Lyons, Robert Elwood, Robert H. Gorbuth, William Brown, Charles Boll-decker, John H. Besta, John Haughey, Joseph Boyer, Augustus Wood, Thomas Sloyan, Christopher Karhoff, Lawrence B. Fagan, William McCarthy, Barnwell Sweetingham, Robert Flat-tery, Hugh Mellon, James Coyle, Frank A. Van Horbeck, Lawrence J. Walsh, Thomas McNeil, Patrick Sullivan, Alfred Zabriskie, Thomas McCarthy, William D. Gregory, Charles Morgan, Lawrence Collett, Hiram McNiff and John Dickson.

American Hose Co. No. 1, of Hudson City, became No. 5, of Jersey. It lay in Bergenwood Avenue. The final roll call showed these members: Walter Rogers, Thomas Wood, Anton Schick, John Boyd, Thomas Hardy, M. C. Hardy, Robert McGue, Randolph Schuchart, George Wagner, William J. McClave, Andrew Bittner, John Schuchart, Jr., William Smith, F. H. Bookstaver, John Moran, Thomas Hennessy, Frederick Gelting, James Mende, John Engles, John Olter, John Steele and James Pendergast.

Eagle Hose Co. No. 2, of Hudson City, lay on Palisade Avenue and became No. 6, of the Jersey City department, in 1871. It was organized November 12, 1859. The last members were: Stephen P. Yoe, Edward B. Jones, Theodore Tasheira, Theodore W. Edwards, Nathaniel Smith, John H. Heritage, William Greenleaf, August Nester, Henry Morgan, John S. Edwards, John C. Clark, Frederick C. Yoe, William A. Armstrong, Albert Dayton and William Cashman.

Hudson Hose Co. No. 3, of Hudson City, was housed in Washington Avenue and became No. 7 on consolidation. The final membership was: John Rudolph, Frederick Baker, John H. Niebuhr, George J. Elwood, A. Dunken, H. M. Kattenhorn, J. Schweader, H. Brashel, A. Shippert, G. P. Krehbell, W. H. Van Ogen, A. Bloomstock, G. F. Kattenhorn, C. Ohlandt, John Camp, Jr., John McCullough, J. A. Wolf and Martin Fox.

West End Hose Co. No. 4 lay at West End, on Newark Avenue. It became No. 8 of the new department. The final roll in 1871 had these names: William Oerling, Frederick Rodsfeld, George Schober, Joseph Autenreith, Henry Klein, John Schwerty, Charles Becht, John Hoersch, Henry Schmale, George Dover, Ernst Brinkmayer, Nicholas Tiedemann, Fred Vogel, William O. Loery.

Hudson Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, of Hudson City, lay on Palisade Avenue and became No. 4 of the new department. The final roll was: A. L. Lennon, J. De Temple, W. J. Robinson, E. Sharp, J. Pattison, G. Smith, J. O. Lynch, J. R. Gillen, J. W. Robinson, P. Banhard, C. F. Kiessling, Fesber D. Asthumer, J. W. Hyde, D. Farrington, P. Farrington, J. Fenton, A. Siegfried, Edward Quinn, Thomas Nolan, George Murphy, Thomas Coffey, James Jollie.

Vesta Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, of Hudson City, was located on Newark Avenue, between the court house and Palisade Avenue. The final roll was: Henry C. Thomas, C. Whyrate, R. M. Packer, William Dunbar, John Lowenberg, H. M. Thomas, Henry Smith, William Payne, John J. Toffey, John R. Dewar, John Walters, J. B. Hunt, James Glass, S. J. Austin, W. D. Reynolds, Alvin Graff, John Cornell, P. W. Levering, E. L. Kimberly, L. F. Ward and John Flaherty.

Franklin Engine Co. No. 1, of Bergen, became No. 13 after consolidation. It was housed on Bowden Avenue. The final roll call was: William Scrivens, James Hughes, John McMahan, Esau L. Trotter, Francis McNichol, Michael Lemur, William McAllister, August Kresinger, John McBride, John McGeney, John F. Daab, Thomas Scrivens, Martin May, Adam Bender, James Coleman, Franklin Sheid, John Dunn, Christopher Wagenhals, Thomas Boys, Lewis Schanck, Joseph Franklin, George Lusch, Thomas Palmer, Robert Boxhall, Charles Kelly, Joseph McKean, John V. Burke, Michael Farrell, Patrick Aulley, John Campbell, Henry Windecker, James Russell, John Moran, Michael Mulligan, Timothy O'Sullivan, E. T. B. Wakeman, Joseph Ryan, George Maturin, Thomas R. McKee, James Soper, Charles Koeble,

Alfred Maturin, John Burns, Thomas Kearney, John Langdon, Bernard Thornton, Frederick Rivle and John Staples.

Lafayette Engine Co. No. 2, of Bergen, lay on Halladay Street; was No. 14, of Jersey City. It was organized April 11, 1866. The roll bore these names at disbandment: A. L. Martin, Howard Slater, Francis Clark, J. B. Cleveland, Simeon M. Ayres, William F. Snow, William Van Keuren, A. A. Woodward, John R. Halliday, Garrett Van Horn, Franklin Mallory, Frederick Storm, M. S. Roe, M. G. Van Buskirk, Albert W. Powell, Edward S. Allison, John E. Halliday, Charles E. Knoeller, G. C. Mechin, John Henry, E. Cowper, John Woods, John Vile, G. V. H. Brinkerhoff, Isaac B. Culver, Cornelius Vreeland, George R. Hillier, Seth G. Babcock, Robert W. Moore, Russell W. Woodward, James Dickson, John Arbuckle, James A. Britten, John Westervelt, John W. Welsh, James Barton, James Bloy, William Ferguson, John Hudson, John P. Culver, William H. Case, John C. Smith, Peter Ritscher, William H. Nieve, Gardner O. Kimball, William A. Kimball, Richard W. Buren, Charles M. Watkins, James H. Dolly, Reese Hughes, James McDougall, Charles S. Wilson, James Stevens, Isaac Freese, Jr., Cornelius A. King, John O'Donnell, Alpheus L. King, Joseph Vile, Edward H. Curtis, John H. Cable, James R. Hillier, Richard M. C. Broas, C. C. Humphreys, Wesley H. Lovell, Edwin Fowler.

Columbian Engine Co. No. 3, of Bergen, became No. 15. The company was organized November 10, 1868. It lay on Tuers Avenue. The membership was: Asa A. Ashley, Walter B. Gurney, William G. Hauser, Henry L. Newkirk, Daniel R. Van Riper, Jr., John M. Parks, William H. Tise, William S. Okie, Thomas D. Mills, Abram P. Bush, John M. Van Winkle, Joseph Prior, Cornelius L. Post, Jacob Sip, Edward N. Wilson, John P. Lewis, Joseph N. Crane, John A. Van Gelder, Moses Townley, Louis B. DuBois, B. Mortimer Franks, Edward Wilson, Adelis E. Ryan, Charles H. Perrine, Philemon Hounnel, James R. Morehouse, Daniel Goslin, William H. Giles, William H. Thomas, George Piatt, D. Van Wart, Isaac Taylor, Albert Kreinere and Frederick Schott.

Claremont Hose Co. No. 1, of Bergen, was organized April 27, 1869. It was housed on Columbia Street. The membership as No. 9, of Jersey City, was: John P. Lowe, Samuel A. Besson, Andrew G. Smith, Sidmon T. Keese, John E. Heywood, John F. Klumpp, Frank M. Bartleman, Joseph B. Bartleman, William B. C. Carpenter, Allen I. Clark, John M. Chamberlain, George Coppel, Abraham H. Clark, George W. Daumont, Charles H. Daniels, James A. Daumont, James C. Daniels, James Fleming, Edward Floyd, Stephen Hoff, Peter Henderson, Henry B. Laidlaw, Charles V. Martin, John R. Mullany, John R. Onderdonk, John H. Simonson, Robert L. Smith, William J. Tait, A. W. Turnbull, James J. Henderson, Peter P. Turnbull, James Halsey, John Reid, George L. Kernaghan, Wilbur N. Wickham, Andrew Reid, John L. Parker, Joshua Clark, William W. Remmey, Daniel F. Bumsted, John V. R. Vreeland.

Bergen Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 was organized December 17, 1863, and became No. 6 of the Jersey City force. The roll contained these names: J. V. R. Vreeland, D. L. Holder, C. H. Fash, J. A. Alexander, W. S. L. Jewett, Alexander Bonnell, J. J. Van Riper, S. Stevens, S. McBurney, Philemon D. Haight, J. A. Hilton, F. H. Bluxome, W. Wand, A. Thompson, C. E. Laidlaw, A. Daumont, J. W. Gilmore, Thomas D. Harrison, E. B. Price, J. W. Soper, J. Romaine, A. J. C. Foye, R. P. Percy, A. Romaine, J. L. Hallenbeck, G. E. Baxter, A. Powell, W. H. Gilder, J. V. B. Vreeland, George Tirre, Jr., John Warner, Jr., D. T. Holley, E. M. Allen, J. B. Loveland, Joseph Godfrey, C. H. Raebegh, Jr., J. D. Romain, D. W. Palmer, J. W. Thomas, A. C. Learned, William Hepsley, David Toffey.

Union Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 was housed on Sackett Street near the Plank Road. Its roll contained these names: William Welsh, Charles P. Knowles, B. F. Welsh, George J. Langworthy, William Hanbury, J. N. Rapp, Benjamin Van Keuren, P. H. Tealing, James Hetherington, H. S. Dickerson, E. W. Brown, George Sip, Peter Messereuy, Hugh Muir, A. M. Vreeland, William Hill, Barney Bonner, Daniel Rapp, Christopher Sip, Alfred Jones, Gat. A. Vreeland, William Percy, H. V. Mandeville, W. H. Bumsted, Godfrey Jogurs, John Shopp, Edward Jones, C. G. Vreeland, Jr., Robert Moffitt, H. Campbell, Patrick Kinlon, Charles Choplin, M. D. Vreeland, Charles Nobt, Joseph Wyks, Samuel Baile, Louis F. Garson, James Soper, Jacob Ebert, De Witt Shaffer, Jabez Wakeman, William Twaits, Richard A. Vreeland, Alfred Van Winkle, J. C. Vreeland, Robert Blewitt, J. C. Westervelt, Energy Berry.

Sherwood Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3 was located in Union Truck House. The roll was:

Humphrey Price, Francis Henry, Thomas Brynes, Patrick Wall, James Coyle, James McConigly, Patrick Donoghue, John McGuire, James Ward, John Grant, Henry Conbery, Daniel Martin, Richard Macwell, Thomas Markey, Edward Hays, John Bullwinkle, Jeremiah Mahoney, Michael Covington, Charles Smith, Patrick O'Brien, Michael Nolan, John Duffey, Dawson Roberts, Roland O'Maras, James Munroe, Thomas McRay, Patrick Dawson, James Walsh.

OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT.

The first chief engineer of the fire department was Samuel Bridgart, who was appointed by resolution of the board of selectmen on February 5, 1835. There was only one company at that time, and Charles Scott was the foreman. The first fire after his appointment Bridgart attempted to assume command, but the summary manner in which Foreman Scott prevented him from interfering convinced him that he had better act as chief emeritus. The office of chief was not regularly created until December 4, 1840, when the common council passed an ordinance to reorganize the fire department. There were then two companies, and they enjoyed a continual feud. There was some misunderstanding about the ordinance, and Liberty No. 1 made the only nominations for the election held January 19, 1841. These were John Scott for chief engineer and John Thane for assistant. When the votes were counted it was found that Arreseoh had voted for Scott, but had ignored Thane and voted for Walter Lamb as assistant. A dispute over the result showed that Arreseoh had most members, but the common council left the position vacant. The next election was held on May 12, 1842. Timothy L. Smith was elected chief and Joseph W. Morgan assistant. On May 18, 1843, Smith was re-elected, with William A. Pollard as assistant. They were re-elected the two succeeding years. On May 4, 1846, Pollard became chief and Jonathan J. Durant assistant. They were re-elected the following year. On May 5, 1848, Pollard was re-elected, with William Coleman as assistant. They were re-elected in 1849. In 1850 the city was divided into two fire districts and there were two assistants. After an exciting canvass William Sanderson was elected chief and George Morrow and William Bumsted first and second assistants. This result was achieved by a combination between Liberty, Arreseoh and Empire Truck, and Hercules, and Hudson Hose protested. An investigation showed irregularity, and a special election was held for chief and first assistant, Bumsted's election having been conceded. At this special election Jacob Z. Marinus was elected chief and John Post assistant. There was no opposition, but there was not a majority of all the firemen in the ballot, the companies who had elected Sanderson refusing to vote. The common council filled the vacancy by appointing Phineas C. Dummer as chief and confirming Bumsted, leaving a vacancy. The annexation of Van Vorst added Harsimus Engine No. 1 to the department, and on September 16, 1851, the two departments were consolidated. From that time until consolidation there were four chiefs, Thomas W. Moorehouse, 1851-53; Samuel A. French, 1853-62; Samuel C. McLaughlin, 1863-66; John Coyle, 1867-70.

The Jersey City Commissioners of the Volunteer Department were:

Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., 1857.	John B. Haight, 1862.
C. C. Martindale, 1857.	William A. Fisher, 1863.
William White, 1857.	John Rooney, 1865.
Charles Scott, 1857-61-8.	John Egan, 1865-6.
James M. Clark, 1857.	Salmon W. Hoyt, 1866.
Thomas Royle, 1858.	John McGuigan, 1867.
James K. Morgan, 1858.	Robert Duffy, 1869.
James F. Fielder, 1859-64.	Joseph W. Strober, 1869.
Bernard McGuigan, 1860.	

Frederick P. Budden was Clerk during the time the board existed.

THE PAID DEPARTMENT.

In 1870 the departments of the three cities were consolidated under the direction of Chief Coyle and the Jersey City fire commissioners. The board met in the hall on the upper floor of the city hall during its existence. The numbers of the companies were changed, and where the names were duplicated, these also were changed. The fire alarm telegraph was purchased

soon after consolidation, but the volunteer force was not adapted for such a large area. When the legislative commission was appointed, steps were at once taken to organize a paid department. The new board met in the parlor of One Truck, at the corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets for several months, and while they met in that room the change was effected. All of the buildings and apparatus that belonged to individual companies were bought and paid for by the city. The apparatus was inspected, and many engines and other apparatus were condemned and sold. Steamers were substituted for hand engines, and horse power for transportation. The number of companies was reduced, and a dual system adopted. The working force for each company was uniformed, paid, and required to remain in the engine-house. A supplemental force known as "buffaloes" was organized for each company. These semi-volunteers were paid \$75 a year, and had a foreman for each company. It was their duty to respond to every alarm and to do fire duty the same as the full-paid force. Within a few months after organization the fire commissioners had the parlors of the old Harsimus Engine house on Bay Street fitted up for headquarters, and they have remained there ever since. The department suffered from political changes for several years, but on March 24, 1885, the firemen's tenure of office act became a law, and since then there have been no violent changes on account of politics. The force has steadily improved from that time in discipline and efficiency. Later a law was enacted by which firemen injured in the service were pensioned, and superannuated men were retired on half pay. The funds arising from payments made by insurance companies under a State law were placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of sick firemen and the widows and orphans of firemen. These were wise laws, and helped to improve the personnel of the force. Improvements were made from time to time in the apparatus, and each increased its efficiency. It would require too much space to enumerate the changes that have been made, but they have reduced the time required to reach a fire, and systematized the work to be done after the fire is reached. No part of the city administration has been more appreciated or better deserved the praise obtained.

The annual appropriations for the department have been :

1871	\$113,875	1883	\$89,999
1872	143,700	1884	92,399
1873	149,430	1885	96,999
1874	130,000	1886	94,999
1875	125,000	1887	105,149
1876	127,000	1888	102,150
1877	117,150	1889	104,499
1878	109,000	1890	114,299
1879	84,999	1891	143,599
1880	84,999	1892	154,249
1881	94,999	1893	166,133
1882	84,999	1894	159,550

The present force consists of 1 chief engineer, 1 assistant engineer, 2 battalion chiefs, 1 inspector of horses, 1 superintendent of telegraph, 5 telegraph linemen, 14 engineers, 14 stokers, 14 steamer drivers, 14 tender drivers, 5 hook and ladder drivers, 14 permanent hosemen, 14 permanent truckmen, 5 tillermen, 19 foremen, and 133 men-at-call, known as "buffaloes."

The apparatus consists of 12 steam fire engines, 5 hook and ladder trucks, one of which is an aerial, 2 chemical engines, 6 hose wagons, 6 hose tenders, and 13 houses. The force is divided into two battalions, and at the first alarm 4 engines and 1 hook and ladder respond; at the second alarm 2 additional engines and 1 hook and ladder respond; at a third alarm 2 more engines turn out. A general alarm is responded to by the whole department.

There are three bell towers, and alarm boxes in all parts of the city, all connected by telegraph. The boxes give the alarm by a code which is repeated in every fire house. The houses are thoroughly equipped with appliances for use at fires, to secure speed in responding to alarms and for the comfort of the men. The department has reached a high degree of efficiency. The majority of buildings in the city are built of wood. This was made necessary in a large measure in the earlier days on account of bad foundations in made land that had been reclaimed

from the meadows. This increased the danger and tried the efficiency of the department. The following table affords a birdseye view of the work accomplished :

	Alarms.	Bell.	Still.	False.	Loss.	Insurance.
1871	67	60	7	6	\$79,610	\$156,000
1872	151	109	42	13	875,061	276,275
1873	169	81	88	6	175,031	289,227
1874	189	106	83	10	103,359	327,556
1875	194	105	89	6	150,436	250,977
1876	221	106	115	10	113,662	164,986
1877	162	73	89	7	34,701	137,600
1878	173	80	93	11	220,065	319,335
1879	185	80	105	4	36,123	300,785
1880	219	98	121	1	85,470	297,149
1881	209	89	120	8	20,091	112,695
1882	267	122	145	13	255,618	669,281
1883	253	108	145	5	563,439	393,471
1884	255	110	145	1	376,709	288,822
1885	241	133	108	4	173,104	129,291
1886	280	153	127	3	472,440	397,147
1887	280	130	150	1	186,861	161,445
1888	277	147	130	3	81,134	71,994
1889	251	138	113	3	407,448	344,848
1890	261	142	119	6	189,492	109,370
1891	386	193	193	6	394,818	369,785
1892	421	245	176	5	628,933	584,811
1893	383	224	159	12	197,482	479,876
1894	245	149	96	7	42,3676	968,416
	5,739	2,981	2,758	141	\$6,244,763	\$7,601,142

The Commissioners who have held office in the Fire Board since the paid department was created have been :

John H. Carnes	1871-72	T. Leather	1879-85
D. S. Gregory, Jr.	1871-73	J. Brennan	1880-86
T. W. Tilden	1871-73	M. Kuntz	1880-81
John Boyd	1871-74	C. J. Speck	1880-84
A. B. Dean	1871-74	J. Egan	1881-85
J. B. Drayton	1872-75	G. Isley	1881-86
S. W. Stilsing	1873-77	H. Windecker	1881-87
T. C. Speers	1873-76	J. H. Henderson	1884-93
A. J. Martin	1874-77	D. J. Burke	1885-87
J. S. Edwards	1874-77	D. F. Shea	1885-89
F. P. Budden	1875-76	P. H. Madden	1886-89
J. J. Van Riper	1876-77	J. Conway	1886-91
W. A. Fisher	1876-77	J. Guiton	1887-89
C. L. Krugler	1877-79	T. D. Mills	1887-89
J. Mechan	1877-79	R. Quinlan	1889
C. H. Parsons	1877-78	J. H. Brown	1889-91
E. O'Donnell	1877-80	W. F. Kern	1890
S. M. Ayres	1877-80	J. J. Donnelly	1891-94
J. McDonough	1878-80	J. Brennan	1893-97
B. McCarty	1879-81	T. D. Mills	1894-96
C. A. Roe	1879-81		

The Clerks have been :

T. W. Tilden (temporary)	1872	J. I. Van Alst, Jr.	1880-89
J. T. Denmead	1871-77	J. T. Denmead (acting)	1889
J. B. Doremus	1877-80	C. Esterbrook	1889-95
S. M. Ayers (temporary)	1880		

The present locations of the companies are :

Engines—No. 1, Warren near Morgan; No. 2, Morris near Warren; No. 3, Mercer near Grove; No. 4, First near Coles; No. 5, Sixth near Coles; No. 6, Henderson near Twelfth; No. 7, Summit Avenue near St. Pauls; No. 8, Ege Avenue near Ocean; No. 9, Bergen Avenue cor. Duncan; No. 10, Halladay near Communipaw; No. 11, South near Central Avenue; No. 12, Summit Avenue near St. Pauls; No. 13, Linden Avenue near Old Bergen Road; No. 14, Webster Avenue near Franklin.

Hook and Ladder Companies—No. 1, Van Vorst cor. Grand; No. 2, Ninth near Grove; No. 3, Webster Avenue near Franklin; No. 4, Ocean Avenue near Dwight; No. 5, Communipaw Avenue near Monticello.



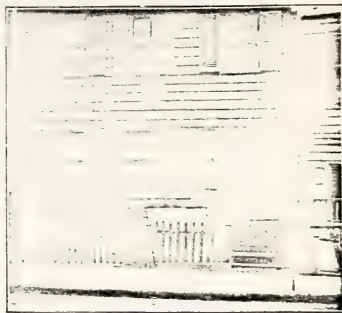
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD FERRY IN 1865.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—THE OLD WATCHMEN—HUDSON RIVER FORCE ORGANIZED—A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY—THE CHANGES MADE BY POLITICS—TENURE OF OFFICE ACT—REORGANIZATION—THE PRESENT FORCE—LIST OF COMMISSIONERS, OFFICIALS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

PRIOR to consolidation the police force of Jersey City was of a very primitive character. The first attempt to maintain a force was made in May, 1829, when Hiram S. Meeker, Lewis Randolph, Isaac Seaman, Charles Schriver, James Pollard, John Post and Lorenzo Jaquins were appointed as watchmen. They wore no uniform nor badge of office. They were simply citizens who were authorized to preserve the peace, and acted when called upon. For a number of years after their first annual appointment expired there were no officers, and the constables were relied upon to do police duty. In 1837 four night watchmen were appointed, and City Marshal Ellis was the only officer on duty during the daytime. The watchmen were paid a dollar a night for nights they served, and there was so little for them to do that in 1838 the number was reduced to three. These were John Lyon, John Watson and James McCutcheon. Even this force became burdensome, and it was reduced to one night watchman. In 1840 there were half-a-dozen watchmen-at-call, who were paid for their services at the rate of a dollar a day. In 1844, R. M. Durant, W. A. Pollard and James McDonald were appointed as watchmen and lamplighters at salaries of \$32 a month. In the following year Pollard was made captain, and with the other two formed the police force. With three of equal authority nothing was accomplished. That year the watch were ordered to call the hours during the night. In 1848 the common council was authorized to appoint watchmen-at-call up to a maximum of fifty. These men were to be paid for any service rendered. The power to appoint was the outcome of disturbances caused by tough characters from New York, who invaded the city periodically. In 1849 the force was increased to ten men, five for day and five for night service. The pay allowed was \$3.50 per man each week. On August 10, 1849, a more pretentious effort was made. Benjamin F. Champney was appointed captain, William Anness, assistant-captain, and the regular force of four men was augmented by the appointment of two chancemen and five men-at-call. In 1850 the force was again divided into day and night men. The captain was paid \$23 a month, the assistant \$20, and the patrolmen \$18. In 1851 Champney was reappointed and Joseph McManus was made assistant. Twenty-four watchmen were appointed that year, and the force wore uniform caps and carried clubs.

The city prison during all these years had been in the basement of the town house on Sussex Street. On December 11, 1852, a small frame building at the northwest corner of Wayne and Henderson streets was rented for a station as a more central locality. The city then included Van Vorst township. This frame building served for a station-house eight years, and prisoners were kept in the basement. Sometimes they broke out and ran away. Champney resigned on October 2, 1852, and John R. Benedict succeeded him as captain. McManus also got out,



FIRST POLICE STATION.

and was followed by Charles J. Farley as assistant. In 1854 Farley was made captain, and James B. Dunn became assistant. In 1854 Hiram Fenn was made chief of the day police at a salary of \$800. The rest of the force received \$500 a year. The fines were used to reduce the police appropriation, and the amount inserted in the city budget for the department was \$9,000. In 1855 Thomas B. Kissam was made chief, and Charles A. Tanner assistant. In the following year the force consisted of the chief, two aids and twenty patrolmen. In 1857 Benjamin Haines was made chief and John Ayres assistant, and there were twenty-eight patrolmen. The fines and liquor license fees were added to the police appropriation that year, and the department figured in the tax levy for \$16,000. On March 27, 1858, four men were detailed for detective service. These were the first detectives the city had. In 1859 Jacob Z. Marinus was made chief. The following year the force was increased to one chief, three aids and thirty-two patrolmen, with an annual appropriation of \$20,000. The new station-house at Cooper's Alley and Gregory Street, in the rear of the city hall, was built that year. It had a basement provided with brick cells; the first story contained the police offices and the second the Recorder's Court. There was a tall tower on the top of the station-house, from which a watch was maintained for fires, and a large alarm bell was suspended about half way up, to summon the firemen. The tower decayed, and had to be taken down about a dozen years later.

In 1862 Edward D. Reilly became chief, and in 1862 the force was increased to thirty-four patrolmen. The salaries of aids were increased to \$700 and of patrolmen to \$650. In 1864 the high prices of war times caused another increase in salaries, the chief getting \$1,100, aids, \$850 and patrolmen, \$800. In 1865 the appropriation had increased to \$37,000, and the police force began to be a factor in local politics. The department was under the charge of an aldermanic committee, and the aldermen found the officers efficient election workers. When an alderman failed of election his appointees were removed by the successful candidate to make room for his workers, who were paid by police appointments. The State had been under the control of the democratic party for ten years, either by control of one or both branches of the legislature, and the people made a change in 1866. Both houses were republican, and one of the reforms demanded was a reorganization of the Jersey City police force. Gov. Ward had carried the State. John Hill was speaker and Jas. M. Seovill was president of the senate. It was easy to pass a republican measure. A bill to create a board of police commissioners became a law on March 23, 1866. It created the Hudson River police district and gave the city a form of police government which is practically retained to the present time. The commissioners named in the act were Jno. W. Pangborn, Henry Fink and Isaac W. Scudder. They organized on April 20th, electing Jno. W. Pangborn president, Stephen Quaife clerk and Dr. B. A. Watson police surgeon. He thus became the first regular police surgeon. On April 18th the new commissioners sent a communication to the aldermen requesting an office and meeting room. A resolution was adopted granting the chief's office at police headquarters, making an appropriation for furniture and tendering a committee room in the city hall for temporary quarters.

On April 20th the police commissioners took the oath of office before Recorder C. C. Martindale. On April 25th the aldermen rescinded their resolution and directed the city counsel to oppose the police commission in the courts. Quo warranto proceedings were instituted under the direction of Mayor Cleveland. On April 26th the mayor went to police headquarters and made a speech, urging the police to resist until the courts decided the appeal. On April 28th the commissioners met at Scudder's office in the Darcy buildings to receive applications from members of the police force for appointment in the new department. The board hired a vacant store at the corner of Gregory and Henderson streets as temporary headquarters. On May 1st these appointments were made from the old force: J. H. Onslow, Ira Smith, Lewis Shaffer, Michael Walsh, Copely Cottrell, Michael Campbell and Hugh Killeen. The new men appointed were: Jonathan H. Baldwin, T. Crimmins, C. O. Stivers, J. O'Connell, C. C. Rose, J. H. Rommell, George A. Maxham, E. F. Platt, W. H. Campbell, D. W. Garvin, A. D. Fordham, William Reen and Michael Callahan. The uniform was a cap, club and badge. On May 5th William Amsden, Edward Ridgeway and — Steinberg were added to the force. There were then two forces patrolling the streets, and it required but ordinary ability for anyone to get arrested. Mayor Cleveland took such an active part in the proceedings that the force was called the mayor's police to distinguish it from the lawful force. Charles Stivers, a newspaper man, was



JERSEY CITY DETECTIVE FORCE AND OTHER OFFICIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

1. Chief Benj. Murphy.
2. Inspector Wm. H. Lange.
3. Clerk Gilbert Robinson.
4. Serjt. Joseph Carroll.

5. Serjt. S. A. Archibald.
6. Detective Colville Smith.
7. " Michael McNally.
8. " Peter Morris.
14. Police Headquarters.

9. Detective Michael Kilcauley.
10. " George Douglas.
11. " Michael Doyle.
12. " John C. Lee.
13. " Robt. Pearson.

temporarily appointed chief, because Joseph McManus did not at first know what side he was on. He had been elected chief under the act of 1861, which made the office elective. The new law recognized him as the chief, and provided for his successor after he had served his term. He soon saw that it would be to his advantage to get on the side of the commissioners, and Stivers was removed to make way for him. This left Captain Jordan in command of the mayor's forces. Public feeling was very much excited, but the coolness and intelligence of the police commissioners prevented a clash between the forces. The case was decided by the courts in favor of the commissioners, and the decision has formed a precedent that has been quoted in every quo warranto case in this State ever since. After the commissioners were put in possession of the department they appointed most of the members of the old force, only the notoriously incompetent being dismissed. The act under which the commissioners were appointed provided that none but American citizens should become police officers, and that the members of the force should not be removed without cause, and only after they had been heard on written charges. This was a long advance in the direction of competent officers and good discipline.

A great deal of political capital was made of the fact that the commission was appointed by the legislature, and a demand for home rule was made by the outs. It was not heeded until 1868, when the democratic party again controlled both houses of the legislature. The Hudson River Act was repealed, and an act passed creating the Jersey City police district. Under it Thomas Gaffney, Solomon W. Hoyt and Ephraim Pray were appointed commissioners. At the succeeding election the people were to elect a commissioner to hold office three years, and one each year thereafter. The recorder continued a member of the board, and the people elected Mr. J. Gopsill as the additional member. Thomas Gaffney was elected president, and Recorder Cornelius C. Martindale Clerk pro tem. One of the earliest acts was to remove McManus and appoint Nathan R. Fowler chief. Patrick Jordan, Jarvis L. Ayres, James Farley and James Mann were appointed aids. The force consisted of forty-four patrolmen and two detectives, and the service was fairly efficient. This board and force remained with little change until after the consolidation charter in 1870. The last appropriation for the force in the old city was \$62,000.

The act to reorganize the city government, passed in 1871, created a legislative commission to govern the police department. The commissioners named in the act were: Thomas A. Gross, Isaiah S. Hutton, E. M. Pritchard, F. A. Goetze and Thomas Edmondson. George Warrin was elected clerk. Chief N. R. Fowler resigned and Edward McWilliams was appointed in his place. The four captains were removed and their places were filled by the appointment of Abraham Van Riper, Charles Mahon, James G. Parker and John Benson. Several new sergeants were appointed, but no changes were made in lower grades worthy of mention. McWilliams became the point for a political attack and resigned. Captain Mahon was removed. Robert P. Dickson was appointed as captain and detailed as inspector. This was a non-partisan move, as he was a democrat and the board was republican. He was a very efficient official. Several scandals arose in connection with the department during the summer, but they were not of a lasting character. Later in the year Inspector Dickson was made acting chief. On April 5, 1873, Gross, Hutton and Pritchard retired, and the new appointees were: Jacob Z. Marinus, Walter Neilson and William Van Keuren, who, with Goetze and Edmondson holding over, constituted the board. They appointed B. F. Champney as chief on April 9th, and on May 7th reduced Inspector Dickson to detective and appointed Benjamin Murphy as inspector. He had served in the army with distinction, rising from a private to the command of his company. He had aided in forming Company C, Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., and was its captain. He was known as a good disciplinarian, and the board wanted the force drilled by a military man. He has proved all that was expected of him. He has been chief for a number of years, and the present excellence and discipline of the force is mainly due to his efforts. Chief Champney introduced the photographing of criminals and made a beginning for the rogues' gallery, now a feature of police headquarters. In August, 1873, the first mounted police were appointed for suburban duty. The financial depression of 1873 was felt by the police department in delayed salaries and by a reduction in the appropriations for 1874, which fell on the officials. The board made an effort to prevent it, but the board of finance would not allow the full appropriation. The pay-roll was reduced \$16,680. In 1876 another re-

duction of \$30,940 was made in the salary list. There was little of interest in police history during that year. The democrats did not regain control of the legislature until 1877, and then they got it by a deal, in which a democrat was made speaker in a tie house. They had control sufficiently to get a bill passed by which the election of police commissioners by the people was ordered. The election was held in April and six commissioners were elected. They were: James T. Hough, Matthew Monks, David C. Joyce, Nathaniel R. Fowler, Anton Schick and John Q. Bird.

The old board consisted of Commissioners Thomas Edmondson, Walter S. Neilson, William Keeney and Louis A. Brigham. Some of them were willing to attempt to hold their positions by force while an appeal was made to the courts to decide the legality of the act under which the election was held. Many active republican partisans thought it should be done, but some of the commissioners were unwilling to be bothered with a legal contest, and they wisely decided against opposition. The change of political complexion in the board at that time meant for most of the rank and file in the force a speedy dismissal. Perhaps this had something to do with the fact that the officers of the department were willing to obey orders to prevent the new board from taking possession of the station-houses, if that had been deemed advisable. The old commissioners held a meeting on the night of April 22d, the night before the new board was to meet. At the end of the meeting, early in the morning, they decided to allow the new board to take possession quietly. In the meantime rumors had been circulated through the city that there would be violence when the new board attempted to take possession. The new board held a long consultation with Leon Abbett and Henry Traphagen, the corporation counsel and attorney, and it was decided that they should go to police headquarters in the morning, and Abbett should make a demand for possession as a preliminary for legal proceedings. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d Abbett and the commissioners went to the police headquarters, and much to their surprise no one offered any opposition. A large crowd had collected in front of the building. It was largely composed of the lower element in the city, and included several hundred applicants for positions on the force. The mob intended to seat the new commissioners by force. Of course they would have been promptly dispersed if they had committed any overt act, but the loudly expressed determination showed the character of the crowd. The new board organized at once by the election of James H. Hough as president, and Daniel McAgnon as clerk. They had a slate prepared before they reached headquarters, and they elected new officers for the department at once. Chief Champney was removed and Michael Nathan elected in his place. Competent men were removed to make way for men who knew nothing about police duty. A few competent men were retained to instruct the newcomers, but they were reduced in rank and pay. It was a disgraceful exhibition of partisan rapacity, and for a time did away with discipline in the department. The offense has never been repeated.

The police appropriation of 1871-2 was \$190,000. In 1872-3 it was \$250,375. In 1873-4 the board of finance reduced the estimate \$42,000, and the appropriation was \$207,500. During 1875 and 1876 the board was engaged in reducing expenses, because of the difficulty found in meeting the city's expenses. When the outs got in they showed the insincerity of their clamor about extravagance by an appropriation of \$385,250. In July, 1877, the threatening aspect of the railway strikes caused Chief Nathan to appoint 500 extra patrolmen. They were retained one week, at an expense of \$4,645.60. They were known as the sparrow police and were absolutely useless. Chief Nathan had no time to make a selection, and the force consisted of men out of employment.

In 1885 both branches of the legislature were republican in politics, and a law was enacted which put an end to the wholesale removal of rank and file when the political color of the board changed. This was the tenure of office law which guarantees the position of competent men. Since then the force has improved in discipline and efficiency. The act was prepared by Chief Murphy and approved by all chiefs of police in the State. It failed at several sessions of the legislature before it finally became a law, but since it has been in operation it has proved so valuable that no partisan legislature will repeal it.

In April, 1889, the legislature passed a new charter for the city, which repealed the act under which the police board held office and authorized the mayor to appoint a new board, to consist of three members. There was some talk of resisting the new board, and the mayor



FIRST PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Frederick T. Farrier, | 4. Sergt. William Duffy, |
| 2. Sergt. James Hopkins, | 5. " Patrick Malone, |
| 3. " James O'Brien, | 6. " Chas. E. McGinnis, |
| 7. Roundsman Frederick E. Hellmer. | |

decided to appoint as one of the three James E. Kelly, who was a member of the old board and had been re-elected under the old act. This weakened the old board and left but President James N. Davis and Commissioners M. O'Donnell, Elias P. Roberts, Thomas Nugent and John Smith. One of these was rendered lukewarm by promise of subsequent preferment. The others were anxious to make a legal contest to retain their positions. To accomplish their purpose the aid of the chief was necessary, and they decided to deprive him of all authority by a resolution which made President Davis acting chief. The clerk was ordered by resolution to withhold all books and papers from the new board and to refuse to act for them. Chief Murphy was sent for and he was asked which board he would obey. He said he would not say what he would do, but would expect to be suspended if he disobeyed any orders. While the board was still in session Commissioners John P. Feeney, Cornelius H. Benson and James E. Kelly, constituting the new board, entered the room. They had already organized by the election of Commissioner Feeney as president. The old board had just adopted a resolution to take a recess when the new board entered. President Feeney walked to the president's desk, took the gavel from the hands of ex-President Davis, who was so much astonished that he made no resistance, and before the old board realized what had happened he had called the new board to order. He then directed the clerk to call the roll. The clerk attempted to read the resolution adopted by the old board in relation to the clerk's action. Commissioner Benson objected because the police commissioners had not yet adopted any resolution. The clerk tried to explain, but was cut short by a peremptory order from President Feeney to call the roll. He said he could not do it, and left the room. Commissioner Benson was then elected temporary clerk and the roll was called. The new board was proceeding with its business when the old commissioners raised a tumult and adopted a resolution to eject the new board. Ex-President Davis ordered Chief Murphy to eject the police board. This order produced a silence and caused every eye to turn to the chief. He held the key to the situation. He promptly recognized the new board as the legal board. The old board adopted a resolution deposing the chief, and did a number of things before the orders of the court and their own common sense came to their aid. A decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the legality of the new charter was speedily obtained. The department was well managed by the new board. The force was increased in numbers and its efficiency strengthened by the electric patrol system and patrol wagons. Commissioner Benson was the first of the members to drop out of the board. He tendered his resignation before his term expired and the mayor held the place open for some time, while an effort was made to induce him to accept reappointment, but he would not. Benjamin Van Keuren was appointed on April 23, 1891, and President Feeney was reappointed when his term expired. That year the legislature passed an act creating the office of police superintendent. It was an unnecessary office, but it was promptly filled by the appointment of Christopher P. Smith. He held the position until 1894, when the legislature abolished the office.

In 1892 the election of Mayor Wanser changed the politics of the board. There was one republican commissioner, Mr. Van Keuren, and the vacancy caused by the expiration of Commissioner Kelly's term allowed the mayor to appoint Col. H. H. Abernethy, the commandant of the Fourth Regiment, as a commissioner. In 1894 Van Keuren's term expired, and P. W. M. West was appointed. The change made no difference to the rank and file. There were no dismissals. Chief Murphy is still the head of the department.

In 1870, the year of consolidation, the force consisted of 1 chief, 1 inspector, 4 captains, 16 sergeants, 2 detectives and 118 patrolmen; in 1871 two patrolmen were added, but dropped again in 1872, and replaced in 1873. No change was made in numbers until 1878, when twenty patrolmen were dropped for want of funds to pay them. The number remained unchanged until 1885, when twenty-two patrolmen were added. Five more were added in 1886, fifteen in 1887, ten in 1888, ten in 1889, ten in 1890. In 1891 the patrolmen were increased to 200. In 1894 the total force consisted of 1 chief, 1 inspector, 7 captains, 1 surgeon, 31 sergeants, 13 detectives, 14 roundsmen, 209 patrolmen, 7 doormen, 8 drivers and 7 janitors. It is governed by three commissioners, who hold office two years, have a clerk, and draw \$1,000 each in salary. There are seven precincts in the city with station-houses, and the police board has charge of the city board of health and the city hospital. The beats patrolled by the force aggregate 300 miles of streets. The force is divided into seven companies, each having a captain, four ser-

geants and a roundsman. Each company is sub-divided into two platoons, and each platoon into two sections. The detectives are not uniformed. The captains make a daily personal report to the chief at 9 o'clock every morning. Each precinct is laid out in day and night posts, and the patrolmen on the posts learn the habits of every family, so they can tell at a glance if anything unusual is transpiring.

In 1884 the Police Mutual Aid Society was organized. Each member contributes \$6 a year as dues. Since it was organized it has paid in sick benefits, \$10,266, and for death benefits, \$19,692, aggregating, \$29,958 to September, 1894. The officers are: President, Charles H. Cox; Vice-President, Alexander McCoy; Recording Secretary, Gilbert P. Robinson; Financial Secretary, Charles M. Solomon; Treasurer, Fred. T. Farrier; Sergeant-at-Arms, Alexander Watson; Medical Examiner, John Nevin, M. D.

In 1887 the legislature passed a law providing for the retirement on half-pay of members of the force who have attained the age of fifty years and have served on the force twenty years. At sixty years of age the retirement is compulsory. The act also provides half-pay for officers on sick leave. The act was submitted to a popular vote in April, 1887, before it became operative, and the people accepted the provisions almost unanimously.

The members of the Police Commission since the board was established under the old Hudson River act have been as follows:

John W. Pangborn, 1866-8	Legislative.	John Q. Bird, 1877-9	Elected.
Isaac W. Scudder, 1866-8	"	J. T. Hough, 1877-8	"
Charles Finke, 1866-8	"	F. W. Wright, 1878-80	"
Ephraim Pray, 1870	Elected.	John S. Smith, 1879-81	"
Samuel W. Hoyt, 1871	"	Charles Steir, 1879-81	"
Thomas Gaffney, 1869	"	Otto W. Meyer, 1879-87	"
John McCarthy, 1870-1	"	J. H. Halladay, 1880-2	"
Samuel Besson, 1870-1	"	Patrick Malone, 1880-2	"
Matthew Monks, 1869-71	"	Patrick Buckley, 1880-2	"
William Taylor, 1870-1	"	Abram Van Riper, 1881-5	"
Thomas Gross, 1871-3	Legislative.	Clayland Tilden, 1885-7	"
Isaiah Hutton, 1871-2	"	James Clark, 1884-6	"
Ezekiel Pritchard, 1871-3	"	I. J. Struble, 1884-6	"
Thos. Edmondson, 1871-7	"	E. P. Roberts, 1886-8	"
Fredk. A. Goetz, 1871-4	"	Thomas Nugent, 1886-8	"
Walter S. Neilson, 1872-7	"	I. H. Fenner, 1886-8	"
Wm. Van Keuren, 1873-5	"	James E. Kelly, 1887-93	"
Wm. Keeney, 1875-7	"	Edward O'Donnell, 1887-9	"
Jacob Z. Marinus, 1874-6	"	James N. Davis, 1887-9	"
Arend Steinken, 1874-6	"	John H. Smith, 1887-9	"
Louis A. Brigham, 1875-7	"	John P. Feeney, 1889-95	Appointed.
David C. Joyce, 1877-80	Elected.	C. H. Benson, 1889-91	"
N. R. Fowler, 1877-9	"	Benj. Van Keuren, 1891-4	"
Matthew Monks, 1877-9	"	H. H. Abernethy, 1893-6	"
Anton Schick, 1877-9	"	P. W. M. West, 1894-7	"

The Clerks of the board have been:

Stephen Quaife, 1866-7	George Warrin, 1871-6
Wm. McLean, 1868-70	John W. Ellison, 1876-7
Daniel McAgbon, 1869-71	Daniel McAgbon, 1877-80
G. P. Robinson, 1880 (incumbent).	



SECOND PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. John F. Kelly, | 5. Detective Michael F. Clark. |
| 2. Serge. Robt. Jelly, | 6. Roundsman N. A. Toppin, |
| 3. " William Coffin, | 7. " John Engels, |
| 4. " Chas. McDevitt, | 8. Second Precinct Police Station. |

The appropriations for the Police Department since consolidation have been as follows:

1871	\$235,300 00	1883	\$228,999 88
1872	260,000 00	1884	234,539 88
1873	207,500 00	1885	254,439 72
1874	433,750 00	1886	266,239 80
1875	378,030 00	1887	286,023 88
1876	343,250 00	1888	323,645 80
1877	290,250 00	1889	350,173 45
1878	288,250 00	1890	438,653 72
1879	228,249 84	1891	391,186 76
1880	230,849 84	1892	414,843 88
1881	232,049 88	1893	394,466 00
1882	221,799 93	1894	392,765 00

POLICE OFFICIALS OF THE PRESENT TIME.

Benjamin Murphy was born in Ireland, January 25, 1845. His parents removed to this country during his infancy. Before he was seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Eighth N. J. Infantry, which regiment formed a part of the famous Second New Jersey Brigade. A year after he entered service he was made a corporal and assigned to the color guard, where he remained until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was made a sergeant. At the battle of Chancellorsville he with another of the guard were all that came off the field, the other seven having been killed or wounded during the engagement. He and his comrade were also wounded, but did not leave the field until the regiment retired. At Gettysburg he was wounded, having been hit three times. Before the Wilderness campaign he was promoted to first sergeant, and as such commanded his company through the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaign and up to Petersburg, when he was promoted to first-lieutenant. In May, 1865, he was promoted to the captaincy. He is one of less than twenty men of his regiment who served with it continuously from its organization until it was mustered out, without having been absent during its service of four years and eleven months. The regiment took part in thirty-eight general engagements and lost nearly nine hundred men.



BENJAMIN MURPHY.

On his return from the army he was employed in the Jersey City post-office, where he remained until he was appointed on the police force. Soon after returning from the war he was one of the active organizers of Company C, Fourth Regiment, called the Hooker Rifles. He was its second captain, and remained in command until he joined the police force. He served four years as Inspector and two and a half years as Sergeant, when he was appointed on August 4, 1879, as Chief of the department, a position he still retains. He drew and secured the passage of the tenure-of-office law, which to a large extent eliminated politics from the police department, and improved the police force of the entire State. His military training and good executive ability has secured good order and discipline in the department, and his skill in the

detective line has resulted in many successful attacks upon crimes and criminals. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F.



WILLIAM H. LANGE.

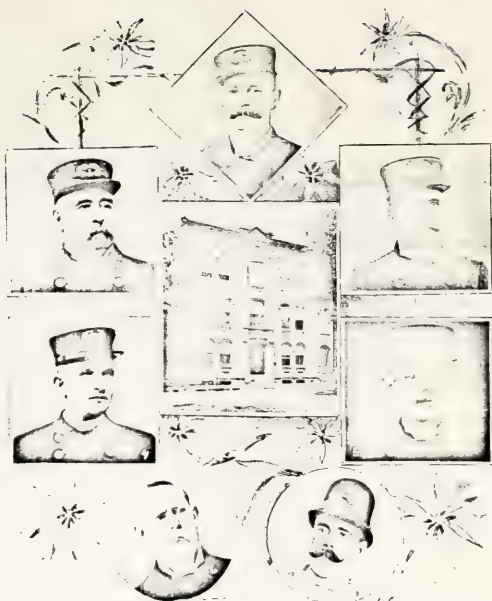
schools of his native place. After learning the trade of a house painter he emigrated to America in 1852, settling in New York City. In 1854 he enlisted in the Second Regiment, United States Artillery. He was sent to Florida in February of the same year and joined Company I. He was promoted corporal on June 1st of that year, and in the following September was made a sergeant; he held the latter position until 1860, when he received an honorable discharge from the Secretary of War. In 1861 he organized a company and was mustered into the service, with the rank of captain, at Williamsport, Md., with the First West Virginia Regiment, which was afterwards consolidated with the Third Regiment, Maryland Infantry. In August, 1862, he was promoted major, and in October of the same year was made lieutenant-colonel. He served under the leading Union Generals, and was in all the important battles during the entire four years of the rebellion. In August, 1865, he commanded a brigade at the Weldon Railroad, for which he was breveted colonel. On July 31, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and was the only one of the original officers of the regiment as it was when it entered service. At the close of the war Mr. Robinson located in Jersey City, where he purchased a home at the corner of Webster and Booram avenues, and where he has resided with his family ever since. He was appointed Chief of Police of old Hudson City in August, 1866. When that place was consolidated with Jersey City, Mr. Robinson was made Captain of the Third Precinct, a position he held until 1871, when he was appointed Assessor for the Fourth District for two years. In 1873 he was employed as painter, and held that position until 1879, at which time he became a clerk in Singer's needle department. In April, 1880, he was appointed to his present position, that of

Inspector William H. Lange was born in Germany in 1840. After coming to America he was employed as bookkeeper and clerk in a wholesale drug store in New York City. He was appointed a Chanceman, November, 1871; promoted to Patrolman, 1872; promoted to Roundsman, 1873; promoted to Sergeant, 1876; removed from the force for political reasons, 1877; appointed Captain, 1880; assigned Captain of Third Precinct, 1884; assigned as Inspector, 1885; assigned Captain of Fourth and Sixth Precincts, 1885; assigned Inspector, 1889; assigned Captain of the Seventh Precinct, 1891; assigned Captain of the Fourth Precinct, 1892; assigned Captain of the Seventh Precinct, 1893; assigned Inspector, 1894. In 1887, during the great railroad strike, he was in charge of the police and about 150 men from the Pinkerton Detective Agency. He has for the past nine years been Chief Murphy's close adviser.

Gilbert P. Robinson was born in Ireland, April 11, 1831. He received an education in the



GILBERT P. ROBINSON.



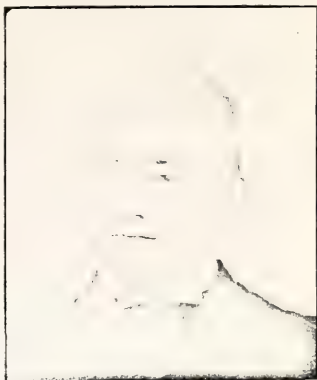
THIRD PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1. Capt. Moses Newton,
2. Sergt. Daniel L. Moriarity,
3. " Bernard Wade,
4. " John Kelly,
5. Sergt. Richard W. Battersby,
6. Patrolman Detailed H. Clay Keenan,
7. Roundsman Cornelius Noonan,
8. Third Precinct Police Station.

Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, Police Mutual Aid Society, etc.

Mr. Robinson distinguished himself in many ways during his service in the defense of his country. He was a brave, efficient officer, and his many promotions were well deserved. Since his return to civil life he has been honored many times by his fellow-citizens with positions of honor and trust. He enjoys a pure social and political record that he may well feel proud of.

William H. Foley was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1865. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1870. He was educated in Public School No. 3 and became an office boy in the office of Police Commissioner Clayland Tilden, in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on leaving school. He left there to become a telegraph operator on the road. He was known all along the line as the "boy operator." His chief, William Ettinger, took him to the general office and he became operator for the train despatcher. He entered the Western Union employ and some years later was operator for Lamson Bros. & Co., Wall Street brokers. On December 21, 1891, he was appointed Superintendent of the Police Patrol telegraph system in Jersey City, a position he still retains.



WILLIAM H. FOLEY.

Col. Abernethy is the fourth son of the late Dr. H. H. Abernethy and Mary J. Maxwell, his wife. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, but during his early years his parents removed to Warren County, New Jersey. He was graduated at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy in 1865 and taught school until 1867, when he removed to Jersey City to accept a position as shipping agent for the coal firm of Randolph Bros., of which the late Senator Theodore F. Randolph was the senior partner. At present he is superintendent of the Communipaw Coal Company and has charge of their extensive docks and piers in this city.

He was elected to represent the third district in the board of aldermen in 1883, and served two years as chairman of the committees on baths and armories and streets. On May 13, 1884, he was nominated by Mayor Collins, with A. A. Hardenbergh and Henry Lembeck, as a commissioner under the act of March 25, 1884, for the construction of a city hall and armory. In 1889 he was nominated by the republicans as a candidate for assembly in the second district. He was elected by the people, but was counted out by the ballot-box stuffers, who were especially active that year. He inherited a love for military matters from his ancestors, the Maxwell family, who were famous military leaders under Gen. Washington.

He is now commandant of the Fourth Regiment, having been connected with it from its organization and risen from a private through all the grades to the top. Under his command the regiment has become one of the best in the National Guard of the State. He enlisted as a private in Company E of the Rifle Corps on April 8, 1868. When the Fourth Regiment was organized he became a private in it, on April 14, 1869. Since then his record has been a series of promotions. He became first sergeant of his company on July 8, 1869, and was chosen as sergeant-major of the regiment on October 20, 1869. He was elected first-lieutenant of Company E on December 22, 1869, and became captain on April 23, 1873. He was appointed captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of the First Brigade on June 25, 1875. He was elected major of the Fourth Regiment on May 23, 1885, and promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy on February 20, 1889. He was elected colonel on June 20, 1892.

He wears the Creedmoor decoration of New York, and the silver cross of honor of New Jersey for marksmanship. He has been a strict disciplinarian in military matters, but has been a favorite with the members of the Fourth Regiment, rank and file, ever since it was organized. He has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the regiment, and has been an in-

defatigable worker for the new armory. There was no appropriation to build it, and the colonel went to the legislature to secure one. When it was made the money was insufficient, and the

adornment of the armory was reduced. Even then more money was required to complete the building, and when it was built another appropriation became necessary to provide lockers and gun cases. This legislation consumed a great deal of time, but he was determined to succeed, and this made the colonel a familiar figure at the State house for several years.



COL. H. H. ABERNETHY.

entered the new fiscal year on December 1, 1894, with a balance on hand. This is the first time this has been done in the history of the board.

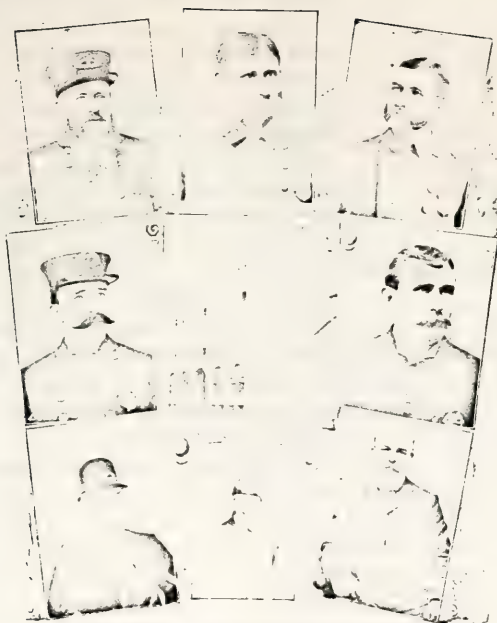
The colonel has always been a republican in politics and an active partisan, but in his official capacity he has achieved a reputation for impartial fairness, and has conducted the police business on business principles.

John P. Feeney was born November 8, 1859, in Jersey City. At the age of nine years he displayed the energy which has ever since characterized him by building up a news route and delivering the *Evening Journal* to numerous readers in his district. At the same time he diligently attended school, and acquired the rudiments of a good education. In 1882 he was almost unanimously elected Constable, and two years later he was appointed doorkeeper in the House of Assembly. In the same year he was re-elected Constable without any opposition. In 1887 he obtained a seat in the Assembly, and was returned with increasing majorities in 1888 and 1889. During the same period he filled the important office of Chief Detective of the Prosecutor of the Pleas. He still retains this post, in which he has repeatedly distinguished himself by clever professional work, and by discovering and bringing to justice some of the most desperate criminals who have been tried in our courts. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Cleveland under the new charter a member of the board of police commissioners, and for five consecutive terms was chosen by his colleagues as President of that department. He was instrumental in causing the erection of new police stations and the establishment of the present electric alarm system, and largely through his efforts the discipline and morals of the department were vastly improved.



JOHN P. FEENEY.

As President of the Police Board he was ex-officio President of the City Board of Health,



FOURTH PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Archibald McKee. | 1. 4th Precinct Police Station. |
| 2. Sergt. James L. McKee. | 2. Sergt. William H. Higgins. |
| 3. " George W. Sullivan. | 3. Detective Almer J. Welsh. |
| 4. " Patrick McLaughlin. | 4. Sergt. Theodore A. Solomon. |
| | 5. Detective Augustus H. H. H. |

and to the intelligent and indefatigable zeal which he evinced in maintaining and enforcing sanitary precautions during the threatened invasion of cholera in the summer of 1893, it is mainly due that the city escaped the ravages of that epidemic.

For his invaluable services in this matter he received the applause of the people and the press regardless of politics, and the official thanks of Surgeon-General Wymen, of the United States Marine Hospital Staff, and of Health Officer Jenkins of the Port of New York.

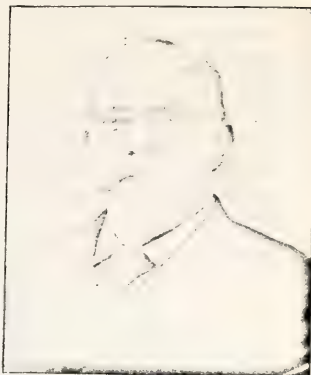
In 1891 an act was passed by the legislature providing for a State police, and Governor Abbett commissioned Mr. Feeney without any solicitation on his part as Chief of that force. The bill was passed in consequence of the labor riots in Kearny, at which the police of Jersey City were summoned to act as special deputy-sheriffs to protect property and maintain order. Mr. Feeney, as President of the Police Board, did not favor the employment of the Jersey City police in such a capacity in another municipality, and to avoid a repetition of such an experience the law creating the State police was enacted.

Peter W. M. West was born in Van Vorst Township July 27, 1848. He is the son of Aaron W. West and Margaret Baker, his wife. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City. From 1861 to 1865 he was employed in various mercantile establishments. In 1865 he entered the banking house of William De Mott & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York. This firm was succeeded by Martin & Runyon and Martin & Co. He became a member of the latter firm, and has continued in the banking business to the present time. In 1872 he married Miss Kate A. Smith, of New York, and four children, two sons and two daughters, are the issue of the marriage. He was a member of "Two Truck" in the volunteer fire department, and was one of the organizers of Company F, Fourth Regiment. He filled all the offices in the company to captain, and retired in 1883. He is a member of Jersey City Lodge, F. & A. M., the Pavonia Yacht Club, Lafayette Battery, Union League Club, Hudson County Republican Committee and other organizations. He was a member of the Grand Jury that indicted the race-track gamblers, and in 1894 was appointed a member of the Jersey City police commission.

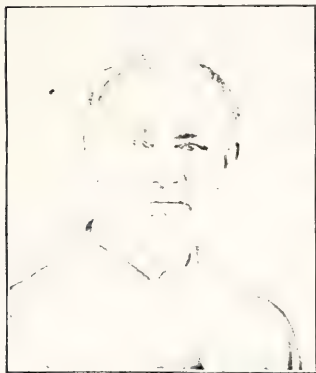
Benjamin Van Keuren was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1825. He came to Jersey City in 1853, and in 1868 was appointed Street Commissioner and served until 1870, when he was elected a member of the board of aldermen in the consolidated city, and served one year, when he was again elected to the position of Street Commissioner and served in that capacity until 1877.

In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of works and served until 1881. He was re-elected and served until 1883, and again re-elected and served until 1885.

In 1887 Mr. Van Keuren was again elected to the board of public works and served until 1889, when the law was changed, making the incumbent of the office of commissioner of public works to be appointed by the mayor. The mayor then appointed him to that office, which he



PETER W. M. WEST.



BENJAMIN VAN KEUREN.

continued to fill until he was appointed Police Commissioner, on the 23d of April, 1891, for three years. Mr. Van Keuren is a republican, and has the reputation of being able to be elected to any office his party might put him in nomination for. He has been in business as a contractor for many years.

James E. Kelly was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1858. When he was nineteen years of age he came East, locating in Jersey City, where he has resided ever since. After coming to Jersey City Mr. Kelly engaged in the liquor business. He has always taken an active interest



JAMES E. KELLY.

in politics. In 1887 he was nominated for the office of Police Commissioner. The contest was a warm one at the polls, there being two opponents—republican and labor candidates—against him. He was elected to the office by a good majority. At the expiration of his first term he was renominated and elected by an increased majority. During his second term the legislature enacted a new law touching on police boards, making its members appointive by the mayor. Mr. Kelly was among the first of the board to receive an appointment from Mayor Cleveland. His appointment was for one year. At the expiration of that term he was immediately reappointed for a term of three years. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Ever Faithful Council, No. 237, American Legion of Honor, and has officiated as treasurer of that council for the past seven years. He is also a member of Paulus Hook Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, the Police Mutual Aid Society and a number of political organizations.

HEADQUARTERS.

Detective John Clos was born in New York City, June 22, 1842. He was appointed on the police force as a Patrolman in May, 1866, and was made a Detective in 1873.

Detective Michael Doyle was born in Ireland in 1844, and has lived in Jersey City nearly all his life. He joined the Jersey City police force as a Patrolman in 1870, and was made a Detective in June, 1885.

Detective Michael Kilcauly was appointed on the police force in 1858, under Chief Haines, and has served successively under the administrations of Chiefs Marinus, Reilly, Jordan, McManus and Murphy. In 1879 he was legislated out of office, but was reappointed in 1889.

Detective Michael McNally was born in February, 1860. He was appointed a Chanceman May 15, 1882, and served as such for six months, when he was promoted Patrolman. In 1887 he was made a Detective.

Detective Robert H. Pearson was born in Jersey City in 1856. He was appointed a Patrolman in 1880, and promoted to Detective in 1886.

Detective Colville Smith was born in New York City, May 17, 1843. On June 1, 1877, he was appointed on the Jersey City police force as Patrolman. He was promoted to Roundsman May 2, 1884, and to his present position May 15, 1894.

Detective Peter Morris was born in Jersey City, and has been a member of the police force since May 2, 1880. He has proved an efficient officer.

Sergt. Joseph Carroll was born in New York City in 1837. He has resided in Jersey City since he was ten years old. At the age of 21 he was made a Patrolman on the Jersey City police force, and subsequently served three years as a Detective. For political reasons he was removed in 1871. In 1887 he was reappointed to the force as a Sergeant.

Sergt. Samuel A. Archibald was born in New York City, March 18, 1856. He has resided



FIFTH PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Thomas F. Nugent | 4. Roundsman Louis McIntire |
| 2. Roundsman Michael Casady | 5. Sergeant Thomas Twomey |
| 3. Fifth Precinct Police Station | 6. Detective Michael Egan |
| | 7. Sergeant Thomas Kelly |

here since 1865. In August, 1883, he was appointed a Patrolman on the Jersey City police force. In October, same year, he resigned, and in July, 1885, he returned to the force. He was promoted Sergeant in 1886.

FIRST PRECINCT.

Capt. Frederick T. Farrier, First Precinct, was born in Jersey City in 1836. In 1851 he went to sea. In 1854 he returned to Jersey City and learned the trade of steam and gas fitting. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Regiment, N. J. State Militia, for three months, and re-enlisted for the war in Company G, Tenth N. J. Volunteers as a private. He served until July 5, 1865, and was mustered out as captain. In 1866 he engaged at his trade in Jersey City. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served ten years. In 1873 he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Public Works and served one year. In 1875, was elected to the board of freeholders for one year from First District. In 1880 he was appointed Captain of the First Precinct and has held that position continuously ever since, excepting one year when he was in charge of the Fourth Precinct.

Sergt. Charles B. McGinnis, born in New York City in 1847. He served in the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed to his present position—he is Acting Detective.

Sergt. William Duffy was born in England, November 19, 1862. He became a member of the Jersey City police force May 22, 1891, and promoted to Sergeant November 21st, same year. He has resided in Jersey City since he was twenty-five years of age.

Sergt. James Hopkins was born in Ireland, August 15, 1848. He came to America in 1866, and is a painter and paper hanger by trade. He became a member of the Jersey City police force in 1875 and was promoted Roundsman in 1890, and to his present position in October, 1894.

Patrick M. Malone was born in Ireland, March 10, 1848; came to America in 1849, and resided in New York, where he was educated at public schools. At the age of fifteen he started to learn the boiler-maker trade; after serving his apprenticeship, he came to Jersey City in 1863, and has been here since. He was appointed on the police force December, 1891, as Sergeant, and attached to the Fourth Precinct. He was appointed Police Commissioner and served for one term, and was re-elected but counted out.

Sergt. James O'Brien was born in Ireland in December, 1847. He was appointed Sergeant in 1878, and on account of political reasons was removed in 1881. He was reinstated January 1, 1891.

Roundsman Frederick C. Hellmer was born September 15, 1848. He became connected with the Jersey City Police Department in 1871, and was promoted to his present position April 16, 1894.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Capt. John F. Kelly, Second Precinct, was born in Ireland. He came to America when two years old. He took up his permanent residence in Jersey City about twenty-two years ago. He joined the police force January 1, 1891, and was appointed to his present position.

Sergt. Robt. Jelly was born in Jersey City, September 11, 1841. He was appointed a Patrolman November 1, 1866, and promoted as Sergeant May, 1872; served as such until April, 1877, when he was removed on account of politics. He was reinstated in 1880.

Sergt. William H. Coffin was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1849, and came to Jersey City in 1859. When he was twenty-eight years old he was appointed in the Second Precinct in the Police Department, in which capacity he served nine months. He was then made Patrolman, and later Roundsman, and in May, 1888, was promoted to his present position.

Sergt. Charles McDevitt was born in Ireland in 1854 and came to Jersey City in 1868. He was appointed on the police force in 1890 as a Patrolman, promoted to Roundsman in 1892 and to his present rank in 1893.

Roundsman Nicholas A. Toppin was born in Jersey City, May 15, 1862, was appointed Patrolman in 1888 and promoted to his present rank March 29, 1893.

Roundsman J. Engles was born in New York City in 1843. He is a butcher by trade and has resided in Jersey City for thirty years. He is a veteran of the war and was a member of the Seventy-second Regiment under Daniel Sickles. He was appointed to his present position November, 1879.

Detective Michael F. Clark was born in New York, November 16, 1858, and came to Jersey City in 1860. He was appointed Keeper in the Penitentiary at Snake Hill January, 1886, and resigned July 1, 1889; was appointed Patrolman July, 1889, and promoted as Detective December, 1889.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Capt. Moses E. Newton was born in New York City, October 31, 1832. He is the son of Wm. and Mary Newton, both natives of New York City. His father was a member of the New York police department early in the Thirties. Early in life Capt. Newton served an apprenticeship to the iron moulding trade. In 1861 he located in Hudson City, where he engaged in the trucking business. In 1870 he was appointed Sergeant of the Jersey City police. In 1887 he was promoted to Captain of the Third Precinct. Capt. Newton is a member of Exempt Firemen's Association, of New York, having served his time with Company 14 of that city. He is also a member of the Firemen's Association of Hudson City; the Central Assembly of Good Fellows, and several other organizations. On December 31, 1855, Capt. Newton married Miss Margaret A. Lannuier, of New York City. They have two sons and three daughters living.

Sergt. John Kelly was born in Jersey City in June, 1861. He entered the police department as Chanceman in April, 1887, and was promoted to Patrolman November, 1887, and to his present position in 1890.

Sergt. Bernard Wade was born in Ireland, March 7, 1856, and came to America when a child. He was appointed to the force in June, 1877, and was promoted to Sergeant in April, 1889.

Sergt. Daniel S. Moriarty was born in England, August 10, 1855. He is a machinist and engineer by trade. He was appointed on the police force of Jersey City in December, 1890, and was made Sergeant May 22, 1891.

Sergt. R. T. Battersby was born in Jersey City, November 10, 1864. He is a painter by trade, and has been a member of the Jersey City police force since 1891.

Roundsman Frank Duffy was born in Troy, N. Y., June 24, 1856. He was appointed a Patrolman on the Jersey City police force in 1886, and was promoted to Roundsman January 1, 1893.

Roundsman Cornelius Noonan was born in Jersey City, October 28, 1866. He joined the Jersey City police force in April, 1890, and was promoted to his present position in 1893.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Archibald McKaig was born in Ireland in 1838, and came to America in 1858, when he became a clerk in the employ of Colgate & Co., with whom he remained until 1861. He served in the War of the Rebellion and received several promotions during that period. At the close of the war he returned to his former position with Colgate & Co. In 1866 he became connected with the Jersey City police force as a Patrolman; was promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1871, and to Captain in October, 1875. He was reduced to Sergeant in June, 1877, and promoted to Captain in May, 1880.

Sergt. James Finley was born in Ireland in 1836, and came to Jersey City in 1849, and learned the tin and sheet-iron business. In 1877 he became connected with the police department as a Sergeant, a position he has held ever since.

Sergt. Patrick McLoughlin was born in Ireland, November 29, 1853. He came to Jersey City in 1871. In 1889 he was appointed a Patrolman, and on November 21, 1891, was promoted to Roundsman.

Sergt. G. W. Snow was born in Albany, N. Y., May 22, 1845. Three years later his family moved to Jersey City. He was appointed to the police force May 5, 1880, as a Patrolman, and was promoted to Sergeant August 3, 1880.

Sergt. Theodore A. Solomon was born in New York City, November 5, 1842. He became connected with the Jersey City police force as Chanceman August 1, 1882; was promoted to Patrolman April 24, 1883; Roundsman, April 1, 1885, and to his present rank, May 15, 1885.

Roundsman William H. Higgins was born in Jersey City, December 17, 1856. He became identified with the force June 15, 1890, and was made Roundsman April 1, 1893.

Roundsman Abner J. Welsh was born in Jersey City, July 15, 1828, and is a painter by



SIXTH PRECINCT, HERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. James McNulty. | 4. Sixth Precinct Police Station. |
| 2. Sgt. C. J. A. Heister. | 5. Detective William Dalton. |
| 3. Sgt. Henry W. Hansen. | 6. Sgt. Michael Conlin. |

trade. He is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed to his present position in May, 1868.

Detective Augustus Holtic was born in Germany, January 12, 1847. He came to America in 1853, and is a carpenter by trade. He joined the Jersey City police force in 1877 as a Patrolman. He was promoted to Roundsman, and in 1887 was made a Detective.

Detective H. Clay Keenan was born in Paterson, N. J., December 23, 1841. He has lived in Jersey City since 1855. He was appointed a Patrolman on the Jersey City police force in 1880, and is now Acting Detective of the Fourth Precinct.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Thomas P. Nugent was born in Jersey City, December 24, 1853. He was appointed Sergeant on the Jersey City police force in June, 1890, and was promoted to Captain in March, 1893. He has also had other prominent official positions, having served as a member of the boards of police commissioners and freeholders.

Sergt. Thomas J. Toomey was born in Ireland, March 19, 1857. He was appointed to the police force in 1878, and was promoted to his present position April 16, 1888.

Sergt. Charles Hoag was born in Germany, December 30, 1850, and was made a Sergeant of the police department in 1878.

Sergt. Thomas P. Kelly was born in Jersey City, March 16, 1858. He joined the Jersey City police force December 15, 1886, and was promoted to Sergeant in 1893.

Roundsman Michael Casey was born in Ireland in 1855. He became a member of the police force in 1891, and in 1892 was promoted to Roundsman.

Roundsman Adam L. McIntyre was born in Greenville, December 8, 1857. He received an appointment on the Jersey City police force as Patrolman September 15, 1881, and was promoted to his present position in 1885.

Detective Michael Egan was born in Jersey City. He joined the police force May 1, 1870. For political reasons he was removed in 1877 and was reinstated as a Detective in 1890. He served in the War of the Rebellion.

SIXTH PRECINCT.

Capt. James McNulty was born in New York City in 1853. He learned the trade of a machinist in 1866, but afterwards engaged in the chemical business with his father. In 1878 he was appointed a Sergeant in the Jersey City police department, and was promoted to Captain in 1888.

Sergt. Henry Wilshusen was born in New York City, March 8, 1846. He has been a resident of Jersey City since 1850. He was appointed Chanceman January 2, 1877, promoted to Roundsman August 12, 1879, and to Sergeant May 4, 1880.

Sergt. Charles A. Holderer was born in New York City, June 9, 1851. He has resided in old Hudson City (now a part of Jersey City) all his lifetime, excepting for fifteen months spent in Europe. In 1872 he engaged in the jewelry business. He was appointed to the police force November 18, 1879, and has served continuously ever since. He is one of the best Sergeants in the service.

Sergt. M. Conlon was born in England, August 10, 1855, and is an engineer and machinist by trade. He was appointed on the force December, 1890, and promoted to Sergeant May 22, 1891.

Sergt. John J. Flannelly was born in Jersey City, January 5, 1858. He was appointed on the police force in 1886. In 1888 he was promoted to Roundsman, and in 1893 was made a Sergeant.

Detective Dalton was born in Ireland in 1846, and has resided in Jersey City since he was a child. He served for nine months in the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed to the police force in May, 1871, serving as Patrolman until May 1, 1887, when he was promoted to Detective.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Charles H. Cox was born in New York City, November 8, 1848. He has resided in Hudson County since 1849. He was appointed a Chanceman in 1873; promoted to Patrolman

in 1874, but was removed in 1877 for political reasons. He was reappointed Patrolman in 1880, and was promoted to Sergeant in 1885. In 1894 he was made Captain of the Seventh Precinct. He was elected President of the Police Mutual Aid Society in 1884 and re-elected in 1886. He has held that position ever since.

Sergt. William Buckbee was born in Flushing, Long Island, October 14, 1842. He served three years in the War of the Rebellion. He came to Jersey City in 1866, and was appointed a Sergeant on the police force in 1879.

Sergt. George Wohlleben was born in Jersey City, December 17, 1849. By occupation he is a tinsmith. He was appointed a Patrolman August 29, 1879; was promoted to Sergeant May 15, 1883.

Sergt. Michael F. Reardon was born in Jersey City in 1863. He was for some years in the employ of Fuller's Express Company. He was appointed to the police force in 1885, and promoted to Sergeant in June, 1889.

Sergt. John J. Quinn was born in England, February 21, 1862. He came to America in 1864. He was appointed Patrolman on the Jersey City police force in 1888, and was promoted to Roundsman in 1891, and to Sergeant in 1892.

Roundsman Joseph R. Edwards was born in Liverpool, England, January 13, 1842. He has resided here since 1867. He was appointed on the Jersey City police force May 11, 1880; was promoted to Roundsman April 4, 1882.

Roundsman Andrew J. Sheridan was born in Jersey City, March 2, 1869. He was appointed a Patrolman May 7, 1890, and promoted to Roundsman November 21, 1891.

Detective John F. Larkins was born in Jersey City, May 22, 1866. He was appointed a Detective on the Jersey City police force April 20, 1893.



PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FERRY IN 1865.



SEVENTH PRECINCT, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

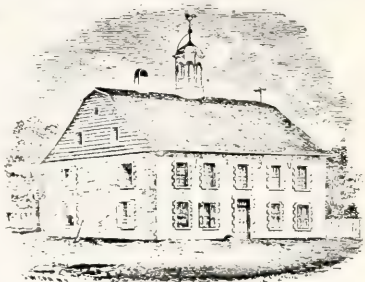
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Charles H. Cox, | 5. Seventh Precinct Police Station, |
| 2. Sergt. John Quinn, | 6. Sergt. Michael Reardon, |
| 3. " George Woolfben, | 7. Detective James Larkins, |
| 4. " William Bucklee, | 8. Roundsman Joseph R. Edwards, |
| | 9. Roundsman Andrew J. Sheridan. |

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE FIRST ATTEMPTS AT SCHOOLS—HOW THEY BEGAN IN BERGEN, HUDSON CITY AND GREENVILLE—GROWTH AND COST—THE PRESENT SYSTEM—COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS, CENSUS, ENROLLMENT AND APPROPRIATIONS.

THE education of the young was one of the first duties attended to by the people who settled in what is now Jersey City. The town of Bergen has the honor of opening the first public school in New Jersey. It was supported by a public tax. Two years after the town was begun the town authorities engaged Engelbert Steenhuysen, a tailor, to teach a public school. His license was dated October 6, 1662, and it is believed that he began to teach on that day. At first the school was in his dwelling, but in 1663 a log school-house was built on the northeast corner of Academy Street and Bergen Square. This building served for many generations of children. It was torn down in 1790 to make way for a stone building much more pretentious in size and appearance.

This school-house was called the Columbia Academy, the name showing the patriotic impulses of the town officials at that time when the scars of the revolutionary war had scarcely healed. In 1857 this building was torn down to make room for a modern school-house. The structure erected at that time is still in use as Public School No. 11. A portion of the material of the old edifice was built into the rear wall of the new school, and is still there, a patch of stone work in a brick wall. The weather-vane from the old cupola was placed on top of the school-house, and the quaint old rooster is still showing which way the wind blows as it did more than a hundred years ago. The old Columbia Academy afforded sufficient accommodation for the resident pupils, and for a good many boys from other localities. The classical department offered facilities for preparing boys to enter college.



COLUMBIA ACADEMY.

The first school in Paulus Hook was built by the Associates. The land was given by them in 1806, and the town authorities, composed of members of the company, provided the money for the building. It was originally intended to add to the inducements offered to settlers. The building was completed in February, 1807, and was located on the two lots east of St. Matthew's Church. It was used as a town hall and also served as a meeting-house for a number of religious bodies before there were enough of members to build a church. The earlier efforts to maintain a school were not successful. The school was known as the Mechanics' Institute. In the years preceding 1830 Charles Gardner and William Meigs, with Miss Mirzah Betts, kept the school. Later they had Julia C. Betts, and still later Mary Farrell as assistants. It was not a free school. There was also a school maintained by subscription, known as the Columbia Public School. Both schools failed financially. On July 14, 1834, the selectmen appointed a special committee to treat with the two schools in order to get them consolidated and put under the town management. At that time the Mechanics' Institute was called the Jersey Academy. They soon reached a basis for the transfer, and in 1835 the selectmen reorganized it as the Mechanics' School. Dr. Albert Thorndyke Smith, a young man from one of the Eastern States,

was employed as teacher. He received a small allowance from the selectmen and charged tuition fees. When the new charter of 1838 created the mayor and common council the city government took speedy action in relation to the school. Less than two months after the new board of council organized the building was removed to the rear of the lot, and refitted for use as school-house, town hall and jail, at a cost of \$1,300, a very considerable sum for the little town.

The trustees of the Columbia Public School were unable to support the school, and their debts produced lawsuits. The semi-public character of their school gave them a color of a claim against the city, and in 1844 the trustees of the late school petitioned the common council for aid in settling the claims. It was not until January 3, 1845, that the council granted \$100 to Joseph Dodd, Daniel Crane, Lorenzo Jaquins and David Jones, the trustees of the late school, on condition that the city should be saved from further claims in connection with their enterprise.

On July 23, 1843, the State school money, the receipts from liquor licenses and the money received from the Bergen township funds were appropriated for the public school, then first called School No. 1. It was still held in the town house. It was not yet a free school. Primary pupils paid fifty cents a quarter and pupils in the higher branches paid one dollar a quarter. Those who could not afford this were taught and their fees were charged against the public funds. In 1847 the council appointed a committee to prepare plans for a new school building.



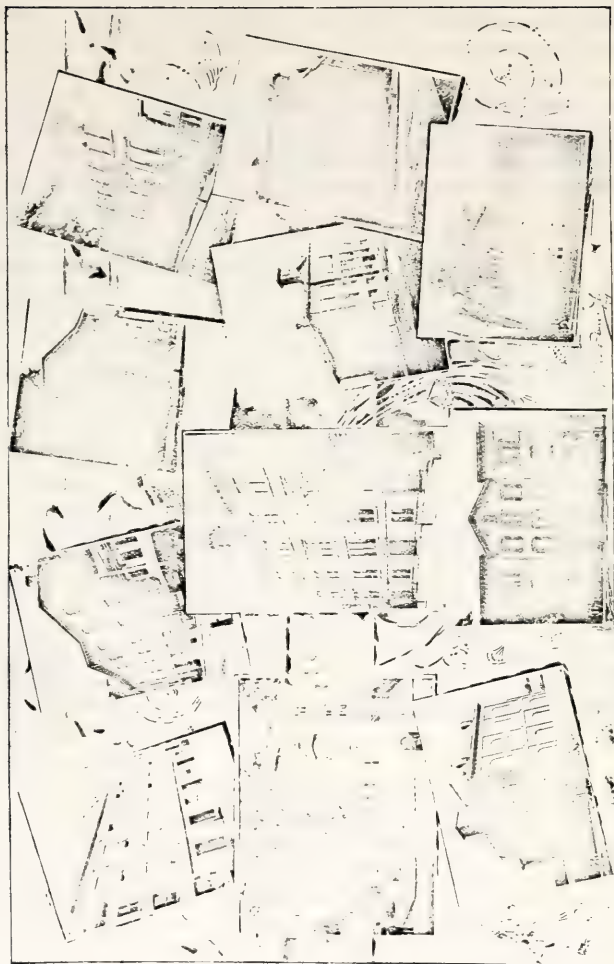
TOWN HALL AND SCHOOL.

This committee spent several weeks in examining public schools, and finally decided to duplicate School No. 18, on Forty-first Street, New York. On February 19, 1847, they bought four lots on York Street, west of Washington Street, for \$4,000 as a school site. R. C. Bacot drew the plans for the school-house and Robert Brown built it. The contract price was \$9,000. This building forms the central portion of the present structure. Originally there were yards on each side, but they were subsequently built up. The new school had six teachers, and their salaries aggregated \$2,300.

The council committee that had charge of the new school was composed of Dr. Vroom, Fred. Betts and Stephen D. Harrison. On January 1, 1848, the council adopted a resolution appointing Dr. Smith, George H. Linsley, Miss Mary Westry, Miss C. D. Wilson, Mrs. Eliza J. Eveland and Hannah J. Roy as the corps of teachers for the new school. There were 145 primary scholars, 98 in the female department and 142 in the male department on February 8, 1848, when the school was opened. Mr. Linsley was chosen principal. He still retains the position. Mrs. Eveland also remains in the service as principal of the primary department in School No. 2, both having served continuously nearly forty-seven years. The surviving pupils of the first decade in No. 1 formed an association a few years ago, and on each anniversary of Mr. Linsley's birthday a banquet is given, at which the old principal is the honored guest. Mr. Linsley was seventy-three years of age at the anniversary of 1894.

In 1851 Principal Linsley began to have his teachers meet in the school on Saturday for training in theory and practice. He also admitted candidates for teachers' certificates, and, so far as can be learned from the school records, this was the first Normal School in the country. It was a voluntary effort on Mr. Linsley's part, and it was so successful and filled such a want that the committee on schools established a Saturday Normal School in 1856, and Mr. Linsley continued to serve as principal of the Normal School until it was superseded in 1879 by the Training School department of the High School.

The trustees of the Catholic parochial school made numerous efforts to secure a division of the school funds, but always failed. The officials would not take action on their petitions unless they would surrender their schools to the city. Timothy McCarthy was the only teacher in the



JERSEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

parish school, and he had 300 pupils. This school grew rapidly, and in 1851 had 420 pupils. James Brann was principal and Henry Brann assistant in the male department. Margaret Carey was principal of the female department, and Mary Dickinson was her assistant. When No. 1 was opened, a number of colored children were refused admittance, and the colored residents applied to the council for a part of the school funds. They did not succeed, but the council leased the old school building from Mr. Gregory, who had bought it at a sale, and maintained a colored school for several years in it.

In 1839 William L. Dickinson opened a classical school for boys in the Lyceum building on Grand Street. In 1866 he was succeeded by Dr. W. Hasbrouck, who had conducted a school for boys in Mercer Street. He was the founder of Hasbrouck's Institute, which is noted elsewhere. Amos Kellogg conducted a large private school, between Storm and Fairmount avenues, for a number of years prior to 1873, and Rev. R. H. L. Tighe conducted a classical school in Fifth Street for a number of years after the war. There were a number of private schools for girls and children, but most of them were transient. Carpenter's school on Hudson, now Storm Avenue, in Bergen, and Miss Graves' school in Hudson City, were the best known in the early Fifties.

The first school in Harsimus was a pay school kept by Isaac Corriell at his home. The date of its opening has not been recorded. After the township of Van Vorst was created, the town committee made an arrangement with Corriell by which his school became the township school. It was moved to a two-story frame building on Third Street that had been used for manufacturing purposes, and the lower floor was for a time used as a carpenter shop. The building adjoined Kutzmeyer's coal yard, and the Catholic Institute covers the site now. This was the only school in the township until 1856, when Dr. Washington Hasbrouck opened a school for boys at 53 and 55 Mercer Street. Prior to that boys went to William L. Dickinson's school in the Lyceum, or to New York, the old North Moore Street public school being a favorite. Corriell's school was a public school with a good many pay scholars. It was under the charge of a committee of the township committee.



ST. ALOYSIUS ACADEMY.

The schools of Jersey City prior to the annexation of Van Vorst were cared for by a committee of the common council, but the new charter provided for a board of education. It was organized on January 14, 1852, with twelve members, half of whom were from Van Vorst. There were then three schools in the department, and the salary list was \$6,500 out of a total annual appropriation of \$8,425. A Normal School was organized in 1854. It met in School No. 1 in York Street on Saturdays, with Principals Linsley and C. A. Yerrington as teachers. Yerrington had succeeded Corriell as principal of the "up-town" school. This Normal School was continued twenty-four years with the same teachers. The city schools were not effectively graded until 1860, when William L. Dickinson became a member of the school board and practically reorganized the schools. Jersey City had accumulated school property worth \$289,000 at the time of consolidation, and had a school population of 11,589. Hudson City had five schools, a fairly good organization and 5,594 children of school age. Bergen had four large school-houses, including the frame building at Harrison and Monticello avenues, and a small

annex school in a wooden building on Tonelle Avenue near the railroad cut. This building was a mission church, started by Rev. Alex. Shaw in 1868, as an offshoot from the Bergen Reformed.

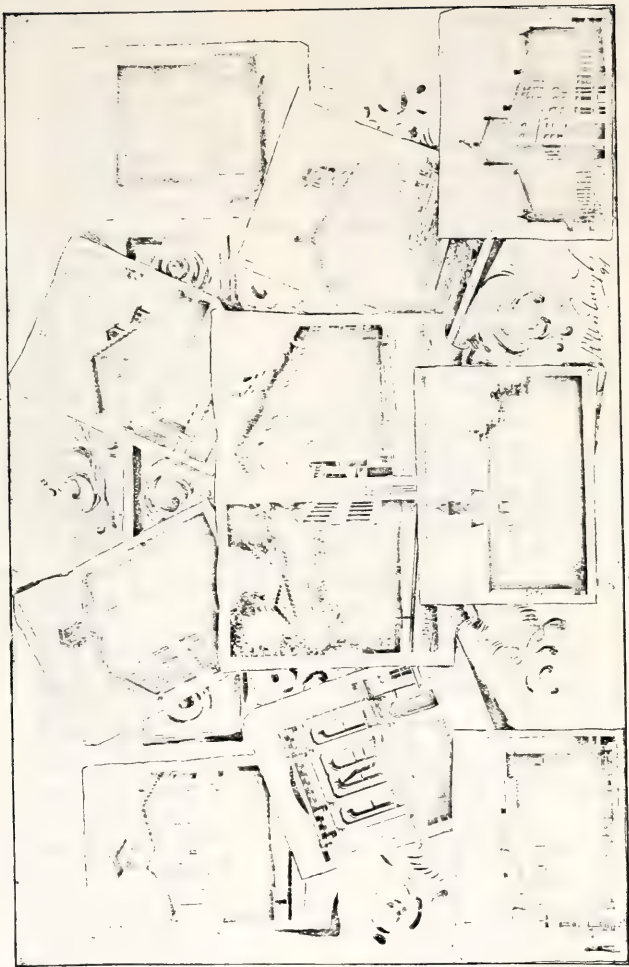
The total school census for the consolidated city was 20,165, and a school board was organized in 1870 with thirty-two members, two from each ward. E. O. Chapman, the ex-principal of the Hudson City High School was elected city superintendent, and W. L. Dickinson, assistant superintendent. They made an effort to secure uniformity between the three sections of the department, but had only a moderate degree of success.

In 1872, under the new charter, Thomas Potter became president, and W. L. Dickinson the superintendent. This was a strong combination. Potter had great energy and shrewd business ability. Dickinson was an experienced teacher and knew what should be done. The schools were brought under a harmonious system and many reforms were made. The High School was created that year, and a free public school library was opened. Thomas Potter was born in Rahway, in 1837, and was a resident of Jersey City for more than twenty-five years. He now lives in Rahway.

The High School was organized in 1872, in School No. 5 on Bay Street. This building was erected in 1871, and was designed to accommodate a primary school as well as the High School, and it had rooms for the use of the board of education, which met in the city hall prior to the completion of this school-house. In 1872 the High School building was burned down through the carelessness of artisans who were making repairs. It was rebuilt at once and was occupied in less than a year. George H. Barton was the first principal, and he had seventy-one pupils when the school opened. The average attendance has been about five hundred since then, and the school has deservedly grown in popularity. In 1892 a new site was bought for the High School. It is on the corner of Bergen and Fairmount avenues. There was some doubt about the desirability of the location, and the new building has not been undertaken.

The department to-day has 25 school buildings which, with their contents, are valued at \$943,677.33. There are 41 principals, 414 assistant teachers, 25 janitors, and 19,000 pupils enrolled in the schools. The gradual increase in enrollment and expenses is shown in the following table:

	School Census.	Enrollment.	City Appropriations.	Received from State School Tax.
1871	24,163	No record.	\$194,400 00	\$114,000 00
1872	30,011	"	227,000 00	97,555 32
1873	30,758	16,762	265,000 00	145,368 80
1874	34,769	18,278	241,000 00	142,340 42
1875	38,068	18,737	235,150 00	156,177 98
1876	38,051	19,463	223,150 00	161,364 42
1877	37,482	20,876	222,550 00	156,357 23
1878	40,204	21,193	222,550 00	145,099 87
1879	39,203	20,991	183,999 68	145,195 02
1880	41,226	22,519	186,349 68	133,669 84
1881	41,110	23,039	198,059 40	166,314 06
1882	47,552	22,453	193,774 64	167,274 84
1883	49,880	23,397	211,220 08	181,220 31
1884	52,207	24,062	222,520 12	185,876 39
1885	57,586	24,446	222,562 16	192,362 34
1886	51,087	24,988	239,332 16	202,832 41
1887	52,467	23,873	249,882 20	187,698 23
1888	57,455	23,494	276,184 00	236,184 44
1889	61,660	23,036	288,449 68	249,551 61
1890	65,211	24,669	305,767 04	262,367 20
1891	75,000	24,411	326,949 80	269,415 71
1892	59,911	24,681	352,825 76	292,758 33
1893	66,047	26,350	351,664 00	255,942 59
1894	69,657	Not completed.	377,166 00	265,701 14



JERSEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Presidents of the Jersey City Board of Education from the first board to the present have been :

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

P. D. Vroom, 1852-3.	J. R. Mercein, 1877.
A. S. Jewell, 1854.	Thomas M. Norton, 1878.
George Ford, 1855-6.	J. F. O'Sullivan, 1879.
David Gould, 1857-63.	John D. McGill, 1880-1.
C. V. Traphagen, 1864.	Edwin Van Houten, 1882.
B. F. Randolph, 1865-6-7-8-9.	W. H. Simmons, 1883.
Leon Abbett, 1869.	W. R. Laird, 1884.
A. A. Gaddis, 1870-1.	John A. Walker, 1885-6.
Thomas Potter, 1872-3.	John J. Voorhees, 1887-91.
E. O. Chapman, 1874.	John Reid, 1892.
W. J. Lyon, 1875.	John M. Jones, 1893-4.
John W. Pangborn, 1876.	Ulamor Allen, 1894-5.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Parker, 1852.	H. A. Shrope, 1880.
J. A. Ryerson, 1852.	E. P. Cringle, 1881.
David Gould, 1853-5.	George Warrin, 1882.
P. D. Vroom, 1856-64.	J. F. O'Sullivan, 1883-4.
C. W. Perveil, 1865-8-70-1.	Mark Curley, 1885.
M. S. Wickware, 1869.	Bernard Westervelt, 1886-9.
W. A. Dixon, 1872.	J. J. Wiseman, 1890-1.
Martin Finck, 1873-4-5-7-8-9.	Alvin H. Graff, 1892-4-5.
John A. McGrath, 1876.	

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Lewis Colby, 1851-3.	*W. L. Dickinson, 1871-83.
Joseph W. McCoy, 1854-63-9.	*George H. Barton, 1883-4.
A. S. Jewell, 1855-62.	†A. W. Edson, 1885-7.
A. H. Wallis, 1862.	†A. B. Poland, 1888-91.
Sydney B. Bevans, 1869-70.	Henry Snyder, 1891 (still in office).
E. O. Chapman, 1870.	
*Died in office.	†Resigned.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

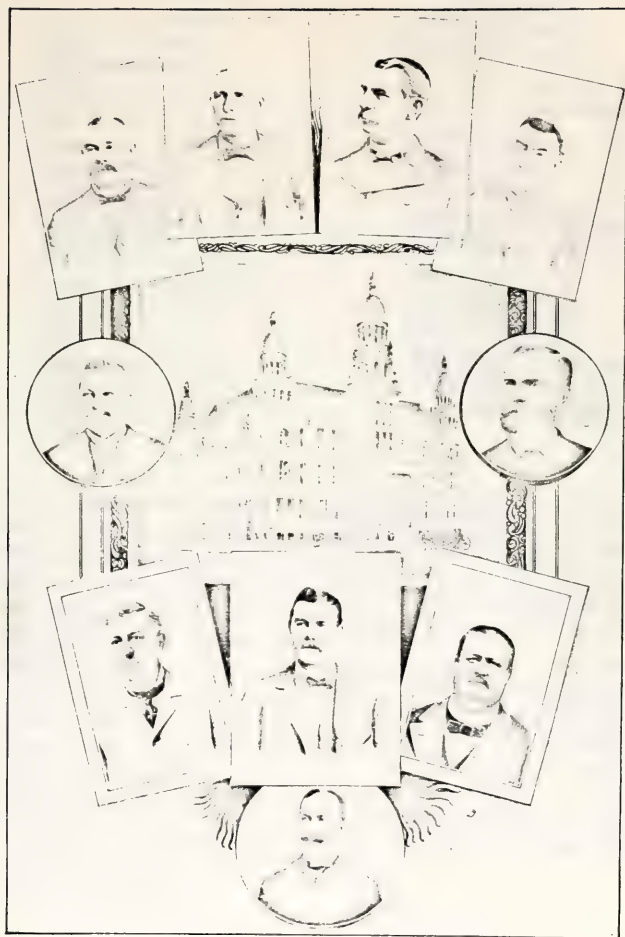
Abbett, Leon, 1869.	Clarke, Abram, 1870-1.
Adams, H. C., 1880-1.	*Clarke, Wm., 1868-9.
Allen, Ulamor, 1892-6.	Clarke, J. C., 1877-8.
Arms, Nelson, 1865-6.	*Cleveland, O., 1860-1-4-6.
Barnes, —, 1853-6.	*Chapman, E. O., 1870-4-5-6-7.
Bartlett, J. E., 1865-6.	Cobb, Lewis, 1854.
Beach, Wm. M., 1862-3.	Colby, J. A., 1852-4.
Beach, Wm. H., 1893-5.	Cowles, Jos., 1853.
Beck, George, 1870-1.	Cowles, E. S., 1894-6.
Benson, C. H., 1887-8.	Cringle, E. P., 1878-9-80-1.
Betts, F. B., 1867-8.	*Dakin, —, 1870.
Bentley, Peter, 1852.	Davis, J., 1870-1.
Bockers, Wm. C., 1862.	*Decker, Thos. B., 1860-2.
Boyd, John, 1880-1-2-3-4.	Degnan, T. J., 1894-6.
Brown, R. P., 1882-3.	Detwiller, J. J., 1876-7.
Brown, Geo. B., 1870-1.	DeWitt, C. A., 1870-1.
Buffett, E. P., 1870-1.	*Dickinson, W. L., 1859-60-8-9-71.
Case, M. R., 1853-62.	Dieffenbach, F., 1873.
Clancy, Andrew, Jr., 1864-7.	Ditmar, A. J., 1869-71.
Clark, H. R., 1869.	Douglas, Wm. P., 1872-3.
Clark, J. E., 1884.	Down, James, 1872.

*Ex-officio members.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—*Continued.*

- Dugan, E. A., 1887-8.
 *Earle, Thomas, 1863-4.
 Edelstein, John, 1869.
 Edge, Benj., 1885-6.
 Edge, Isaac, 1869.
 *Ege, H. N., 1872-3.
 Finck, M., 1881-2.
 Fleming, James, 1852-62.
 Ford, George, 1854-6.
 Gaddis, A. A., 1870-1.
 Garrison, B. S., 1889-90-1-2-3.
 Gennocchio, J. B., 1870-1.
 *Gopsill, James, 1867.
 Gorman, J. H., 1869.
 Gould, David, 1853-66.
 Greene, H. A., 1856-9.
 *Gregory, D. S., 1858-9.
 Griffiths, J., 1858-61.
 Haight, J. B., 1855-6.
 Hancox, Clement, 1857-9.
 Hart, Wm. O., 1865-6.
 *Hardenbergh, A. A., 1858-9.
 Heins, J. D., 1874-5.
 Henwood, H., 1865-7-70-1.
 Hillier, G. B., 1872-4.
 Hollins, F. C., 1874-5.
 Holmes, James, 1853.
 Hope, A. D., 1852.
 Horsley, —, 1861-3.
 Hornblower, J., 1883-4-6-7.
 Hoos, Ed., 1893-5.
 Insley, H. A., 1854.
 Jelfiffe, W. H., 1857-9.
 Jewell, A. S., 1853-4.
 Jewell, C. C., 1873-4-5-6.
 Jones, J. M., 1892-4.
 Jordan, R. S., 1880-1.
 Kelly, John, 1883-4.
 Kelly, H. A., 1888-9-90-1-2.
 Lacy, Thomas T., 1855-66.
 Laird, W. R., 1882-3-4-5.
 Laverty, P. H., 1872-3.
 Lyman, L. C., 1852.
 Lyon, John H., 1863-8.
 Lyon, William J., 1874-5.
 Male, Job, 1863-6.
 Mangels, J. F., 1883-4-6-7.
 Mason, Mial, 1880-1.
 McAnerny, J., 1870-1.
 McCabe, J. H., 1861-3.
 McCoy, J. W., 1852-4-63-9.
 McDonald, T. J., 1874-5.
 McGill, J. D., 1879-80-2-3.
 McGrath, J. A., 1873-4-5-6.
 McNaughton, 1878-9.
 Mercein, J. R., 1875-6.
 Miller, George, 1872-3.
 Miller, J. D., 1860-2.
 Miller, J. S., 1870-3.
 Mills, C. D., 1864-6-70-1.
 Moore, Chas. H., 1878-9.
 Moran, M. P., 1887-8-9-90-1-2-3.
 Morris, T. F., 1879-80-1-2.
 Morris, W. C., 1852-3.
 Muldoon, P., 1887-8-9-90-1-2-3.
 Murphy, Jos., 1881-2.
 Murphy, E. L., 1872-3.
 Norton, T. H., 1870-3.
 Norton, Thos. N., 1877-8.
 Nugent, P. H., 1870-1.
 Obergfell, W. M., 1893-5.
 Olney, E., 1852.
 O'Mara, John, 1870-1.
 O'Neil, C. H., 1868-72.
 O'Sullivan, J. F., 1876-7-8-9.
 Pangborn, J. W., 1872-4-5-6.
 Parker, J. A., 1876-7.
 Parker, J. W., 1852-8.
 Pearsall, Wm., 1873.
 Perkins, G. F., 1885.
 Perveil, C. W., 1865-8-70-1.
 Pfingsten, C. A., 1888-9-90-1-2.
 Potter, Thomas, 1872-3.
 Plympton, G. S., 1876-7.
 Ramsey, Alex., 1854-6.
 Randall, E., 1852-3.
 Randolph, B. F., 1865-9.
 Record, George L., 1885-6.
 Reid, John, 1889-90-1-2-3.
 Richardson, R. T., 1877-8-9-80.
 Ritter, W. F., 1883-4.
 Roe, C. A., 1882.
 Robinson, Francis, 1864-6.
 Romaine, Isaac, 1880-1-3-4.
 Romar, J. B., 1867-8.
 Rooney, C. J., 1870-1.
 Rowe, John, 1878-9.
 Ryan, Patrick, 1870-1.
 Ryerson, J. A., 1854.
 Sanborn, Hiram M., 1875-6.
 Schermerhorn, L., 1873-4.
 Semler, Peter, 1873-4-5-6-8-9-80.
 Shain, F. W., 1893-4.
 Sherwood, T. P., 1885-6.

*Ex-officio members.



CITY HALL COMMISSION

2. Emil E. Datz.

COMMISSIONERS:

1. John Pierson.

4. George F. Farrell Clerk.

3. James Burk

VARIOUS CONTRACTORS IN CONNECTION WITH ITS CONSTRUCTION:

2. John Kiernan.

5. L. H. Besome.

10. W. W. Farmer. 8. Richard W. English. 7. Patrick Connolly. 6. William D. Tallman.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—*Continued.*

Simmons, W. H., 1882-3-4.	Van Doren, Jos., 1862-5.
Simpson, R. A., 1894.	Van Houten, E., 1882-3.
Slater, Justus, 1855-8.	Van Riper, B., 1884.
Smith, A. T., 1854-7.	Van Vorst, John, 1870-1.
Soper, James, 1870-1.	Van Vorst, C., 1860-1.
Soule, H. M., 1852-62.	Voorhees, J. J., 1886-7-8-9-10-1.
Spencer, D. L., 1879-80-2-3.	Vreeland, G., 1870-1.
Startup, Wm., 1862-5.	Vroom, P. D., 1852-64.
Steger, Emil, 1870-1.	Wakeman, E. B., 1852.
Tate, J. R., 1870-1.	Wallis, A. H., 1870-1.
Terrill, S. R., 1861.	Walker, John A., 1885-6-95.
Theis, Charles, 1872-3.	Warner, James, 1859-60-3-8-70-1.
Thomas, H. A., 1872-3.	Warwick, Robert, 1884.
Thomas, Wm. H., 1873-4-5-6-7.	Wells, Umstead, 1878-9.
Thurston, J. V., 1860-1.	Welsh, B. F., 1870.
Tierney, Miles, 1868-71.	Westervelt, J. C., 1870-1.
Tilden, C., 1877-8.	Wilcox, —, 1854.
Traphagen, H. M., 1861-4.	Wild, Henry, 1867-8.
Van Buskirk, J. A., 1858-61.	Wickware, M. S., 1859-62-8-9.
Vanderbeek, I. I., 1867-71.	Witsch, Otto, 1879-80-1-2.
Vanderzee, W. L., 1885.	Woodruff, W. T., 1857-9.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The Roman Catholics have organized a school system of their own, which now numbers sixteen schools, with an enrollment of 7,643 pupils and 125 teachers. The first Catholic school was opened in 1844 in the basement of St. Peter's Church, at 110 Grand Street, on the site now occupied by St. Aloysius Academy. The second was a pay school, kept by Morgan Nolan, on Grand Street, between Hudson and Greene, in 1847. In 1851 a Mr. Smith opened another in Grove Street, near Fifth. The parochial school in St. Peter's became a free school in 1851 and had 200 male and 220 female pupils. James Brann was principal in the male department and Henry Brann assistant; Margaret Carey was principal in the female department and Mary Dickinson assistant.

The present list of schools comprises St. Peter's College, on Grand Street, under the charge of the Society of Jesus, with 9 professors and 150 students; St. Aloysius Academy, for girls, on Grand Street, under the charge of 10 sisters, with 170 pupils; St. Mary's Academy, on Jersey Avenue, with 7 teachers and 140 pupils; Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary Academy, on Jersey Avenue, with 4 teachers and 100 pupils; St. Dominic's Academy, with 10 teachers and 135 pupils. The parochial schools: St. Peter's, 15 teachers and 900 pupils; St. Boniface, 6 teachers and 279 pupils; St. Bridget's, 19 teachers and 1,052 pupils; St. Joseph's, 11 teachers and 725 pupils; St. Lucy's, with 6 teachers and 441 pupils; St. John's, 8 teachers and 496 pupils; St. Mary's, 18 teachers and 1,270 pupils; St. Michael's, 10 teachers and 650 pupils; St. Nicholas, 4 teachers and 233 pupils; St. Paul of the Cross, 7 teachers and 373 pupils, and St. Paul's, 10 teachers and 489 pupils.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CITY INSTITUTIONS—CITY HALL—POST-OFFICE—CITY, CHRIST AND ST. FRANCIS HOSPITALS—
PUBLIC LIBRARY—HOME FOR THE HOMELESS—CHILDREN'S HOME—HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.



N the early days of Jersey City the town house was used for a school in the daytime and for official meetings in the evening. Later the city officials met in hotels and halls. The selectmen held meetings in the Hudson House, on Grand Street; in Hugh McCutcheon's hotel, on York Street; in Buck's hotel, on York Street; in Temperance Hall, at Gregory and Montgomery, and in the Lyceum Hall, on Grand Street.

The town committee of Van Vorst met in the Weavers' Arms; in David Bedford's tavern, on Newark Avenue; in the parlor of one of the members, and in the meeting room of Washington Fire Engine house, now fire headquarters.

The town committee and common council of Hudson City met in an old church on Oakland Avenue, the site of which is now occupied by the Third Precinct station-house.

The town committee of Bergen met in various taverns until the township was very much reduced in size by the lopping off of Jersey City, Van Vorst, Hudson City, Bayonne and Greenville. The first regular meeting place was Smith's hall, at the junction of Jewett, Storm and Summit avenues. When this hall was burned down the common council met in Belmont Hall, on Monticello Avenue. It found a permanent home at Library Hall after a city charter was obtained. When the city was consolidated the city hall of Jersey City became the only one for all sections.

In 1860 the business of the common council in Jersey City had increased with the growing population, and the quarters rented in Lyceum Hall became inadequate. A committee, in searching for a site, chose a plot on the corner of Cooper's Alley and Newark Avenue. This was a central location, as the city was then constituted, and on the main thoroughfare. At that time there was a row of two-story dwellings on the south side of Newark Avenue, extending west from Cooper's Alley. These houses were white-painted frame structures and had front yards, ornamented with lilacs and hollyhocks. They were built by Dudley S. Gregory, and when new were very comfortable little houses. Two of them were torn down to make way for the new city hall. Stephen Quaife was appointed as architect for the building and the contract was awarded to Evan Jones & Co. There were twelve competitors when the bids were opened on July 3, 1860, but through some oversight the amounts of the bids were not recorded. The cost of the city hall can only be learned from the record of the bonds issued to pay for it. The land cost \$11,500, including the houses that were on it. The building cost \$23,645, making the total cost \$35,145. During the same year the police station and bell tower was built at the corner of Gregory Street and Cooper's Place, in the rear of the city hall. The bell tower was built on the roof of the station-house, and was removed about ten years later because it endangered the building. The station-house did duty for thirty years, and was torn down to make way for the present police headquarters building. The old station-house was built by Hunt & Armstrong, a New York firm.

The city hall was known officially as the "Temporary City Hall." The men who were in charge of the city government at that time recognized the future that was before the city and knew that it would not be many years before the needs of the municipality would demand a more commodious building. In 1870, when it was proposed to build a new city hall for the consolidated city, Mayor O'Neill, in a message to the board of aldermen, said the temporary city hall would do until the city reached its growth and included the rest of the county.

The last meeting of the common council held in the Lyceum was made memorable by an address delivered by Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, the president of the council, in which he eloquently bid farewell to the old hall. On April 1, 1861, the new city hall was completed and

thrown open for public inspection. It was crowded with visitors all day. The first meeting of the common council was held in the council chamber on the night of April 2, 1862, less than ten months after the contract was awarded. The council chamber was the finest meeting room in the city. It was artistically frescoed by a brother of Gen. Garibaldi, who was one of the Italian refugees at that time, and had found employment with Henry Steffins, who had the contract for painting the city hall. The wall behind the president's desk represented a Venetian scene from a columned piazza, and was very effective. About thirty-two years later a house painter was employed to decorate the chamber, and he retouched the dainty scene with barbarous effect.

The old chamber has been the scene of many exciting events, and much of the city's history has been made within its walls. Here patriotic meetings were held in war times; here the sanitary fairs were held to provide aid for wounded soldiers; here the sympathy of the people was expressed for victims of disaster in sister cities, and here mass meetings have been held to express the wishes or indignation of the people on many municipal subjects. Here aldermen have turned on floods of eloquence and wrangled over matters great and small, and now it is to be abandoned.

The city outgrew the temporary city hall long ago. The fire board, the board of education, the street and water board and the police board have quarters and offices elsewhere. Citizens having business with the several departments have to travel considerable distances to accomplish their errands. Even in the matter of paying taxes the house-owner must go to the city hall to pay city taxes, and to the street and water office on Jersey Avenue to pay water taxes. A desire to concentrate all the city offices in one place gave birth to the new city hall.

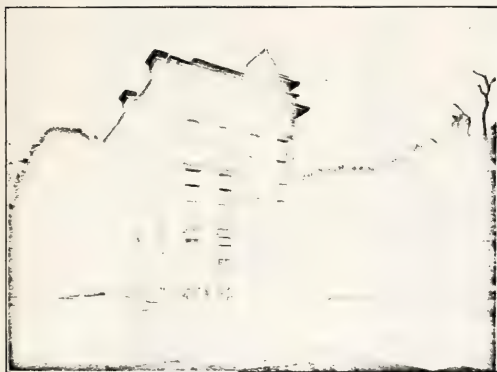
On April 5, 1887, Gov. Green approved an act authorizing the mayor to appoint three commissioners to select a site and build a new city hall. The time was not propitious, and no action was taken until February 10, 1890, when Mayor Cleveland appointed James Burke, Emil E. Datz and John Pearson as the commissioners. They held their first meeting on June 9, 1890, and organized by electing John Pearson president and Frederick Kissam clerk. No change has been made in the organization except in the clerk. George F. Farrell was appointed to succeed Kissam on January 10, 1892. The financial question caused some delay in selecting a site, and the commissioners examined a number of sites before selecting a plot fronting on Henderson Street, between Mercer and Montgomery, and extending back 150 feet. On December 17, 1891, they got an extension of fifty feet, making the plot 200 feet square. Plans were advertised for on April 25, 1892, and a number of architects competed. The office of the mayor was decorated with pictures of possible city halls for a month. While the plans were under consideration the Board of Trade held several meetings to consider the advisability of buying the whole block and having the city hall erected in a small park. On June 2, 1892, the Board of Trade recommended the purchase of the entire block and the commissioners decided to wait until the citizens had applied to the legislature for authority to make the purchase. In the meantime the four plans which had been most favorably considered were selected from the competition. They were marked "O. I. C.," "Maltese Cross," "Hudson" and "Unity." The award of the contract to "O. I. C." revealed the identity of the architect, and L. H. Broome took charge of the building. The Maltese cross plan was awarded \$250, the Hudson plan \$150 and the Unity \$100. The land was purchased and the whole block included in the site before any work was done. The owners of the houses on Montgomery Street were: Ann Miller, George R. McKenzie, Helene Hinse, Horace H. Farrier, Martin Devitt and James T. Gough. There were nine plots, including over a dozen houses, and the award for them was \$142,550. On the Henderson Street front the owners were: Julius C. Wittpen, George H. Klink, Hugh Cranshaw, John Whitfield, George W. Morris, Mary F. Brown, Robert R. Sterling, W. S. Weed, Philip Grownsey, Sarah C. Van Zandt and the estate of Daniel Keenan. The award was \$79,500. The owners, on the Mercer Street front were: Margaret Granger, James Hunt, John Edelstein, D. E. Cleary, John Durkin, Peter P. Smith, Thomas J. Mann and August Fengado. The award was \$74,375. On the Grove Street front the owners were: W. W. Van Cleef, Amelia Hammond, Lizzie Fosdick, Patrick Rooney, William Robertson, Martha Bumsted and Mary Ann Bumsted. The award was \$96,600. The thirty-five plots and the buildings on them aggregated \$393,025. The contracts for work on the building were awarded late in 1893, and it was December 28, 1893, when work actually began. The contracts and contractors were: Richard English, mason

work, \$236,436; John Kiernan, carpenter work, \$75,000; W. W. Farrier, plumbing work, \$18,160; Patrick Connolly, pile-driving, \$13,646.56. Total, \$343,242.56, making, with land damage, \$736,267.56. The corner-stone was laid at 12 o'clock on May 26, 1894, with but little ceremony, and the work will be completed on January 1, 1896.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The early residents in the territory now embraced in Jersey City had little use for a post-office. Their letters were sent either to Newark or New York, and remained until called for. The few business men had their letters sent in care of the wholesale dealers who supplied them, and thus prevented extreme maturity in their mails. When the Associates of the Jersey Company secured control of Paulus Hook, they had many schemes which they thought would help their little city to grow. One of these was to have a post-office created on the Jersey side of the river. A petition was sent to Gideon Granger, postmaster-general at that time, and so strong was the influence of the Associates that a post-office was created. The first postmaster was Samuel Beach, whose appointment was dated January 1, 1807. The post-office is recorded at Washington as Jersey City, Bergen County, N. J. Beach held the office for several years and

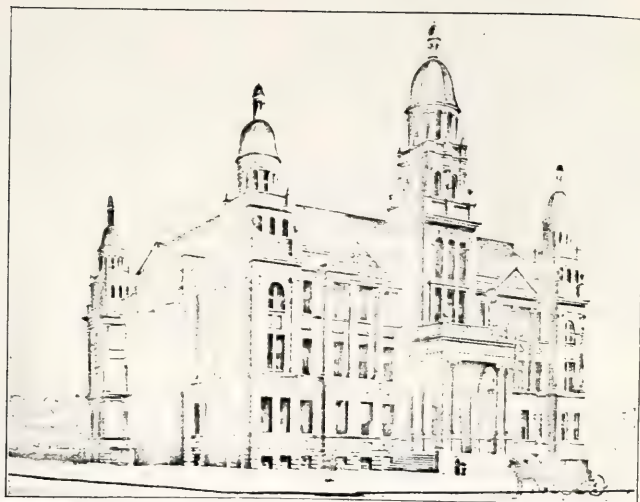
was succeeded by Waters Smith on January 1, 1813. He failed to qualify, and Charles A. Jackson was appointed on February 20th of the same year. He was followed by Daniel Hinman who was appointed March 1, 1815. He retained it but little over six months, when he was superseded by Joseph Lyon. He was lessee of the ferry and kept the hotel. The office was in the hotel office for five years. William Lyons was appointed July 20, 1820, and served fifteen years. William R. Taylor next took it on May 2, 1835, and held it until May 21, 1837, when Samuel Brid-



U. S. POST-OFFICE.

gart, a grocer, was appointed. Feeling ran high during the campaign of 1840, and Bridgart infused some politics into the postal arrangements. One of the early results of the whig victory was the appointment on July 26, 1841, of David Smith, a general storekeeper. His place was one of popular resort, on the northwest corner of Grand and Greene streets. He lived above the store. The old building was removed to a new site on Grand Street near Mill Creek a few years ago, and is still standing. While David Smith was postmaster, the name of the office was changed to Jersey City, Hudson County.

When James K. Polk became president, the change was made apparent by a change of postmasters. Thomas J. Frost was appointed June 18, 1845. He soon wearied, and John Ogden was appointed on August 26, 1845. He resigned the following year, and Samuel Bridgart was reappointed on August 17, 1846. He moved the office to his grocery, and kept it until June 1, 1849, when President Taylor's administration made another change possible, and David Smith was reappointed. Under his charge the business of the office increased rapidly, and on August 27, 1850, it was made a first-class office. Smith remained in charge until another democratic administration came in, with the election of Franklin Pierce. Samuel M. Chambers was appointed postmaster on April 6, 1853. He moved the office from Smith's store to 66 Washington Street, where it remained until 1867, when he moved to 121 Washington Street. The election of Lincoln caused the next change. Henry A. Greene was appointed April 6, 1861, and re-



NEW CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY.

mained in office eighteen years. He retained the office that had been fitted up by Chambers until 1867, when he moved to 117 Washington Street. A few years later he moved to the basement of the Hudson County Bank Building, at 251 Washington Street. The office was there several years. In 1873 Congressman George A. Halsey, of Newark, secured an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a post-office for Jersey City. The amount was inadequate, and a compromise was made between what was possible and what the city needed. The Gregory residence at the corner of Sussex and Washington streets was bought, and somewhat altered to suit it for postal business. As soon as the new building was ready for occupancy Greene moved the post-office, and for twenty years the building has served its purpose. On November 3, 1879, John G. Gopsill was appointed postmaster, and continued until January 10, 1888, when John F. Kelly was appointed. Another change in the administration was followed by the appointment of Col. Samuel D. Dickinson on June 4, 1889. During his incumbency the ground floor of the building was extended northward, and the accommodations materially increased. On April 5, 1894, Robert S. Jordan was appointed. He is the present incumbent.

The first postmaster in Bergen was Daniel Van Winkle, who was appointed in 1870. He kept the office in his store on the corner of Communipaw Avenue and the old Bergen Point road, now Garfield Avenue. The first postmaster in Hudson City was H. A. Hellerman, and he kept the office on Newark Avenue near the Bergenwood Road, now Summit Avenue. He was appointed in 1871. In 1874 the Bergen post-office was made a sub-station of the Jersey City post-office as Station B, and W. Van Zee was made superintendent. The same year the Hudson City office was changed to Station H, and Postmaster Hellerman was retained as superintendent. In 1876 G. W. Farnham was made superintendent of the Bergen station.

For a number of years after an office was opened in Jersey City no letters were delivered at the houses. All who suspected that there might be letters for them called at the office and inquired for them. Once a week the list of letters remaining in the office was published in the newspapers. Later, private individuals were authorized to deliver letters, and they charged one cent each, which was collected from the recipients of the letters and was the only compensation allowed to the carriers. After the war carriers were appointed and half-a-dozen men were sufficient. There are now ninety carriers and fourteen substitutes. The two sub-stations have been increased to nine. There are five stamp agencies and two hundred lamp-post boxes. The receipts of the office in 1893 were \$202,470, and the total expense of operation was \$77,787.22.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

When Surveyor Mangin made a map of Paulus Hook for the Associates of the Jersey Company he laid out a plot at the foot of Washington Street for a public market. It was on a point of land that projected into South Cove. The Associates intended to build a market-house in the middle of the street with room on each side for market wagons. A bulkhead was to be built along the southern side to afford a landing for market boats. Something like Washington market in New York was intended. This plot was not sold with the rest of the property when Anthony Dey transferred his purchase to Col. Varick. After the Morris Canal was built the plot was isolated and insulated. In the cholera epidemic, which visited New York during the early part of this century, a small pest-house was built on this island, and on several occasions it was used for small-pox patients. It was abandoned for several years and was finally turned to account as a poorhouse. It was given up in 1861, when the Snake Hill institution was built, and no practical use was made of it until 1866, when it was used for cholera cases. On December 15, 1868, the aldermen by ordinance made the plot the Jersey City Charity Hospital. It was enlarged and did good service, but it was too small for the needs of the community, and the growth of manufacturing establishments made that section of the city undesirable. In 1882 a new site was secured on Baldwin Avenue near Montgomery Street, and a large hospital building was erected. The appropriation was not sufficient to cover the expense of furnishing, and a theatrical entertainment was arranged at the Academy of Music to supply the deficiency. The hospital was finished in December, 1882, and was opened at once with George O. Osborne as warden. He still retains the position, and much of the success of the institution has been due to his faithful service.

In 1885 the name of the hospital was changed from Charity to City Hospital. The demands upon the hospital grew with the growth of the city, and a few years ago it became neces-

sary to add a second hospital building. The old building was set apart for male patients, and the new one is used for female patients. The hospital grounds are large and well kept, and the location is one of the healthiest in the city. The buildings comprised in the institution are the two hospitals with over a hundred beds in the wards, the stable and dead-house, and the warden's house, which contains the pharmacy and dispensary, the warden's office and rooms for the employees and resident physicians. The staff is composed of the best surgeons and physicians in the city, who give their services without charge. It is under the control of the police department, and the committee in charge has always been well chosen and effective. Among the more interested of the commissioners who have given the hospital their attention the most conspicuous services have been rendered by Commissioners Van Riper, Roberts, Feeney, Benson and Abernethy, though there have been others who devoted a great deal of time to the institution. Samuel D. Kay, the pharmacist, has served continuously for twenty-five years, and averages 1,800 prescriptions a month, and has made over 1,300 miles of bandages for wounds since his connection with the institution. Two ambulances are kept busy in bringing in cases. The large number of railroads converging in the city, and the number of manufacturing places, cause a great many accidents, and give the hospital a high death-rate because many of the cases received are hopelessly injured. The staff of the hospital is: George O. Osborne, warden;



CITY HOSPITAL.

Samuel D. Kay, pharmacist; Mrs. G. O. Osborne, matron; W. W. Varick, president of the medical board; W. J. Parker, secretary; surgeons—W. W. Varick, John D. McGill, Gordon K. Dickinson, E. P. Buffett, I. N. Quimby and T. J. M. McLaughlin; physicians—W. P. Watson, W. J. Parker, J. J. Fauman, S. V. W. Stout, John H. Finnerty and A. J. Loomis. The house physician is Dr. Bone, the ambulance surgeon, Dr. Pollard, and the nurses, C. W. Moore, Robert Silver, W. H. Goldey, Peter Seaman, William Boyce, Maggie Dolan, Ella Regan, Catharine

Scully and Mary Wyatt. Some idea can be formed of the amount of work accomplished in the hospital by the following synopsis of work done since Warden Osborne has been in charge of the hospital:

Years.	Total treated.	Disch'd cured.	Disch'd imp'd.	Sent to Co. Ins.	Died.	Surgical Disp.	Medical Disp.	Ambulance calls.	Prescriptions filled
1882	312	227	37	9	39	562	324	295	6,321
1883	494	288	45	14	47	792	523	375	7,428
1884	594	466	48	16	64	874	630	412	8,732
1885	689	506	75	27	81	1,046	790	504	9,764
1886	882	691	80	24	87	1,235	875	596	10,752
1887	956	766	113	29	107	1,624	966	703	11,811
1888	1,016	644	165	39	113	1,835	1,209	657	11,890
1889	1,177	713	225	55	100	1,818	1,390	768	11,934
1890	1,251	752	258	50	169	2,527	1,508	681	11,747
1891	1,323	740	245	122	148	2,420	1,327	738	11,325
1892	1,348	749	249	93	141	4,118	1,217	738	13,647
1893	1,396	824	251	96	151	4,095	1,972	691	19,791
	11,438	7,366	1,791	580	1,256	22,946	12,731	7,158	135,142



CHRIST HOSPITAL, JERSEY CITY.

CHRIST HOSPITAL.

Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie assumed pastoral charge of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, on Sussex Street, Jersey City, in January, 1872. The vicinity of the church had in prior years been the home of the well-to-do and the social centre of the city. At that time it was undergoing a change. Factories and tenement houses were supplanting the homes of the wealthy. Dr. Abercrombie's duties brought him in contact with the poor and suffering in an unusual degree. The suffering were rarely members of his church, but they excited his sympathy. They were human, and his religion was big enough to reach all who came within his knowledge. Out of that sympathy Christ Hospital was organized.

A hospital had been organized in the hill section and had bought the Tonelle mansion, on Magnolia Avenue. The enterprise failed, and when Dr. Abercrombie was looking for a convenient place this building was brought to his attention. He had no money and could not buy it, but he rented it and began his good work, well equipped with faith and determination. He carried on the work until the double duty it entailed wore him out, and he died in the harness December 7, 1884. He left no estate, but the generation that knew him was better because it had known him, and his memory is honored and cherished by all who knew him, as well as by thousands whose bodily ills were ministered to through his labors. Ten years after his death memorial services were held in St. Matthew's Church to express a lively sense of his worth and the unfilled gap made by his removal. Rev. Fernando C. Putnam, rector of St. Paul's, was chaplain of the hospital from its opening until his death, October 30, 1886. He was an earnest christian worker, and to him the hospital owes the Daisy Ward, one of its distinctive features. Finding a ten cent piece as he was entering the gate one day he proposed to use it as the beginning of a special fund for the maintenance of a ward for children. He lived to see the "Daisy Ward" one of the most interesting departments in the hospital.

The new hospital was opened for its work of mercy in November, 1889. A plot of land with a frontage of 155 feet on Palisade Avenue and a depth of 225 feet was secured for \$15,000, and the present building was erected at a cost of \$46,000. Of this total cost of \$61,000, there was \$25,000 paid, and the remaining \$36,000 was provided for by a mortgage. The buildings consist of the main administration building, an operating room, wards for men, women and children, and rooms for private patients. Sixty patients can be accommodated. The care of children is an especial feature. The practical work of the year 1893 is a specimen of what is done each year. The in-patients numbered 566, the patients in the eye and ear department numbered 274, and the dispensary patients 1,596, making a total of 2,436 sufferers who were relieved during the year. In 1892 the total was 2,184. The maintenance of the hospital involves an expense of \$12,000 a year, and requires the close attention of the council and hospital guilds. The members of the council are: Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, bishop of the diocese, honorary president; Rev. George Stephen Bennitt, president; J. Hull Browning, vice-president; John G. Crawford, secretary; George H. White, treasurer; building fund treasurer, Edward H. Bearse; members, Rev. M. H. Throop, Rev. George S. Bennitt, Rev. F. E. Mortimer, Rev. W. P. Brush, Rev. J. C. Hewlitt, Rev. C. D. Chapman, Rev. E. L. Stoddard, Rev. D. F. Warren, Rev. W. R. Jenvey, Rev. G. C. Houghton, Rev. W. M. Sherwood, J. Hull Browning, James M. Erskine, S. D. Mackey, John G. Crawford, Robert L. Stevens, George H. White, Rev. James Cameron, R. C. Fessenden, M. M. Dominick, James Warner, E. H. Dougherty, W. F. Whittemore, J. H. Gilmore, Rev. F. J. Clayton, E. H. Bearse, A. S. Baldwin, J. C. Besson, George W. Young, R. H. Riddick, Linsley Rowe. Honorary members, Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., Rev. W. W. Holley, D. D., Rev. J. F. Butterworth, Thomas W. James, William T. Evans, James D. Simons; chaplain, Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D.; superintendent, Miss Janet Gahring; collector, Rev. B. R. Phelps.

The report of the finance committee for December 30, 1893, showed that the cost of land, building and furniture in the new hospital was \$62,000, and at that date the mortgage had been reduced to \$30,000. The training school for nurses was established in 1890, and provides, by lectures, clinics and actual hospital experience, a thorough course of instruction. In 1893 there were five graduates and ten pupil-nurses.

The Ladies' Guild was organized in 1876 under the direction of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie. It was legally incorporated in 1885, under the name of the Abercrombie Guild. It is auxiliary to the council; its object is to secure money and supplies for the current expenses of the hospital,

and to collect and invest money for the endowment of the beds, in order that a fund may in time be created that will make the hospital self-sustaining. It has collected and invested for endowment the sum of \$36,353.97. During 1893 it also contributed \$2,138.73 to the current expenses. The members of the Guild are: Mrs. J. Hull Browning, president; Mrs. R. B. Stimble, vice-president; Mrs. Alexander McLean, secretary; Miss M. C. Barry, treasurer. Active members: Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. A. K. Appleton, Miss C. Barry, Miss Battin, Mrs. H. L. Booraem, Mrs. C. F. Bound, Mrs. R. Boulton, Mrs. E. L. Bradley, Miss C. Cauter, Mrs. James Dall, Miss E. Dummer, Miss Figuera, Mrs. V. A. Grote, Mrs. Benj. Illingworth, Mrs. W. R. Jenvey, Mrs. A. Johnston, Miss M. S. Kingsland, Mrs. J. W. Lincoln, Miss J. McMichael, Mrs. S. Peacock, Mrs. F. Peet, Mrs. R. H. Riddick, Mrs. T. H. Smith, Mrs. S. Stanford, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. M. B. Stevens, Mrs. E. Stone, Mrs. S. F. Tilden, Miss A. A. Tripp, Mrs. J. M. Vidal, Mrs. J. G. Welch, Mrs. S. A. Winfield and Miss Addie Thomas.

Associate members: Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. Barkalew, Mrs. G. S. Bennitt, Miss B. Brice, Miss Brettell, Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Mrs. W. P. Brush, Mrs. A. Creveling, Mrs. M. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. F. Chamberlin, Mrs. G. W. Cauter, Mrs. W. H. Daly, Mrs. J. M. Erskine, Mrs. M. M. Fothergill, Mrs. A. Q. Garretson, Mrs. J. Garrick, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. H. E. Niese, Mrs. D. F. Norris, Mrs. H. C. Jones, Mrs. H. H. Kimball, Mrs. G. Pattison, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. J. D. Probst, Mrs. D. F. Warren, Mrs. M. E. Tripp, Mrs. E. C. Webb, Mrs. J. J. Voorhis. Honorary members: Mrs. M. Abercrombie Miller, Miss Berret.

The St. Mary's Guild, auxiliary to the council finance committee, has committees that attend to reading in the wards, supplying flowers, providing delicacies, and sewing and mending for the hospital. It also has 438 mite boxes distributed, and its committees make periodical visits to collect contributions to the hospital given in that manner. This Guild collected \$1,400.40 during 1893. The officers are: Miss Cornelia Barry, president; Mrs. E. W. Hodsdon, vice-president; Mrs. A. C. Brooks, secretary; Miss Marion Canol, treasurer; Miss Cornelia Barry, treasurer of mite chests; Miss F. L. Brown, assistant treasurer. The active members are: Mrs. A. K. Appleton, Mrs. C. F. Bound, Mrs. R. Blakely, Miss F. L. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Miss M. Canol, Mrs. J. Coons, Miss E. Dummer, Mrs. J. Dall, Mrs. E. Davis, Miss E. Earle, Miss L. W. Elliott, Miss N. H. Coffin, Mrs. J. Garrick, Mrs. E. W. Hodsdon, Mrs. C. S. Jacobs, Miss E. M. Lewis, Miss A. Flemming, Miss S. Graff, Miss S. Haight, Miss E. J. Mills, Mrs. E. Stanford, Miss H. Tomlins, Miss E. Vreeland, Mrs. T. H. Smith, Miss M. Philbrook, Miss J. M. Voorhis, Miss A. H. Thomas, Miss M. E. Butler, Mrs. A. Creveling, Miss M. R. Brett, Miss C. L. Cauter, Miss M. Collard, Miss R. Cole, Miss J. Dobson, Miss V. A. Doggett, Miss K. H. DuBois, Miss E. T. Carswell, Miss E. W. Elliott, Miss G. M. Coffin, Miss L. Erickson, Mrs. F. D. Gray, Mrs. G. R. Hough, Mrs. C. R. King, Miss Maginley, Miss E. C. Ogden, Miss A. E. Godden, Miss M. S. Kingsland, Mrs. F. Peet, Mrs. R. Stevens, Miss M. Vultee, Mrs. V. D. Wienges, Mrs. G. M. Mead, Miss G. Grimes, Miss L. Wardwell, Miss A. A. Tripp, Mrs. R. H. Riddick.

Associate members: Mrs. A. Alexander, Miss S. Edgeworth, Mrs. J. Hunt, Miss J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. S. Cerren, Miss L. Osborne, Mrs. H. L. Booraem, Mrs. Dawson, Miss A. Lewis, Mrs. F. Relyea, Mrs. M. B. Lyons, Miss M. Wolbert, Mrs. G. Wilson.

Honorary members: Miss M. C. Barry, Mrs. G. S. Bennitt, Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Miss Janet Gahring.

The medical board consists of these surgeons and physicians, who give their services without compensation: Frank D. Gray, president; Conrad Wienges, secretary; W. R. Fisher, E. G. Janeway, consulting physicians; L. A. Stimson, consulting surgeon; Conrad Wienges, Burdette P. Craig, Calvin F. Kyte, Ulamor Allen, attending physicians; H. Melville Smith, Gordon K. Dickinson, Frank D. Gray, John J. Bauman, attending surgeons; Arthur T. Muzzy, ophthalmologist; Gordon K. Dickinson, pathologist; John C. Parsons, curator; Elbert M. Somers, house physician and surgeon; Herbert B. Masten, assistant house physician and surgeon.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

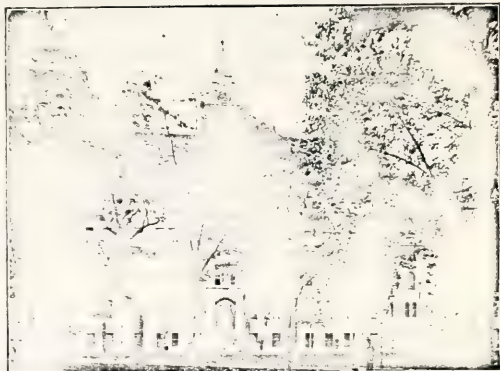
The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis came to Jersey City in the spring of 1864 and opened a small asylum for the sick on the northeast corner of old Fourth and Coles streets. This hospital was a very small and primitive affair, in a private dwelling, without a regular medical staff.

In the early part of 1869 the Sisters removed their hospital to a more commodious building in Second Street, which had been the pastoral residence of St. Mary's Parish. In 1869 the present site of the hospital was purchased, and the dwelling upon it, with the addition of a new wing, constituted the hospital building. This lot and dwelling cost \$32,000, and the new wing added \$25,000. A plot of land adjoining, to the north, was bought soon afterward at a cost of \$16,000, bringing the total cost up to \$73,000. The hospital, as finished in 1871, contained about one hundred beds in the wards. In 1871 a regular medical and surgical staff was appointed. Up to this time medical service had been given by a few physicians when called upon by the Sisters. The first medical and surgical staff consisted of these physicians: Surgeons—Theodore R. Varick, John D. McGill, D. L. Reeve and J. J. Prendergast. Physicians—J. E. Culver, A. A. Lutkins, T. F. Morris and H. Mitchell. Of these, Dr. J. D. McGill, now surgeon-general of the State, is the only active member of the staff in service. Dr. J. E. Culver is still connected with the hospital as a consulting physician.

In 1881 another plot of ground south of the new wing was purchased, with a three-story brick building upon it, for \$10,000. This was added to the hospital and increased the capacity twenty or thirty beds. St. Francis now had a frontage of 150 feet on Hamilton Square. In 1885 a gynecological service was organized, and Dr. Nathan Bogeman, with his son as assistant, placed in charge.

In November, 1887, the hospital was sorely afflicted in the loss by death of Dr. T. R. Varick, who was then its medical director. Dr. Varick had always taken the greatest interest in the welfare of St. Francis and had contributed largely to its success, particularly in the realm of surgery. He was succeeded as medical director by Dr. J. D. McGill.

In 1889 the erection of the present hospital building was commenced. The northerly portion was built first and the old portion used as a hospital until the new portion was completed, then the new part was occupied and the old structure torn down. This completed the hospital as it now stands. With the exception of the site occupied by the bank building on the north-west corner of Erie Street and Pavonia Avenue, the hospital buildings cover the entire block bounded by Erie and Ninth streets, Pavonia Avenue and Hamilton Square. The location is salubrious, convenient and handsome; fronting upon Hamilton Park, it affords abundance of those desirable adjuncts to the successful treatment of the sick—fresh air and sunshine. The hospital has now a frontage of two hundred feet on Hamilton Square, a depth of eighty-eight feet on Ninth Street, and a rear facing of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Erie Street, with a south front of forty-five feet on Pavonia Avenue. The main building faces the square, and, besides the cellar and basement, is five stories in height. The chapel occupies the ground south of the main building. The "accessory" building, containing boiler and engine-room, laundry, stables, dead-house, and other necessary rooms, is situated on Erie and Ninth streets. The main building is divided into numerous male and female wards and private rooms, besides the parlors, offices, physicians' and surgeons' rooms and apothecaries' rooms. The number of beds in the various wards is about two hundred and fifty. A fine, large steam elevator connects the different stories from the cellar. Two large, complete operating rooms, one for males, the other for females, are also in the main building, furnished with the latest imported (Vienna)



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

aseptic operating tables, steam sterilizers and furniture. Hot water is used to heat the hospital, and the latest methods of ventilation, with two large fire-proof stairways are among the desirable improvements. The exterior of the main building is plain and substantial but imposing from its extent and height. The basement is of granite, and the superstructure of pressed brick with blue stone trimmings. The style is a form of gothic.

This magnificent institution, complete in every way and admirably adapted to its mission, is all due to the tireless work and activity of the noble order of sisterhood who have charge of it. Their devotion to duty, indomitable courage and perseverance, energy and self-denial, have enabled the Sisters to give to Jersey City the most complete hospital in the State. St. Francis is not endowed. It is a distinctively charitable institution, dependent upon the public for its support. It receives no State or municipal aid. Its charities are free to all persons, irrespective of religious creeds, social condition, color or nationality. While under the direction of a sisterhood of the Catholic Church, the hospital is strictly unsectarian in the exhibition of its charities. The success and reputation of the hospital in alleviation and cure of disease, and the wonderful success which has followed the many and difficult surgical operations performed within its walls, are matters generally known in Jersey City and its vicinity.

The number of patients treated annually in St. Francis exceeds that of all other hospitals in Jersey City added together. Since August 1, 1871, there have been 17,260 medical and 10,684 surgical in-patients, making a total of 27,944 in twenty-three years. St. Francis has never had any out-door patients.

The medical and surgical staff serve without remuneration, and are appointed by the medical director with the approval of the Sister Superior. At present the medical board is constituted as follows:

Medical Director—John Dale McGill, M. D.

Surgeons—John Dale McGill, M. D., Thomas James McLoughlin, M. D., Mortimer Lampson, M. D., Nathan Gross Bogeman, M. D. Assistant Surgeons—Edward Leonard Bull, M. D., William Franklin Faison, M. D., Christopher Dudley Hill, M. D., John Edwin Corrigan, M. D. Consulting Surgeon—Nathan Bogeman. Surgeon Dentist—George John Horning, D. D. S.

Physicians—William James Parker, M. D., William Perry Watson, M. D., Hamilton Vreeland, M. D., John Nevin, M. D., Burdette Post Craig, M. D. Assistant Physicians—John Joseph Broderick, M. D., Matthew Joseph Smith, M. D., Oliver Rowland Blanchard, M. D. Consulting Physicians—Joseph Edwin Culver, M. D., James Leonard Corning, M. D.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

During the early years of Jersey City no attempt was made to establish a public library of any kind. About fifty years ago a Newark Avenue stationer named Stephens opened a small circulating library, but it was not profitable and had but a small range of books. A more extensive collection was got together by the Bergen Library Association in 1866. A number of public-spirited citizens who had erected a public hall for the use of the city and for public meetings, offered to give the use of a room free for a library. Subscriptions were collected, among which one of \$500 from the Bergen Fire Department was the most considerable, and the necessary furniture, with 1,000 volumes, were procured. In consideration of the donation from the fire department, the Library Association offered twenty annual subscriptions as prizes to be competed for by the children in the public schools. The library was open Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 until 9 o'clock, and on Thursday afternoon for ladies only from 3 until 5 o'clock. The directors were: Alexander Bonnell, president, and Messrs. Walter Storm, Geo. Gifford, E. B. Wakeman, G. Van Horn, J. C. Van Horn, J. R. Halliday, C. N. Betts, treasurer, and H. Gaines, secretary and librarian. The interest in the library died out, and the books were sold. Later there was a private circulating library on Pacific Avenue. All of these were small neighborhood efforts. About the time of consolidation the demand for books caused the Mercantile Library, of New York, to open a branch office in this city for borrowers' cards. The service was maintained by express and proved inefficient. The financial troubles of the consolidated city prevented an immediate movement for a library, though the question had been discussed as one of the needs of the city. In 1873 the board of education was authorized to establish a free library. The appropriation for this purpose was limited to \$1,000 a year, and it was ten years before 5,000 books accumulated. The books as a rule were well chosen, and

numerous duplicates were provided. The library was open on Saturdays only, and mainly patronized by High School pupils, and public school teachers. The clerk of the board of education was also librarian, and his duties as clerk left no time for the care of the library. The result might have been predicted. Many books were lost and the library became simply a collection of books. After 1883 very little attention was paid to the library. Everyone recognized the fact that a public library would have to be established, and it was thought there was no need of adding the \$1,000 annually to the budget for the schools. By omitting the item more money could be obtained for the requirements of the schools.

The public school library was a move in the right direction, but its scope was too limited and the available fund was insufficient. The effort to secure legislation in 1883 that would result in a real library was not successful. The passage of a law on April 1, 1884, providing for free libraries in cities where the provisions of the act were accepted by the people at a general election, opened the way for a public library. The question was submitted to the people on April 14, 1885. The result was a surprise. The poll list showed that 17,230 voters exercised the right of suffrage, but there were only 8,788 who felt interest enough in a public library to vote on its acceptance or rejection. Of those who voted, 7,446 were in favor and 1,342 against accepting the provisions of the act. The law required a majority of all the votes, and thus the city failed to secure the benefit of the act. In 1887 another law was enacted, by which the question could be submitted to the people again. Other cities in the State had benefited by the law, and when, on April 9, 1889, the question was voted upon, 15,304 votes were cast in favor of the library and only 345 against it. In the following month the mayor appointed a board of trustees, who under the law had power to create a library. The selection made by the mayor was very fortunate. The trustees were intelligent and enthusiastic. They were: Leonard J. Gordon, M. D., Michael Murray, W. C. Heppenheimer, Nelson J. H. Edge and Chas. S. Haskill. The mayor and the city superintendent of schools were ex-officio members. Superintendent A. B. Poland was in office that year and made a valuable member, but the success which was achieved was mainly due to the labor of Messrs. Gordon, Edge and Haskill. Dr. Gordon was chosen as president of the board, W. C. Heppenheimer, treasurer, and Nelson J. H. Edge, secretary. A demand was promptly made to have the city board of finance insert the amount authorized by law for the library in the tax levy for the year 1889-90, but it was not done. The board of finance, as usual, wanted to keep the tax rate down. The library trustees asked for \$25,533.15, the amount allowed by law. The board of finance ignored the mandatory feature of the law and inserted the sum of \$10,000 in the tax levy. If the trustees had been less clear-sighted they would have accepted that amount. They saw the danger of establishing a precedent and took legal steps to compel compliance with the law. George L. Record, counsel for the trustees, obtained a mandamus by which the board of finance was compelled to raise the additional sum required to make the full appropriation. This process had to be repeated twice before it was made clear to the party bosses that the library was not a part of the political machine, and that its appropriation was a fixed charge for betterment.

The city was then under control of the bosses' ring, and an effort was made in the legislature to have a law enacted which should reduce the annual appropriation from one mill on the dollar of ratables to a fixed sum of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year. The indignant protest made by the press and the people showed the politicians that the free library had taken such a hold on the affections of the people that it could not be disturbed. The bill was voted down and has not since been heard of.

The trustees secured the services of George Watson Cole as librarian after months of search for the right man for the position. Mr. Cole was a trained librarian of much experience, and the wisdom of the trustees in appointing him has been shown by the result. Alfred C. Herzog was appointed assistant librarian and served for a time, but the library trustees of Bayonne induced him to take charge of their new library. Miss E. C. Burdick was subsequently appointed to the position. The other employees were appointed by competitive examination. The trustees hold office five years, but the first board was appointed for varying terms in order to secure a new member annually.

In February, 1890, W. C. Heppenheimer gave up the position of treasurer, and Nelson J. H. Edge succeeded him. Dr. Gordon, whose term expired in 1890, was reappointed for five years more, an appointment which was universally approved. In the following November the

old public school library, consisting of 5,631 volumes, was transferred to the public library trustees. These books formed a basis for the new library. The labor of buying and cataloguing the books required time, and it was not until July 6, 1891, that the library was opened. The number of books on the shelves then was 19,103, with 946 pamphlets. The circulating department was opened on July 6, 1891. Within six months there had been 8,319 borrowers' cards issued, and 78,900 books had been taken out for home reading. At first the circulating department was closed on Sundays. It was opened on July 12, 1891, and proved very popular. Branch delivery stations were opened on October 1, 1891, and the number has been increased until there are now twelve of them where borrowers can obtain books as easily as they can at the library. The reading room in the library building, York and Washington streets, was opened on July 6, 1891, and 26,111 persons availed themselves of its privileges in less than five months after it was accessible. The library became popular at the start because of its wise management, and now it is one of the fixed institutions of the city. It will have a permanent home in a fire-proof building in time. A sinking fund has been created to secure this result, and if the plans are as well attended to as the other details have been in the past, it will be an ornament to the city.

There have been several changes in the board of trustees. In April, 1891, Mr. Heppenhimer resigned, and Robert J. McMillan was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Murray's term expired the same year, and Stephen L. Harvey was appointed in his stead. Mr. Haskell's term expired in 1892, and Mr. Edge's in 1893. Both were reappointed. Mr. McMillan's term expired in 1894, and he found his duties so exacting that he did not desire reappointment. Mr. Murray, one of the original board, was reappointed in his place. The board at present consists of: President, L. J. Gordon; treasurer, Nelson J. H. Edge; Stephen L. Harvey, Charles S. Haskell and Michael Murray, with George Watson Cole, secretary and librarian. Mayor P. F. Wanser and School Superintendent Snyder are ex-officio members. The trustees have succeeded in making the Jersey City library give a larger return for the money than any other library in the United States. They have also accumulated a reserve fund of nearly \$30,000 toward the erection of a library building.

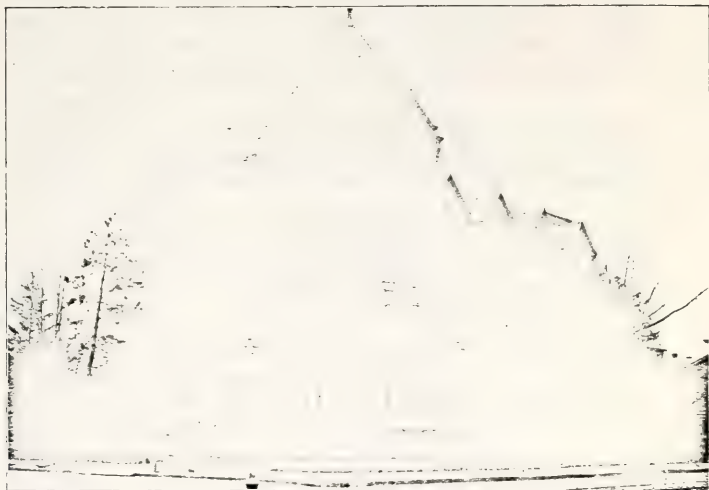
The statistics are compiled annually up to December 1. The latest available are for the year 1893. During that year 7,880 books and 146 pamphlets had been added to catalogue making a total of 38,725 volumes and 1,411 pamphlets. By September, 1894, the number of volumes had increased to 42,667. During 1893 there were 336,887 books circulated for home reading, of which 183,814 were sent out through the delivery stations. There had been 83,747 persons who made use of the reading room during the year, which was an increase of 11,963 over the preceding year. There were 4,174 books called for in the reference room. The Sunday circulation for home reading was 5,578, and the visitors to the reading-room on Sundays was 7,031. The library has outgrown its quarters.

HASBROUCK'S INSTITUTE.

In the early days of Van Vorst township the only school for boys was in what is now Third Street, between Erie and Grove streets. It was a long distance for boys to go from the lower section of the township, and the only alternative was to go to the Grand Street school in Jersey City. That could only be reached by way of Grove Street and Newark Avenue. To afford school facilities convenient for residents of the lower section of the town, Cornelius Van Vorst built a one-story frame building in the centre of two lots on the south side of Mercer Street, near Barrow. There a school for boys was opened. It was a pay school and accommodated twenty-five pupils. After a few years the teacher found a more lucrative field, and a number of influential citizens united in requesting Washington Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, N. Y., to abandon a school in Yonkers, and take charge of the little school to prepare boys there for college. During the first two years Mr. Hasbrouck taught almost alone. Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, the pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, aided by giving instruction in Greek and Latin, but the school was practically for a single class under the direction of an individual teacher. It was popular and successful. Parents had to apply weeks before terms opened to secure admission for their boys. By utilizing the platform and crowding it had been possible to admit forty boys. The pressure for admittance, and the cramped quarters caused Mr. Has-

brouck to lease the Lyceum building at 109 Grand Street in 1866. Van Vorst was Jersey City then, and the street were all connected. In May, 1866, the Institute was opened with sixty-seven boys as pupils. Peter Hasbrouck became vice-principal, new classes were formed and more teachers were required. The school grew in size and public esteem.

In 1876 Washington Hasbrouck was chosen principal of the State Normal School at Trenton. The death of his brother Peter and other causes moved him to accept, after having devoted twenty years to building up a popular and profitable school. Henry C. Miller and Charles C. Stimets, at that time instructors in the Normal School, purchased the institute and remodelled it for more extensive educational work. In 1877 Horace C. Wait became connected with the school, and is now one of the proprietors and vice-principal. James Hoffman and E. H. Clark were added to the faculty, making five male teachers. Their ability soon became manifest, and the school increased rapidly. In 1880 Mr. Miller withdrew, and the faculty was increased. The popularity of the school caused many parents to request the principal to add a girls' depart-



HASBROUCK INSTITUTE.

ment, and it was done. The growth of the school had made the Lyceum building too small, and adjoining buildings were leased and connected with it. Schools of music and art were added in time, and special instructors were obtained for these branches. In 1892 the school had grown too large for the buildings. The Bonnell estate, on Crescent, Harrison and Communipaw avenues, was purchased, and there the present institute was erected. It is now the largest and most successful private school in the State. It has been a growth produced by the needs of the people. Half a century ago a small school that would accommodate twenty-five, it is now a modern school equipped with everything required for advanced education and attended by about five hundred students. It has a large corps of teachers, and has had many who have gone out from it, among whom are Doctors Hoffman, Parsons and Blanchard, now practising physicians in the city. Prof. Henry Frye, who is still in the faculty, has been there many years, and has a warm place in the memory of the alumni. Miss Carrie S. Stow, the first superintendent in the girls' department, Miss Jennie C. Drake, her successor, and Miss May Florence Park, the third in the position, have been women of skill and ability. Prof. Victor Baier has been superintendent of the school of music since it was opened. Mr. Stimets still remains in charge as principal, and Mr. Wait as vice-principal.

THE HOME OF THE HOMELESS.

The Home of the Homeless was established March 31, 1883, by Mrs. H. M. Dunning, Mrs. W. Dear and Mrs. S. A. Chamberlain, who saw the necessity that existed for an institution that should give temporary assistance to indigent women, aid them in the support of their children, help them to find work, caring for the children while the mothers were at work, and so render them efficient help in the work of keeping their families together, while the home stood ready to assume the support and education of children in cases of necessity and utter destitution.

This pioneer home was established in a small house at No. 165 Cole Street, whence, in May of the following year, it was removed to No. 252 Ninth Street, Jersey City. The work of the home increased greatly, and many demands were made upon it for assistance that largely exceeded its accommodation. To secure greater permanence, wider usefulness and increased confidence, it was incorporated under the State law on October 28, 1885, the incorporators being: Z. K. Pangborn, William Hanks, Dr. William Durrie, T. M. Gopsill, Joseph A. Dear, F. W. Pangborn, Walter Dear, G. H. White, Mrs. H. M. Dunning, Mrs. M. Thom, Mrs. Ellen Cockein and Mrs. W. Dear, who, in accordance with the law, were the first directors of the home. A Board of Lady Managers to take charge of the domestic affairs of the home was subsequently appointed, of which Mrs. J. T. Richards was elected president; Mrs. J. A. Dear, vice-president; Mrs. J. S. Richardson, treasurer; Miss E. Williams, corresponding secretary, and Miss L. C. Richardson, secretary.

In 1887 it was decided that the Home of the Homeless should truly have a home of its own, and, after much consideration, the property known as the Neilson Homestead, at No. 266 Grove Street, possessing frontage of 160 feet and depth of about 150 feet, was purchased, and possession taken of the same on April 1, 1888. Since then the home has proved a shelter to hundreds of children and some destitute women.

The roof of the old building has been raised, providing large, well ventilated dormitories on the top floor; a large rear extension has been erected, affording room for laundry, store-room, play-room for the children and proper closets on the ground floor; a spacious hospital and sleeping rooms for the help, beside a dining-room for the matron and officers of the home on the main floor have been provided. The home has now accommodations, in case of necessity, for one hundred children.

The directors and officers for 1895 are: J. W. Dusenbury, president; W. Dear, Wm. Reed and C. A. Holbrook, vice-presidents; L. H. Apgar, J. H. Frye, Dr. P. J. Koonz, A. J. Newberry, Geo. Tennant, Thos. M. Gopsill, treasurer; Joseph A. Dear, secretary.

The officers of the Board of Lady Managers are: Mrs. J. Anness, president; Mrs. J. W. Dusenbury, Mrs. L. H. Apgar, vice-presidents; Mrs. P. S. Van Winkle, treasurer; Miss L. R. Darling, recording secretary, and Miss M. L. Jacobs, corresponding secretary.

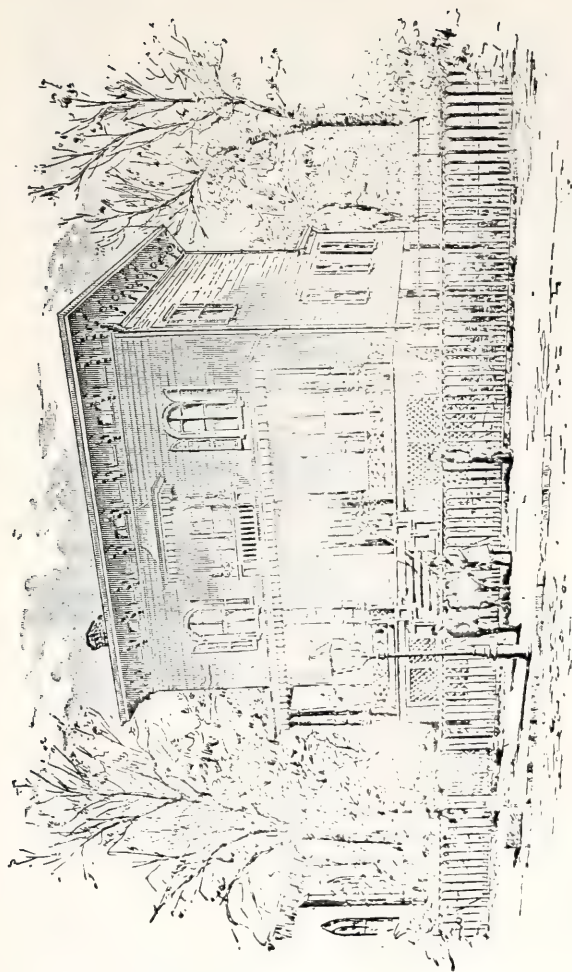
Medical Staff: Drs. J. B. Craig, J. Lochner and Jas. Hoffman.

During the last three years, by the kindness of the authorities of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and J. A. Bradley, Esq., of Asbury Park, the children have been enabled to spend the months of July and August at the seaside.

The last report of the home showed a total income of about \$4,500, and expenditure for interest, repairs, summer excursion, provisions and salaries of about \$4,300. It is doubtful if any institution is able to show a larger amount of good accomplished for the money expended than the Home of the Homeless.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

One dreary December day in 1863, two motherless little ones were driven into the Jersey City streets by a brutal, drunken father. They were found at midnight asleep in a wagon, clasped in each other's arms. Out of that pathetic incident the movement grew which provided the Children's Home. Rev. Dr. R. L. Dashiell, then pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, and James Gopsill, subsequently Mayor of Jersey City, took the initiative in the movement. A meeting was held in the residence of Dr. Dashiell, on January 7, 1864, to devise a plan for providing a home. There were present at this meeting: Dr. Dashiell, James Gopsill, A. H. Wallis, J. A. Kingsbury, John W. Schanck, A. S. Hatch and E. F. C. Young. Mr. Wallis was elected chairman, and Mr. Young, secretary. The first result of the meeting was the passage by the



HOME OF THE HOMELESS, JERSEY CITY.

legislature, on March 22, 1864, of an act of incorporation. The corporators named in the act were: John Armstrong, Edward F. C. Young, Charles E. Gregory, Alexander H. Wallis, Michael Lienau, Elias B. Bishop, Jr., Benjamin G. Clark, James Gopsill, John Olendorf, John A. Kingsbury, John W. Schanck, Theodore F. Randolph, Jacob R. Schuyler, Abraham Hooley, Jr., John H. Carnes, James A. Williamson, Alfrederick S. Hatch, John Owen Rouse, Joseph Colgate, Edgar B. Wakeman and Hampton B. Coursen.

On April 1, 1864, the society bought an old homestead at the southeast corner of Erie Street and Pavonia Avenue for \$14,000 and established the Children's Home there. The first officers were elected at a meeting held April 2, 1864; they were: A. H. Wallis, president; John Armstrong, first vice-president; Benjamin G. Clarke, second vice-president; E. F. C. Young, secretary and James Gopsill, treasurer. The first meeting in the home was held November 5, 1864. The first inmates were admitted on November 11, 1864. Mrs. E. Hoagland was appointed matron. She resigned in 1873 and Mrs. M. A. Lockwood was appointed. She served until June, 1875, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Sarah B. Winchester, who has continued during more than nineteen years in charge of a family of boys and girls that averages about fifty in number. Miss Maria L. Carnes was for 29 years the school teacher, but the children now attend the public school. In 1874 the society sold its Pavonia Avenue property, and built its present home on Glenwood Avenue near Westside Avenue.

The officers and trustees are: John A. Walker, president; George F. Perkins, vice-president; John H. Carnes, secretary; George W. Conklin, treasurer; Elijah S. Cowles, E. F. C. Young, Charles C. Stimets, George Miller, Henry E. Neise, James R. Turner, William H. Turner, Charles D. Ridgeway, E. W. Kingsland, Washington Belt, O. H. Perry, John J. Toffey, J. J. Voorhees and S. D. Mackay.

The board of domestic control is now unorganized. In October, 1894, Mrs. Z. K. Pangborn resigned its presidency, and other members have since resigned, and no new officers have been elected. The board then was composed as follows: Mrs. Z. K. Pangborn, president; Mrs. G. W. Clerihew and Mrs. H. McBride, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. Creveling, secretary; Mrs. S. D. Forman, treasurer; Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. A. J. Post, Mrs. B. Illingworth, Miss J. Allison, Mrs. Geo. R. Hillier, Mrs. James Flemming, Mrs. H. S. Niese, Mrs. W. Belt, Mrs. Geo. H. White, Mrs. Solon Palmer, Mrs. M. F. Brown, Mrs. N. Condit, Mrs. Geo. F. Perkins, Mrs. S. D. Mackay, Mrs. H. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. R. O. Babbitt, Mrs. Wm. Cumings, Mrs. Hudspeith Benson, Mrs. I. N. Quimby, Mrs. L. Apgar, Mrs. Geo. Miller, Mrs. Bennett.

Miss Emma Demarest is Sunday-school teacher, and Drs. Edward P. Buffett and Wm. J. Parker, volunteer physicians.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

In January, 1866, a number of ladies who were interested in a ragged school in Jersey City became impressed with the need that existed for a home for aged women. They began in a small way by contributing one dollar each, and pledging themselves to urge their friends to give a like amount to form a fund to organize a home. The difficulty of procuring suitable boarding places for persons dependent on the congregations of their respective churches induced other ladies to join in the movement. They wanted to found a home entirely free from sectarian influences. The success they achieved enabled them to call a general meeting of subscribers early in February, 1867, at which temporary organization was effected. At the close of 1867 they had collected \$2,782, and early in 1868 they had a bill before the legislature to incorporate the society.

The ladies named in the act as incorporators were: Anne E. Miller, Irene Wilbur, Katharine J. Sauzade, Mary L. Williamson, Harriet W. Ames, Aurinthia Doremus, Mary F. Hoagland, Maria B. Mason, Cordelia McElroy, Sarah J. Morrow, Anna L. Olendorf, Sophia A. Van Vorst, Eliza A. Van De Venter, Abbey A. Weaver, Edna C. Woolsey, Emily H. Van Vorst and their successors. They were constituted a body corporate by the name of "The Home For Aged Women." The act was approved by Governor Marcus L. Ward on February 13, 1868. As soon as they were incorporated the society bought a dwelling house at 131 Wayne Street, next door west of the Reformed Church, paying \$7,000 for it. Half of the purchase price remained in a mortgage. By the end of May, 1868, their total receipts had reached \$9,005.22. The first officers were: Mrs. Anne E. Miller, first directress; Mrs. Irene Wilbur, second directress; Mrs. Mary L. Williamson, secretary; Mrs. Katharine J. Sauzade, treasurer. The

managers were the incorporators. The advisory committee consisted of Messrs. James A. Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph and Thomas Earle. Miss — Gardner was appointed matron. She was succeeded in 1869 by Mrs. Irene Wilbur. In 1870 Cornelius Van Vorst and his sisters donated three lots at Bright and Barrow streets on which to build a permanent home. In 1873 Mrs. Henry became matron, and was succeeded in 1878 by Mrs. Brevitt, who died in 1882, and was succeeded by Miss M. C. Dooley, the present incumbent.

The home was maintained at 131 Wayne Street seventeen years, doing its work in an unobtrusive manner. In 1885 Mrs. Moore, a Scotch lady, residing on the Heights, gave the society the property on the southwest corner of Bergen and Fairmount avenues, in consideration of a home in the institution for the rest of her life. The property included a commodious dwelling. By the aid of legacies, subscriptions to the building fund, and the sale of the Barrow Street lots, a dormitory adjoining the main building was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The two buildings are virtually one, and form the present home.

The officers in 1894 were: Miss F. D. Booream, first directress; Mrs. C. A. DeWitt, second directress; Mrs. Mary L. Williamson, secretary; Mrs. K. J. Sauzade, treasurer. Managers: Mrs. J. Smith Richardson, Mrs. S. A. Dickinson, Mrs. Duane Searle, Mrs. R. G. Lyle, Mrs. C. T. Shone, Mrs. Wm. Speer, Mrs. C. W. Pendexter, Mrs. John Van Horn, Mrs. A. Becker, Miss Bailey, Miss M. R. Forster, Miss J. E. Bunce.



ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Collectors: Miss M. Dickinson, Miss Dora Smith, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. Van Houten, Mrs. Edward Cairns, Mrs. John F. Standish, Mrs. Wm. P. Brush, Mrs. N. Grellet, Mrs. Opdyke, Mrs. Sophia Thompson, Mrs. Wm. German.

Advisory Committee: James A. Williamson, Joseph Randolph and Henry V. Condict. Attending Physician, J. W. Parker, M. D.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, at Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street, was established

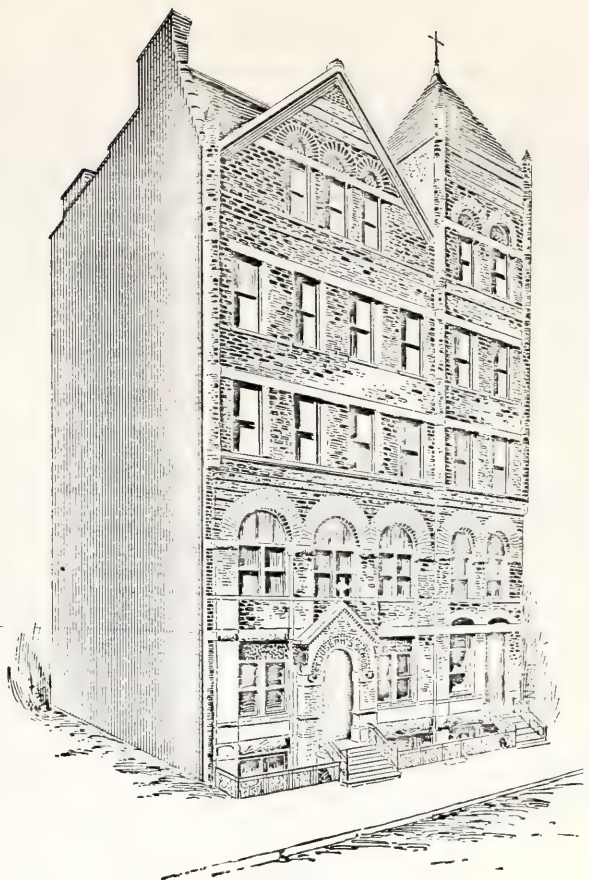
in 1886 by Mgr. J. De Concilio, rector of St. Michael's R. C. Church. The building was erected soon after, and is an imposing structure of brick and brown stone, four stories high. It is conducted by Sisters of Peace, from Madison, N. J. There is a large school connected with the asylum.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

St. Joseph's Home is situated on the north side of Grand Street, near Washington Street. The home was originally confined to the front building, but the demand for more room caused the erection in 1891 of a large brick and stone building on the rear of the original site. The property extends through the block to York Street, and the new building has a good frontage on that street. It is five stories high and has a playground on the roof, where, under shelter, the children are allowed to play at will. The home and school are conducted by the Sisters of Peace.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, at Jersey Avenue and Second Street, was established by Rev. Louis D. Senez, pastor of St. Mary's Church. It is a commodious four-story brick building, and has a chapel and a school.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, JERSEY CITY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BANKS AND BANKING—A BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND THE BOARD OF TRADE—A STORY OF PROGRESS.



THE banking institutions of Jersey City are well known in financial circles and enjoy a good reputation for stability and good management. There are four national banks, one state bank, two savings banks and one trust company. Their buildings are among the finest in the city, some of them being quite ornamental. The existing institutions were preceded by a series of banking enterprises which did not succeed. The first effort was made when the Newark Banking and Insurance Company was chartered, November 13, 1804, with authority to establish a branch at Paulus Hook, with the consent of the Associates. The State reserved the right to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock of the branch bank. This privilege was subsequently sold to Col. Aaron Ogden for \$4,000. The branch was established under the name of the Jersey Bank. The subscription books were opened January 24, 1805, and the directors were elected on April 2d ensuing. The building on the southwest corner of Greene and Grand streets was erected for this bank in the summer of 1805, and it is still standing and in good condition. A State tax of one-half of one per cent. was laid on the bank in 1810, and the sheriff sold the building in trying to collect the tax which the directors had decided to evade. The State bought the property February 23, 1811. In March, 1811, the directors obtained a New York charter and removed the bank to Wall Street, where it began business as the Union Bank on April 11, 1811.

There was no bank until February 6, 1818, when a new company was chartered under the name of The President, Directors and Company of the Jersey Bank. A condition of their charter was that the company should buy the building at Grand and Greene streets from the State at \$5,000. The bank had a capital of \$100,000, and it failed on Thursday, July 6, 1826.

The New Jersey Manufacturing and Banking Company was incorporated December 9, 1823, with \$150,000 capital. It began operations in March, 1824, and failed in March, 1829. The Franklin Bank of New Jersey was incorporated December 28, 1824, with \$300,000 capital. It had a checkered existence and failed February 22, 1843. The president and directors of the New Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank was the name of a bank incorporated December 29, 1824, with a capital of \$400,000. It failed November 27, 1825.

Other banks that had a brief existence were the Marine Bank, incorporated September 21, 1857; Hudson River Bank, incorporated March 24, 1862; Bank of America, incorporated July 4, 1862; City Bank of Jersey City, incorporated September 9, 1862; United States Stock Bank, incorporated October 17, 1862; Highland Bank, incorporated December 4, 1862; North River Bank, incorporated December 10, 1862; Union Bank, incorporated January 2, 1870; Mechanics and Laborers Bank; Germania Bank, incorporated March 29, 1871. Most of these were speculative charters, obtained as experiments. The managers failed to draw business away from the old reliable banks, and they fell away, leaving the solvent concerns more firmly rooted in the public confidence.

THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

The Provident Institution for Savings was incorporated February 27, 1839. The first meeting under the act was held in the town hall on Sussex Street, April 18, 1839. Dudley S. Gregory presided, and a certified copy of the legislative enactment authorizing the formation of the bank was read. It was thought that the time had not arrived for carrying out the provisions of the act, and it was left in abeyance. Meetings were held in the Lyceum on Grand Street, on December 6, 1841, and August 7, 1842, but it was not until September 29, 1843, that

permanent organization was effected. D. S. Gregory was chosen president, and Thomas W. James secretary and treasurer. The bank was opened for business in Temperance Hall, an old building that stood at the northeast corner of City Hall Place and Gregory Street. The bank was open in the evenings only. The first deposit was made by Samuel Davidson, a lumber dealer, who lived in the small brick house next to the Fleming building on Washington Street. His deposit was \$30. Of the first hundred accounts opened there were eight still active on September 29, 1893, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the bank. On the day the bank was opened the deposits reached \$227, and on the second day the total was increased only \$30. The bank could not afford a safe, and the money was kept in D. S. Gregory's safe in the Darcy building, now known as the Fuller building. One night the place was raided by burglars, and \$100 was stolen from the safe. This loss nearly paralyzed the trustees and they were ready to abandon the enterprise. They moved their office to Peter Bentley's office, 23 Montgomery Street, and used the office at night that was used during the day by the Mechanics and Traders Bank. In 1853 business had improved and both banks moved to the building on the southwest corner of Plymouth and Washington streets. The Mechanics and Traders used the first floor, and the Provident Savings used the basement. This arrangement lasted until the war period, when the Mechanics and Traders built a new banking house on the corner of Hudson Street and

Exchange Place, where it is now known as the First National. The Provident Bank moved up-stairs after its neighbor had gone to its new home, and the emblematic sign erected at that time gave the bank its popular name "The Bee Hive Bank." The first dividend declared was \$70.65 on January 1, 1845. The dividend declared in July, 1893, was \$128,000. At the end of the bank's first year there were 200 open accounts. At the end of its fifty-fifth year there were 77,272 active accounts. The total amount of deposits on January 1, 1845, was \$3,440. On October 17, 1893, the ag-



PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

gregate of deposits was \$8,069,807.26. The liability to depositors was \$7,481,050, and the surplus \$588,757.17.

The first board of trustees was elected in Temperance Hall, December 18, 1843. They were : D. S. Gregory, president ; John F. Ellis, Jonathan Jenkins, John K. Goodman, Cornelius Van Vorst and Peter Bentley, vice-presidents, and David Henderson, Henry Traphagen, John Gilbert, Cornelius Kanouse, J. D. Miller, Phineas C. Dummer, F. A. Alexander, Job Male, John Dows, Darwin F. Rockwell, Stephen Garretson, David Jones, Hartman Van Wagenen, Abraham Van Santvoord, Peter McMartin, John Griffith, J. W. Palmer, Luke Hemingway, Thomas Kingsford, Thomas Weldon, William Glaze, T. L. Smith and Samuel Davidson. On December 2, 1844, David Smith was added to the board and remained until his death. The officers retained their positions until death or removal from the city severed their connection, with the exception of Thomas W. James, who resigned, but is still engaged in his profession in Jersey City. The presidents have been : D. S. Gregory, Andrew Clerk, David Smith, I. I. Vanderbeck and the incumbent, Freeman A. Smith, a son of David Smith, one of the prime movers in the original organization. When T. W. James resigned County Collector E. W. Kingsland was elected in his place. E. W. Kingsland was the first county collector, and held the position from 1840

until 1882. Mr. E. W. Kingsland, the present secretary and treasurer, was elected at the death of his father.

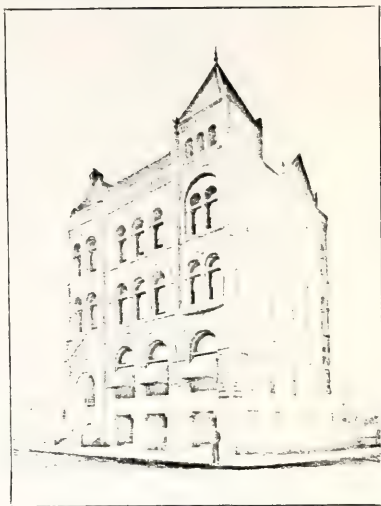
The present officers are : President, Freeman A. Smith ; Vice-President, R. C. Washburn ; Secretary and Treasurer, E. W. Kingsland ; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Newkirk ; Trustees, John D. Carscadden, John Chilver, N. W. Condict, John E. Cronham, Henry S. Drayton, William E. Pearson, John Scott, William F. Taylor, William H. Turner, James B. Vredenberg, Richard C. Washburn, James Warner, Jacob Weart and Washington B. Williams. In 1889 the bank was removed to its new banking house on Washington Street, near Grand.

THE HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The Hudson County National Bank is the oldest institution in the city doing a general banking business. It has always been conducted in a conservative manner and has enjoyed prosperity and the confidence of the public. It was incorporated as the Hudson County Bank July 7, 1851, and was the first bank created under the free banking law. The directors were : D. S. Gregory, John Cassidy, James Keene, John Griffith, Samuel Westcott, Richard Morrow, Matthew Armstrong, Minot C. Morgan, John Van Vorst, Abram Becker and James R. Thompson.

John Cassidy, ex-senator and ex-judge of the court of common pleas, was one of the prime movers in the organization and he was elected president. Albert T. Smith, for many years principal of the public school, was chosen as cashier. In 1854 A. A. Hardenbergh became assistant cashier. Judge Cassidy resigned in 1856 and John Griffith became president. In 1858 Griffith resigned and was succeeded by Matthew Armstrong, who held the place until his death, seven years later. In 1857 Smith resigned and Lewis N. Condict became cashier. He remained but a year, and in 1858 A. A. Hardenbergh became cashier. In May, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the national banking law, with a capital of \$250,000. The directors were : Matthew Armstrong, Abram Becker, D. S. Gregory, John Griffith, Job Male, J. Dickinson Miller, Minot C. Morgan, Garrett Sip, Charles G. Sisson, James R. Thompson and John Van Vorst.

Matthew Armstrong was elected president, John Van Vorst, vice-president, and A. A. Hardenbergh, cashier. President Armstrong died during the year and his son, John Armstrong, was elected to fill the vacancy. John Armstrong died in 1873 and was succeeded by Job Male. In 1878 Male resigned and A. A. Hardenbergh was elected to fill the vacancy. He held the presidency until his death, in October, 1889, and much of its success was due to his wise management. Mr. Van Vorst resigned the vice-presidency in 1872, and Thomas Earle succeeded him. David W. Taylor was elected cashier in 1878 and held the position until May, 1882, when he resigned, and Edward A. Graham succeeded him. In July, 1889, Mr. Graham went away for a vacation and did not return, on account of poor health. J. W. Hardenbergh was elected cashier in 1889. In October, 1889, Richard C. Washburn was elected president. The bank is now located in a new building erected for it at the corner of York and Washington streets, one of the finest bank buildings in the State. It was built in 1889. The present officers are : R. C. Washburn, president ; Augustus Zabriskie, vice-president ; J. W. Hardenbergh, cashier. Directors : Hampton A. Coursen, Garret D. Van Reipen, R. C. Washburn,



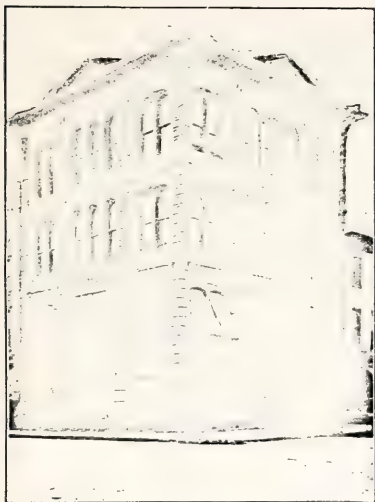
THE HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Cornelius Zabriskie, Augustus Zabriskie, Gilbert Collins, Myles Tierney, John D. McGill, John A. Blair, J. W. Hardenbergh and Frank H. Earle. The capital is \$250,000, the surplus \$300,000, and the annual statement of the bank's business showed \$2,604,601.61 in resources at the end of June, 1894.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank was incorporated as the Mechanics and Traders Bank in 1853. The leading spirit in organizing the institution was Peter Bentley, who became its first president. The bank was reorganized under the national banking law February 19, 1864. The directors chosen were: John S. Fox, M. B. Bramhall, A. O. Zabriskie, James S. Davenport, Ephraim Marsh, S. Alofson, P. Rafferty, H. G. Eilsbemius and A. H. Wallis. John S. Fox was elected president, and M. Sandford cashier. On January 1, 1865, James S. Ogden was elected vice-president, and Edward F. C. Young assistant treasurer. Mr. Fox died in 1871, and A. H. Wallis became president. In 1874 Mr. Sandford resigned, and E. F. C. Young was elected

cashier, George W. Conkling being elected assistant cashier. Mr. Wallis died in 1879, and E. F. C. Young succeeded to the presidency; Mr. Conkling became cashier, and John W. Omberson became assistant cashier. James S. Ogden was vice-president until 1890, when he died, and his place still remains vacant. The other officers still remain unchanged. The directors are: E. F. C. Young, A. M. Fuller, Hamilton Wallis, Charles Siedler, George T. Smith, F. A. Smith and F. O. Matthiesen. Ex-Gov. Bedle was in the directorate until his death this year. The capital stock is \$400,000, and the surplus \$500,000. The resources in October, 1894, were \$6,597,066.37. The bank building was erected in the early Sixties at the corner of Hudson and Montgomery streets, and reconstructed and enlarged within a few years.



THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

The Second National Bank was organized originally as the Jersey City Bank, on June 25, 1856. It was reorganized under the national banking act December 23, 1864. The first directors were: Blakeley Wilson, Joseph M. Brown, H. M. Trap-

hagen, Daniel T. Hoag, Robert McLaughlin, Joseph McCoy, I. I. Vanderbeek, Horatio N. Ege, John Neilson, William Pearsall and Joseph M. Fuller. Blakeley Wilson was the first president, and William Hogencamp was the first cashier. Mr. Wilson died after holding the presidency eleven years. Cashier Hogencamp was chosen as president on March 23, 1876, and is still in office. I. I. Vanderbeek became vice-president in 1868, and continued until his death, February 21, 1889. Edward N. Wilson became cashier March 23, 1876, and continued until his death in January, 1882. James G. Hasking was assistant cashier from April 1, 1880, until May 1, 1882, when he was elected cashier, a position he still fills. Thomas E. Bray was elected vice-president February 21, 1889, and retained the position until November 23, 1890, when he died. A. A. Lutkins was elected to succeed him on February 4, 1892, and died May 9, 1894. The present directors are: William Hogencamp, Marcus Beach, Charles W. Allen, James G. Hasking and Charles H. Winfield. The capital is \$250,000.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

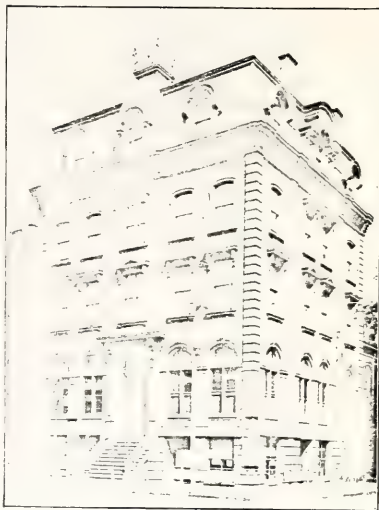
THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

The Third National Bank, at the corner of Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street, was organized May 2, 1887, with a capital of \$200,000. The first directors were: John D. Carscallen, Henry Lembeck, Oliver H. Perry, Frank J. Matthews, Delevan DeLong, John Gardner, James Warner, P. G. Van Zandt, C. B. Van Dyke, A. Q. Garretson, B. A. Watson, R. M. Jarvis and William M. King. J. D. Carscallen was elected president; Henry Lembeck vice-president; William M. Laws, cashier, and George H. Farrier, assistant cashier. The officers, at the close of 1894, were unchanged, except that Robert S. Ross had become cashier, Geo. H. Farrier had resigned and the vacancy had not been filled. The board of directors were: John D. Carscallen, Henry Lembeck, O. H. Perry, F. J. Matthews, James Warner, C. B. Van Dyke, P. G. Van Zandt, A. Q. Garretson, D. E. Cleary, H. H. Farrier and Dennis McLaughlin.

The bank has had a remarkable success, and its surplus is over \$100,000, or fifty per cent. of its capital, besides paying the regular dividends. The management has been all that could be desired, and the bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the city.

THE FIFTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

The Fifth Ward Savings Bank, at Erie Street and Pavonia Avenue, was organized March 19, 1883. The first board of managers were: Henry M. Traphagen, Andrew J. Post, Charles W. Cropper, M. D., Henry Wood, John H. Burgess and Charles L. Rickerson. Henry M. Traphagen was elected president and C. L. Rickerson treasurer. On September 10, ensuing, Mr. Rickerson resigned and George H. Gould was elected to fill the vacancy. He is still in office. President Traphagen died in May, 1884, and Mr. John H. Burgess was elected president. He continued in office until his death in 1887. Mr. Henry Wood took an active part in the bank's affairs until his death in 1884. The presidency was conferred upon Andrew J. Post in 1887, and Dr. Cropper became vice-president the same year. They are the only survivors of the original board of managers. The bank has grown stronger financially each year and in the favor of residents in that section of the city. On January 1, 1893, there were 844 depositors, and the deposits aggregated \$145,356.80. Since that time the financial depression and general business stagnation has operated against all savings banks, but up to October 1, 1894, the Fifth Ward Bank had no cause to complain. Its depositors had increased in number to 970, and the deposits were \$144,944.72. The bank has been blessed with wise and conservative management, and its loans have been so carefully placed that it has never lost one dollar of principal or interest and has not been forced to foreclose a single mortgage. The bank has received from depositors \$637,595.44, of which it has loaned \$230,085 on bond and mortgage and has paid to depositors in interest \$34,191.41. The present officers are: Andrew J. Post, president; Chas. W. Cropper, M. D., vice-president; Geo. H. Gould, treasurer, and H. M. T. Beckman, secretary. The managers are: Andrew J. Post, John Pellens, Carl Lampe, Walter E. Ammon, Charles W. Cropper, Theodore Pellens, Henry Rolfs, Edward Walmsley and J. Nelson Pidcock, Jr.

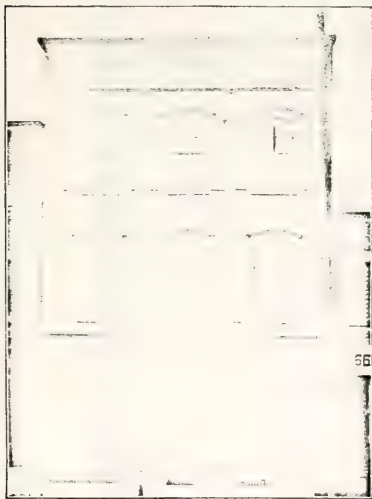


THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

THE HUDSON CITY SAVINGS BANK.

The Hudson City Savings Bank was incorporated March 27, 1868, and began business in the following August. The first officers were: Benjamin F. Sawyer, president; George A. Toffey, vice-president; Garret D. Van Reipen, secretary and treasurer; John J. Toffey, assistant secretary. The trustees were: G. D. Van Reipen, B. F. Sawyer, George V. De Mott, J. E. Culver, Charles Gobisch, Andrew McLean, Charles J. Roe, John R. McPherson, Patrick McNulty, John Rocmmelt, Geo. A. Toffey, Andrew Leicht, Joseph Montgomery, C. J. Rooney, Fred. A. Goetz, John Leitz, C. W. Conger, Wilson M. Hosier, Thomas E. Bray, A. H. Laidlaw, Chas. Kamioh, John Hogan, John Bott, J. B. Stanton, George Gloubrecht, Arend Steenken, George Och and Asa W. Fry.

G. D. Van Reipen was elected president January 9, 1873, and still holds the position. John Hedden, Jr., was elected secretary January 8, 1874, and still fills the position. The bank, under a special act, does a regular banking business.



THE HUDSON CITY SAVINGS BANK.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

On April 2, 1868, there was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey a company known as "The Hudson Storage and Indemnity Company." It was formed under a special act of the legislature, and was granted a perpetual charter, under which it had the following power:

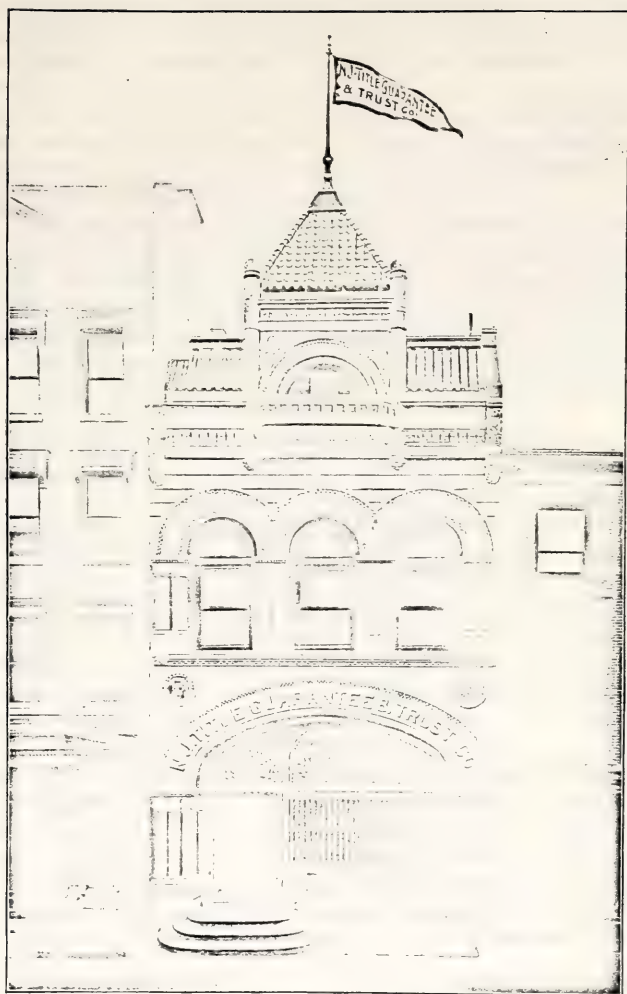
"The said company shall have power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, annuities, mortgages, choses in action, evidences of debt and certificates of property or value, and the titles to property, real or personal, upon such terms as may be established by the board of directors of said company; to receive upon storage, deposit or otherwise, merchandise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, bonds, promissory notes, certificates and evidences of debts, contracts or other property, and to take the management, custody and charge of real and personal estate and property, and to advance moneys, securities and credits upon evi-

dences of debt, or any property, real or personal, on such terms as may be established by the directors of said company, but no rate of interest to exceed seven per centum per annum shall be charged or received by said company upon any transaction."

The corporation, though chartered, never established any business, and its valuable charter privileges were unenjoyed and unappreciated until April 2, 1888, when some enterprising citizens secured control and changed the name to The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Subsequently the number of directors was increased and the capital stock doubled.

In the infancy of the company A. Q. Garretson was president, and William H. Corbin, treasurer; both of these gentlemen devoted a great deal of energy and time to laying the foundation for the new business, and it is to their efforts that the present success of the company is in a measure due. The company's first office was at No. 45 Montgomery Street. Here the records of the register's office were copied and arranged in a plant for the purpose of searching titles in Hudson County.

Owing to the increase in the company's business, Mr. P. H. Charlock was elected secretary to



[BUILDING OF THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., JERSEY CITY.

relieve Mr. Corbin, whose law practice required all of his personal attention. Mr. Charlock filled the position creditably until he resigned to manage a large estate in New York.

The business of the company soon grew to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to erect a building that would be calculated to meet its requirements; accordingly the structure now occupied by the company at No. 83 Montgomery Street was erected and occupied June 30, 1891.

The company has three distinct departments—Trust, Title and Safe Deposit. In the Trust Department the company carries on a general banking business, allowing interest on daily balances subject to check, loans money on bond and mortgage in accordance with a plan of mortgage peculiar to the institution, known as instalment mortgages, issues debenture bonds, acts as trustee, registrar, transfer agent, pays coupons, makes demand and time loans on approved collateral, and executes all trusts known to the law.

In the Title Department the company searches and guarantees titles to real estate anywhere in the State of New Jersey, for charges that are much cheaper than it is possible for lawyers to make them, furnishes memorandum and chain of title searches and issues abstracts of title. In this department the company has one of the most complete plants of Hudson County that it is possible to obtain. For five years the locality dockets have been verified by searches made therein, and by the indexes at the register's office, and the superiority and accuracy of the dockets have been established beyond a doubt.

When the company's plant was completed, Mr. John Olendorf was called to serve as Title Officer. He still holds the position devoting his entire time to the examination of titles. He is a conscientious worker, and is regarded as one of the best real estate lawyers in New Jersey.

In the Safe Deposit Department the company has spared neither pains nor expense to make its vaults equal to any vaults that have ever been constructed. Every device, protection and safeguard known to the business are to be found there.

The stockholders have always elected for their board of directors gentlemen of the highest moral character, good judgment and skilled in their various business capacities. The present officers and board of directors of the company are as follows:

President, Abram Q. Garretson; Vice-Presidents, William H. Corbin and George F. Perkins; Treasurer and Secretary, J. E. Hulshizer, Jr.; Assistant Secretary, John Alvin Young; Title Officer, John Olendorf. Board of Directors: Abram Q. Garretson, Charles L. Corbin, Frank Stevens, William G. Bumsted, Edward F. C. Young, De Witt Van Buskirk, Earle Insley, George F. Perkins, William H. Corbin, John A. Walker, Frank H. Earle, James B. Vredenburg, George W. Young, Spencer Weart, Lawrence Fagan.

Ex-Judge A. Q. Garretson has occupied the position of president since the company changed its name to that now in use. The offices of vice-presidents have changed from time to time and some changes have been made in the board of directors, but in the main they are the same now as when the new company started.

Mr. William H. Corbin was the company's first treasurer, and resigned the position in favor of Mr. George W. Young. During Mr. Young's administration the new building was completed. He devoted his entire time and skill to the interest of the company, and it is gratifying to him to see the results of his labors. He resigned his position to associate himself in the management of the United States Mortgage Company, of which company he is now the president. He was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Hulshizer, Jr., the present incumbent. Mr. Hulshizer has been associated with the company for more than four years, and has served in various capacities, from the lowest position to that now occupied; he is therefore thoroughly conversant with all details of the business. During his administration the company has continued to enjoy flattering success, and its affairs were never in a better condition. Its last published statement showed resources of \$2,475,527.54.

The success of the company proves beyond a doubt that Jersey City was in need of such an institution.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Early in the Eighties the leading merchants down town formed an informal association for mutual benefit and protection. The moving spirit in this association was George W. Clerihew,

For several years the meetings were held in his store on Newark Avenue. The advantages obtained by co-operation were many, and it was believed that much good would be accomplished, not only for the merchants, but for the city at large, by extending the scope and powers of the organization. Through the efforts of Mr. Clerihew, a committee was appointed to call a



JOSEPH A. DEAR.

ORESTES CLEVELAND.

JACOB RINGLE.

EX-PRESIDENTS BOARD OF TRADE.

meeting for the formation of a Board of Trade. This committee consisted of Messrs. G. W. Clerihew, C. C. Van Anglen, J. W. Knause, George Hawes and E. M. Doane. The meeting was held on March 14, 1888, in Murray's Hall, 47 Montgomery Street. Orestes Cleveland was elected chairman, and representatives from one hundred and ninety-two business firms were present. On April 25, 1888, a second meeting was held, at which The Board of Trade was formally organized. The officers elected were: Orestes Cleveland, president; Jacob Ringle, first vice-president; Joseph A. Dear, second vice-president; Edward Hoos, third vice-president; F. W. Hayes, secretary; Frank Stevens, treasurer; C. C. Van Anglen, P. H. Hanley, J. C. Lindsay, Charles S. Furst, W. R. Turner, H. W. Carr, David W. Lawrence, James Leo, John Edelstein, W. McLaughlin, Simeon H. Smith, directors.

The presidents since its organization have been: Orestes Cleveland, Leonard J. Gordon, Jacob Ringle, Joseph A. Dear and John J. Voorhees. The officers for 1895 are: John J. Voorhees, president; C. C. Jewell, first vice-president; James

G. Hasking, second vice-president; A. J. Corcoran, third vice-president; Frank Stevens, treasurer; W. J. Tait, secretary. The directors are: Joseph A. Dear, Myron J. Furst, R. Anderson, E. R. Wessells, H. V. Condict, J. E. Banks, Daniel E. Cleary, James Leo, H. W. Carr, B. L. Stowe and F. C. Wolbert.

The board has exerted a beneficial influence in the city, and many local improvements have been procured through its action. The enlargement of the site for the new city hall from part of a block to its present size, the extension of the city railways, the night collections of letters from the street boxes, the imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the gross earnings of city railroads, the increase of funds for the boulevard, the prevention of the secession of Harrison and Kearny from Hudson County, the abolition of the Ellis Island powder magazine, and many other benefits have been secured or aided by the board. It has persistently labored for

the improvement of the city, the increase of facilities for business and everything that has a tendency to make the city more desirable for residents, merchants and manufacturers.



HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF TRADE.



DIRECTORS OF THE JERSEY CITY BOARD OF TRADE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. J. J. Voorhis, President. | 6. J. E. Banks, Director. |
| 2. C. C. Jewell, Vice-President. | 7. James Hall, " |
| 3. J. G. Haskins, " | 8. E. R. Vessells, " |
| 4. A. J. Corcoran, " | 9. R. Appleton, " |
| 5. H. W. Carr, Director. | 10. J. A. Walker, " |
| 6. James Lee, " | 11. B. S. Stowe, " |
| 7. George Hillier, " | 12. W. J. Tait, Secretary. |

CHAPTER XXV.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT—HOW THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED—WHO WERE CONCERNED IN ITS CREATION, AND THE MEN WHO HAVE CARRIED ON THE WORK—A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE LIST OF THE STAFF AND LINE FROM THE FIRST ROSTER TO THE PRESENT.



RIOR to 1861 the militia of the States lacked uniformity in tactics and equipment. The disadvantage arising from this attracted attention during the earlier stages of the war, but the rebellion was suppressed before the general government attempted a remedy. Legislation by Congress created the National Guard. The militia of all the States was in bad condition at the close of the war, and the New Jersey organizations were practically demoralized. It never had uniformity. Special acts had been passed from time to time by the legislature creating the Hudson Brigade, the Essex Brigade, the Rifle Corps and other organizations. Most of the young men who composed these commands had enlisted, and many had not returned. Most of those who came back had no desire to return to the old organizations. The old tactics had been superseded and the old commandants were back numbers. In Hudson County there was a formidable list of brigadier-generals, colonels and staff officers of the old regiment, but not a single uniformed and equipped company. Out of this chaotic condition the Fourth Regiment sprang, and with it the entire National Guard of the State. The importance of the preliminary movements, and the fact that they are nowhere recorded, makes it worth while to go more into the details of the series of events, than of those more generally known in connection with the regiment.

In 1863 Col. Ellsworth, of Chicago, with his celebrated Zouaves, visited New York City and excited the envy of every military man by the excellence of their drill and discipline. A company of young men, clerks and students, was immediately formed in New York with the laudable intention of rivaling the Ellsworth Zouaves. They secured W. W. McChesney, previously the drill-master of the Zouaves, to command them. They soon had a company of seventy young enthusiasts, who became known as the National Zouaves. They had an armory in an old building at the corner of Mercer and Broome streets, known as Mercer Hall. Many of the young men procured mattresses, and slept in the armory in order to have an hour or two of drill in the mornings before they went to business.

When President Lincoln issued his call for troops after Fort Sumpter was fired upon, this company volunteered almost to a man. It subsequently became Company A, Tenth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. One of the charter members of the National Zouaves was Wm. E. Rogers. He was a law student as well as a student at Cooper Institute. With his comrades he was mustered into the United States service in April, 1861, under a two years' enlistment. After one month spent in drill and equipment in their camp on the point at Sandy Hook, the regiment sailed for Fortress Monroe. The former captain of Company A was then its colonel. In a short time he brought the regiment to such a state of perfection in drill and discipline that it was selected by Gen. Wool from his division of fifteen thousand men as the show regiment and garrison of Fortress Monroe. It was engaged in this duty when the conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac took place almost under the walls of the fortress.

In those early days of the war the dividing line between our forces and the enemy was the village of Hampton, two miles from the fortress. Raids and counter-raids were frequent, and in one of them the village was burned by the enemy.

For the first year of its service the regiment was confined to garrison and picket duty on the road to Yorktown, with occasional expeditions to the eastern shore to destroy the enemy's supplies. While on picket duty Private Rogers was seriously wounded. A bullet passed through the bone of the left arm, making a compound fracture at the shoulder socket. Dr. Hunt, formerly universally known in Jersey City, saved his life. The surgeons at the hospital

decided that nothing but amputation would save Rogers' life. Dr. Hunt was surgeon of the regiment, and was entitled by courtesy to perform the operation. After examining the wound he declined to amputate, because he believed Rogers would die under the operation. This wound destroyed Rogers' chances for promotion. The ball could not be found, and it was not until three years later that it was extracted. Treatment at the New York Hospital by Drs. Agnew, Van Buren and Mott only afforded temporary relief. A few weeks of duty reopened the wound. Finally the medical director pronounced Rogers unfit for service. Rather than return before his term of enlistment had expired Rogers obtained a detail as chief clerk of the Chesapeake General Hospital, now the Soldiers' Home, at Fortress Monroe, and served there until he was mustered out. This Private Rogers was the father of the Fourth Regiment, and of the National Guard of New Jersey.

After his return from the war he became the teacher of the boys' bible class in the Simpson M. E. Church, in Hudson City, and a practising lawyer and Assistant Corporation Attorney of New York City. He was popular among the young men and they induced him to give them instructions in the manual of arms. He had a class of forty boys, among whom were: C. W. Laws and J. L. Bookstaver, afterwards captains in the Fourth Regiment, and Walter J. Smith, Sidney J. Everett and Robert L. Woodley, who became lieutenants in the regiment. The boys soon became enthusiastic, and a company was formed which was known officially as "Company A, unattached, N. J. Rifle Corps." It was drilled almost every night in a hall over a beer saloon on Beacon, near Oakland Avenue. The commanders without commands were jealous of Rogers and wanted the company turned over to them. They made so much opposition that it was with difficulty that uniforms were procured from the State. Gen. Hatfield and Colonels Speer and Gregory were especially opposed to a new organization. In spite of the opposition Company A flourished. Its first public appearance was in the parade of the Newark militia in Newark on Washington's Birthday, 1865. It turned out eighty strong in a blinding snow storm, and its discipline and soldierly bearing was such as to provoke the commendation of Gov. Ward and Maj.-Gen. Runyon, the reviewing officers. From that day they were the friends of the company and the battalion that grew out of it.

The officers of the old Hudson Brigade held several meetings in Taylor's Hotel, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to go to Trenton to demand that the new companies then organized or to be organized should be placed under their command. The opposition was so strong that Col. Rogers suggested that a committee be appointed to draw up a new law to conform with the National Guard act passed by Congress. This committee was appointed, and Gen. Runyon, now Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, Col. Plume, of the Second Regiment, now Maj.-Gen. Plume, and Col. W. E. Rogers were its members. The result was the present National Guard act, which was passed by the legislature after a great deal of opposition. The paper organizations with their officers were wiped out. Col. Rogers was especially active in securing the passage of the act.

The opposition manifested by the old officers gave impetus to the movement for reorganization. Company B was organized by Capt. Bellard, Company C by John McLaughlin, better known at that time as "Bull" McLaughlin, and Benjamin Murphy, both veterans. "Bull" became captain, but discipline was not his strong point and he resigned. Murphy, who had been first-lieutenant, was elected captain, and soon gave the company a reputation for drill and discipline. Company D was organized by John J. Toffey. Thus a battalion was formed, and Col. Rogers was elected major to command it. It was known by general orders as the Third Battalion, N. J. Rifle Corps. Company E, of the old regiment, was located at Hoboken, and about that time it got into disgrace and was disbanded. Henry G. Shaw at that time was city editor of the Jersey City *Times* and a military enthusiast. He took advantage of the vacancy and organized a new Company E, the City Guard of Jersey City. Company F was organized by Capt. John B. Randolph, a graduate of West Point and ex-lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He is now private secretary to the chief clerk in the war department at Washington. He did not retain command of the company long, and was succeeded by Benjamin Van Riper. This made six companies, and gave a regimental formation, when general orders were issued creating the six companies into the Fourth Regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps. At the subsequent election Maj. W. E. Rogers was elected colonel, C. G. Van Ryper, lieutenant-colonel, and William B. Shafer, major.

This was the condition of the regiment when the National Guard act was signed by Gov. Randolph, on March 9, 1869. A general order was issued by Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Striker, on April 14, 1869, by which Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, of the Fourth Regiment, N. J. Rifle Corps, and Company G, of the Second Regiment, N. J. State Militia, were assigned to a provisional regiment designated as the Fourth Regiment and assigned to the First Brigade.

The six companies of the Rifle Corps retained their letter designations. Company E of the Second Regiment became Company G of the new regiment. The field officers of the old organizations were retired, but the line officers were transferred with their commands and took rank for previous service according to the date of their commissions. The general order did not reach Jersey City until April 19th, and a meeting of the officers was called for April 23d to elect field officers for the new regiment. They met at the armory of Company E, 25 and 27 Newark Avenue, on that evening, but A. A. G., Col. S. M. Dickinson, who was detailed to preside at the election, did not appear. The roll was called, and these officers were present:

Company A—Captain, Augustus C. Bennett; First-Lieut., Walter J. Smith; Second-Lieut., David W. Meeker.

Company B—Captain, Alfred Bellard; First-Lieut., Thomas McKeon.

Company C—Captain, Benj. Murphy; First-Lieut., Wm. A. Graham.

Company D—Captain, John J. Toffey; First-Lieut., John M. Van Winkle; Second-Lieut., George Newkirk.

Company E—Captain, Henry G. Shaw; First-Lieut., Dudley S. Steele; Second-Lieut., Thos. K. Halstead.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin Van Riper; First-Lieut., John Magrath; Second-Lieut., Andrew C. Purdy.

Company G—Captain, Hiram Van Buskirk; First-Lieut., Andrew Van Buskirk; Second-Lieut., Henry C. Post.

They organized by electing Capt. Hiram Van Buskirk, the senior officer, chairman, and Capt. Henry Grenville Shaw, secretary. Capt. Van Riper and Lieut. Steele had been elected but had not received their commissions, but they were allowed to vote. The secretary read General Orders No. 5, and the board decided to adjourn until April 30th in order to secure the presence of the A. A. G., Col. Dickinson. The election was held on the 30th, and Hiram Van Buskirk was elected colonel, Henry G. Shaw lieutenant-colonel, and John J. Toffey major.

On May 11th Col. Van Buskirk had received his commission, and he issued General Order No. 1, appointing these regimental officers: Adjutant, Wm. W. Buckley; Quartermaster, Wm. B. Shafer; Paymaster, G. D. Van Reipen; Surgeon, Frederick G. Payne; Assistant-Surgeon, Frank C. Fry.

Col. Rogers was appointed inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Runyon, and was constantly occupied for a year or more in securing compliance throughout the State with the National Guard act. He removed from Jersey City to Washington, where he has practised law for a number of years.

In the meantime the members of the regiment had been preparing to celebrate the reorganization, and an inaugural concert and hop was given in Kepler Hall, now the Academy of Music, on the night of Wednesday, May 12, 1869. This was one of the most brilliant events of its kind in the history of the city up to that time. It was attended by officers from all the surrounding States, and the good will generated then removed the last evidence of opposition. It also gave the regiment a standing among first-class military organizations which it has never lost. The regiment made its first parade on May 30th with the city Grand Army Posts. In September the motto of the regiment, *In Utrunque Paratus*, was adopted. The common council leased the top floor of the buildings 25 and 27 Newark Avenue for headquarters, and it has remained there twenty-five years. Some time later the next lower floor was added to the headquarters, which have been known as the City Armory.

Col. Van Buskirk was a veteran of the war, and filled a number of civic positions in Bayonne. Lieut.-Col. Shaw was the author of the competitive system of rifle shooting still practised in the United States. He was instrumental in starting the Creedmoor range, which was known a score of years ago as the American Wimbledon. It has since been superseded by the New Jersey State range. Col. Shaw served during the war as a lieutenant in an Ohio regiment, and for a number of years has lived on the Pacific coast. Lieut. Dudley S. Steele suc-

ceeded Capt. Shaw in command of the company. He became colonel of the regiment on February 7, 1873, and brigadier-general of the First Brigade, April 13, 1885, a position he held until his death in 1892. He served in the army during the war, and subsequently was a member of the New York Seventh Regiment. Maj. Toffey became lieutenant-colonel, and is now the sheriff of Hudson County. He served in the army and as an alderman, assemblyman and State treasurer. Capt. Benjamin Murphy served in the army with distinction during the war, and for many years has been chief of police in Jersey City. Quartermaster Shafer served during the war under Gen. Kilpatrick, and was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment when he resigned. Lieut. Halstead served in the army during the war, and has been assistant city clerk of Jersey City since 1871. Many other members served in the army and filled civic positions of honor and trust. There have been 2,776 members on the regimental roster since its organization. Company A had 458; old Company B, 378; new Company B, 74; Company C, 413; Company D, 436; Company E, 439; Company F, 391; Company G (new), 93; Company H (new), 94. Company K was added to the regiment in October, 1894.

The Fourth Regiment was ordered out for duty by Gov. Randolph on July 12, 1871, when a riot between Orangemen and others was anticipated. Fortunately the regiment was not



FOURTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

ordered from the armory. Its presence and readiness had much to do with preventing disturbance. In 1874 it was called out to suppress the "Long Dock" riots. In the same year it was ordered out to guard the county jail during the execution of Mechella. It was ordered out as a guard of honor to the remains of Vice-President Wilson, at Jersey City, November 27, 1876, and was one of the regiments of the Provisional Brigade, which, under command of Brig.-Gen. W. J. Sewell, was ordered to Phillipsburg to suppress the railroad strikers who had seized several lines

of railroads at that point. The strikers had paralyzed railway travel for several weeks, and in other States, notably Pennsylvania, had destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives. When matters assumed an alarming condition in this State, Gov. Bedle summoned the staff of the First Brigade to Jersey City, and opened headquarters as commander-in-chief, in the Fuller building, then known as the Darcy building, at Hudson and Montgomery streets. On August 29th the Fourth Regiment, which had been in the armory several days, received marching orders. Near midnight the regiment marched without music to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. A train of eighteen cars took them to Elizabeth, where they were transferred to the Central of New Jersey. There everything had the appearance of war. The First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments had been assembled, and all were loaded on trains including the Fourth which got off at two o'clock in the morning. Soon after daylight the troops left the trains a short distance outside of Phillipsburg. Camp was formed in and around the little town. The regimental headquarters was in the Phillipsburg hotel on Main Street, and the regiment was quartered in the railroad repair shop across the street. Quartermaster-Lieut. Lamb, and Sergt. Walter McGown, his assistant, soon had everything ready to feed the regiment, and Maj. J. D. McGill, M. D., fitted up a hospital in the railroad paint shop. The military demonstration intimidated the strikers without bloodshed. The regiment remained in Phillipsburg one week. The only sad event of the encampment was the death of

Private Henry Weinspaugh from exposure. He belonged to D Company, and was buried in the Phillipsburg cemetery, with military honors, where a tombstone was erected over his grave.

The regiment took part in the parade and review at Newark, May 30, 1878, and went to Pompton as part of the First Brigade for field maneuvers and a sham battle, May 31, 1880. The regiment accompanied the remains of Gen. Torbert across the State, September 29, 1880. It took part in the Evacuation Day parade in New York, November 26, 1883. It paraded in New York on August 8, 1886, at the Grant funeral. On January 14, 1887, it was called out to suppress a riotous demonstration of strikers at the Lorillard Tobacco Works, and was held at the armory in readiness. The regiment paraded in Philadelphia at the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of the First President of the United States, April 18, 1889. It was the escort at the funeral of Gen. Steele, and acted as guard of honor at the funeral of Gen. Sherman during its passage through Jersey City. The regiment has encamped at the State camp in its turn ever since the camp was established, and has qualified nearly all of its members as marksmen at the State rifle ranges.

In the reorganization of the First Brigade, May 31, 1892, the Fourth Regiment was increased by the addition of Companies A, B, C, D and E, Second Regiment. These companies were known as Companies G, H, I, K and L, and constituted the Second Battalion. Company B was transferred to the new Second Regiment. Companies G, H, I, K and L were disbanded April 26, 1893. The present Companies B and G were mustered into the service May 25th, and Company H was mustered June 5, 1893. The regiment is divided into two battalions, the First consisting of Companies B, C, E and F; the Second of Companies A, D, G and H.

The corner stone of the new armory was laid on December 20, 1893, and it was finished in February, 1895. The occupation of the building was celebrated by a ball. The original plans included a tall tower at the corner of Bergen Avenue and Church Street, which was to have been used as a signal station. The appropriation was not large enough to allow for the tower and it was omitted.

FIELD OFFICERS.

COLONELS—Hiram Van Buskirk, April 23, 1869, resigned December 11, 1872; Dudley S. Steele, February 7, 1873, elected Brig.-Gen. April 13, 1883; Samuel D. Dickinson, April 22, 1885, resigned December 7, 1888; Peter F. Wanser, February 20, 1889, elected Brig.-Gen. 1892; Hugh H. Abernethy, June 20, 1892.

LIEUT.-COLONELS—Henry G. Shaw, April 23, 1869, resigned April 25, 1871; J. J. Toffey, March 6, 1872, resigned April 26, 1875; Wm. B. Shafer, March 20, 1876, resigned June 6, 1884; Samuel D. Dickinson, July 23, 1884, promoted to Colonel April 22, 1885; P. F. Wanser, April 22, 1885, promoted to Colonel February 20, 1889; H. H. Abernethy, February 20, 1889, promoted to Colonel June 20, 1890; Wm. B. Mason, June 20, 1892.

MAJORS—John J. Toffey, April 23, 1869, promoted Lieut.-Col. March 6, 1872; William B. Shafer, March 6, 1872, promoted Lieut.-Col. March 20, 1876; Benjamin Gregory, March 20, 1876, resigned October 17, 1872; S. D. Dickinson, December 6, 1882, promoted Lieut.-Col. July 23, 1884; P. F. Wanser, July 23, 1884, promoted to Lieut.-Col. April 22, 1885; John A. Parker, April 22, 1885, promoted Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G., First Brigade, April 23, 1885; H. H. Abernethy, May 23, 1885, promoted Lieut.-Col. February 20, 1889; Wm. B. Mason, February 20, 1889, promoted Lieut.-Col. June 20, 1892; Robert G. Smith, June 20, 1892.

COMMANDANTS OF GUN DETACHMENT—Robert G. Smith, September 10, 1886, resigned September 5, 1887; George P. Babcock, Captain and Comdt., November 14, 1887.

STAFF ADJUTANTS—Wm. W. Buckley, May 8, 1869, resigned November 1, 1870; Martin Finck, November 1, 1870, resigned December 9, 1872; Benjamin Gregory, March 15, 1873, promoted to Major; S. D. Dickinson, April 1, 1876, promoted to Major December 6, 1882; Thomas D. Vondy, December 7, 1882, resigned June 6, 1884; Benjamin M. Gerardin, October 1, 1884, Captain and Adj., October 1, 1889.

QUARTERMASTERS—Wm. B. Shafer, May 8, 1869, promoted to Major March 6, 1872; George E. Sherman, August 15, 1872, removed from State July 20, 1875; S. D. Dickinson, December 1, 1875, promoted to Adj. April 1, 1879; George W. Firth, June 12, 1879, resigned December 17, 1877; John A. Parker, January 17, 1878, promoted to Major April 22, 1885; Alvin H. Graff, May 9, 1885, Captain and Quartermaster May 9, 1890.

PAYMASTERS—G. D. Van Reipen, May 8, 1869, resigned June 14, 1875; Abner A. Coykendall, July 3, 1875, commission made void October 2, 1875; Edward P. Demotte, October 8, 1875, resigned April 25, 1883; Frank J. Matthews, May 3, 1883, Captain and Paymaster May 3, 1883.

SURGEONS—Fred. G. Payne, May 8, 1869, failed to equip, void October 9, 1869; Beriah A. Watson, October 19, 1869, resigned June 1, 1877; John D. McGill, June 1, 1877, promoted Lieut.-Col. and Surgeon First Brigade May 1, 1885; Mortimer Lampson, May 9, 1885, promoted Lieut.-Col. and Medical Inspector First Brigade May 10, 1892.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—Frank C. Fry, May 8, 1869, resigned April 1, 1893; J. D. McGill, July 1, 1873, promoted June 1, 1877; Mortimer Lampson, November 24, 1883, promoted May 9, 1885; Steven V. Morris, May 14, 1885, Captain and Asst. Surg. May 14, 1890.

JUDGE-ADVOCATES—Wm. P. Douglass, March 27, 1874, Major and Judge Advocate First Brigade May 22, 1876; Charles Boltwood, March 25, 1878, promoted Captain and A. de. C. First Brigade May 1, 1885; John Briggs, June 1, 1885.

CHAPLAINS—Ralph B. Hoyt, March 25, 1878, resigned December 19, 1881; Henry W. Spalding, July 4, 1883, resigned November 1, 1886; John L. Scudder, June 2, 1887.

INSPECTORS RIFLE PRACTICE—Andrew Anderson, May 10, 1879, resigned March 3, 1882; Abram P. Bush, May 16, 1882.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT-MAJORS—Clarence O'Reilly (E), May 1, 1873, elected Captain Company C December 8, 1874; Wm. L. Jones, December 8, 1874, relieved at own request July 10, 1875; Walter A. McGown (E), July 10, 1875, discharged May 25, 1876; Chas. W. Laws (A), May 25, 1876, elected Captain Company A October 30, 1877; Jarvis P. Wanser (E), November 30, 1877, discharged June 1, 1886; Wm. R. Clements (E), June 1, 1886.

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS—Benj. T. Van Allen (D), —, discharged August 3, 1873; A. A. Coykendall (E), August 4, 1873, discharged December 10, 1875; Charles McArty (E), December 10, 1875, discharged June 17, 1876; Jarvis P. Wanser (E), June 17, 1876, Sergt.-Maj. November 30, 1877; Wm. Klein (K), November 30, 1877, discharged July 18, 1882; Wm. G. Van Slyke (A), July 8, 1882, discharged October 2, 1883; W. H. S. Nodyne (C), October 27, 1883, Second-Lieut. Company C February 24, 1885; Ed. T. Baker (E), April 10, 1885, honorably discharged October 23, 1889; Robert F. Martin (E), October 23, 1889 (incumbent).

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS—A. W. McGown (E), March 20, 1874, Sergt.-Maj. July 10, 1875; C. W. Laws (A), December 11, 1875, Sergt.-Maj. May 25, 1876; Jarvis P. Wanser (E), May 25, 1876, Quartermaster Sergt. June 17, 1876; Fred. S. Cully (C), June 17, 1876, discharged November 30, 1877; Daniel Wissert (C), November 30, 1877, discharged July 9, 1880; George K. Dean (E), December 22, 1880, discharged August 5, 1885; Geo. B. Beiderhase (A), August 12, 1885, discharged November 23, 1888; Benj. F. Moore, Jr. (E), June 25, 1892.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS—Geo. F. Appleton (A), February 15, 1875, discharged October 13, 1879; S. V. Morris (A), May 22, 1880, promoted Asst.-Surg. May 14, 1885; Geo. C. Fountain, (A), July 8, 1885 (incumbent).

DRUM-MAJOR—John Brownlee, September 1, 1868 (incumbent).

COLOR-SERGEANTS—George K. Dean (E), May 1, 1873, Com.-Sergt. December 22, 1880; Jacob Kramer (C), December 22, 1880, discharged April 1, 1884; Waldo E. Gibbs (C), April 20, 1884, reduced at own request June 14, 1886; Chas. A. Bauer (F), June 18, 1886 (incumbent).

RIGHT GENERAL GUIDES—Herman Wackinan (A), April 15, 1875, discharged November 30, 1877; George R. Gray (A), November 30, 1877, discharged December 6, 1878; W. G. Van Slyke (A), December 6, 1878, promoted July 8, 1882; Frank W. Edmunds (D), July 8, 1882, discharged July 6, 1883; Nicholas Terhune (E), July 2, 1883, discharged May 13, 1885; B. F. Moore, Jr. (E), May 13, 1885, promoted June 25, 1892.

LEFT GENERAL GUIDES—Robert R. Greig (D), December 21, 1874—February 28, 1877; Justus B. Eckert (D), February 28, 1877—May 16, 1882; A. H. Graff (A), July 8, 1882—September 25, 1883; B. F. Moore, Jr. (E), November 7, 1883—May 13, 1885; J. Phylfe, Jr. (A), May 13, 1885—December 15, 1885; Wm. Brooke (A), February 10, 1880—June 10, 1880; Thomas B. O'Neill (D), June 24, 1886—April 9, 1889; Arthur Scott (F), May 15, 1889 (incumbent).

SERGEANTS AND BUGLERS—Adolph Walter (E), November 22, 1886—November 1, 1890; J.

R. Quaife (E), November 19, 1890—April 3, 1891; Frank Siefert (F), April 29, 1891 (incumbent).

SERGEANTS OF GUN SQUAD—E. K. Sutton, October 18, 1886—October 22, 1887; John T. Pringle, December 8, 1887—1894.

CORPORALS GUN SQUAD—J. T. Pringle, October 18, 1886—December 8, 1887; John Laws, December 8, 1887.

The complete roster of staff and line from the organization of the regiment to the present has included these officers:

LINE OFFICERS—COMPANY A.

CAPTAINS—Augustus D. Bennett, November, 1868—June 14, 1869; J. S. Bookstaver, June 25, 1873; Wm. R. Davis, August 5, 1873—June 10, 1876; Chas. Boltwood, June 21, 1876; Chas. W. Laws, October 30, 1877—January 12, 1882; Fred. A. Appelles, May 2, 1882—October 26, 1885; Heyward E. Bowley, December 29, 1885—June 15, 1888; Fred. A. Appelles, September 11, 1888—April 3, 1890; J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., May 13, 1890.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—Walter J. Smith, June 3, 1868—April 6, 1870; Sidney J. Everett, June 28, 1870—August 16, 1871; Robt. L. Woodley, November 8, 1871—February 25, 1873; W. R. Davis, May, 1873—August 5, 1873; Eugene K. Shrope, August 5, 1873—April 14, 1876; P. W. Levering, June 21, 1876—May 25, 1877; Wm. P. Wood, June 29, 1877—March 1, 1878; Henry W. Post, April 16, 1878—June 21, 1878; Jas. N. Van Benschoten, July 30, 1878—June 7, 1881; Edlow Harrison, July 26, 1881—June 25, 1883; Heywood E. Bowley, September 25, 1883—December 29, 1885; John W. Aymar, December 29, 1885—September 24, 1887; J. H. Bumsted, Jr., December 13, 1887—May 3, 1890; Wm. Robertson, Jr., May 13, 1890—March 18, 1893; Chas. H. Springstead, April 25, 1893—June 1, 1893; Jno. C. Westervelt, June 30, 1893 (incumbent).

SECOND-LIEUTS.—David W. Meeker, June 3, 1868—July 26, 1869; Edward Koerbel, September 1, 1869—November 29, 1872; Wm. R. Davies, February, 1873—May 6, 1873; E. K. Shrope, May 6, 1873—August 5, 1873; P. W. Levering, August 5, 1873—June 21, 1876; Geo. W. Lamb, June 21, 1876—November 18, 1876; Wm. P. Wood, January 9, 1877—June 29, 1877; H. W. Post, January 29, 1877—April 16, 1878; Henry J. Gilien, April 16, 1878—April 1, 1879; E. W. Harrison, July 8, 1879—July 26, 1881; E. H. Bowley, July 26, 1881—September 25, 1883; Alvin H. Graff, September 25, 1883—May 9, 1885; J. W. Aymar, May 19, 1885—December 29, 1885; Richard P. Romaine, December 29, 1885—October 21, 1886; Emile A. Noltemyer, December 14, 1886—October 10, 1887; Wm. Robertson, Jr., December 13, 1887—May 13, 1890; Chas. H. Springstead, May 13, 1890—April 25, 1893; J. C. Westervelt, April 25, 1893—June 30, 1893; Henry H. Bowley, June 30, 1893 (incumbent).

OLD COMPANY B.

CAPTAINS—Alfred Ballard, August 14, 1868—October 20, 1879; Frank B. Lawrence, December 30, 1879—February 24, 1883; Frederick B. Wright, May 17, 1883—May 14, 1884; Andrew Derrom, Jr., July 31, 1884—November 5, 1885; Charles A. Stelling, March 11, 1886—September 2, 1887; James J. Reid, December 6, 1887—October 3, 1889; Andrew Derrom, Jr., December 12, 1889.

Company B was transferred to Passaic December 11, 1869.

COMPANY B.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—Thomas McKcown, August 4, 1868—November 2, 1871; Andrew Anderson, May 14, 1872—May 5, 1876; Aubrey N. Staples, July 1, 1876—June 10, 1877; Robert B. Moss, June 4, 1878—December 20, 1879; Richard B. Tinall, December 30, 1879—May 4, 1883; Robert Morrell, June 7, 1883—December 24, 1884; Charles A. Stelling, February 5, 1885—March 11, 1886; Warren S. Colegrove, March 11, 1886—February 3, 1888; Andrew Derrom, Jr., September 13, 1886—December 12, 1889; Hamilton M. Ross, Jr., December 12, 1889 (incumbent).

SECOND-LIEUTS.—James H. Jollie, August 4, 1868—July 1, 1869; Gustav Konert, July 23, 1869—May 25, 1871; Frederick J. Angerbower, May 14, 1872—June 20, 1876; Richard Morrell, December 30, 1879—June 7, 1883; Andrew Derrom, Jr., June 7, 1883—July 31, 1884; Charles A. Stelling, July 31, 1884—February 5, 1885; J. C. Shearman, February 5, 1885—March 27, 1886; Enos Vreeland, May 6, 1886—September 15, 1888; John O. Thurston, April 4, 1889—April 3,

1891; James W. Clinton, May 11, 1891—January 28, 1892; James T. Barker, February 25, 1892 (incumbent).

COMPANY C.

CAPTAINS—Benjamin Murphy, February 26, 1869—June 26, 1873; George S. McLaughlin, August 11, 1873—September 20, 1873; Clarence O'Reilly, December 8, 1874—December 29, 1877; Herbert E. Hamilton, March 2, 1878—August 21, 1882; John Brennan, June 1, 1883—June 6, 1884; Joseph R. Van Sickle, August 18, 1884—January 7, 1887; John Graham, April 4, 1887; James Sprouls, Daniel C. Burns, H. H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., July 2, 1894.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—Wm. A. Graham, February 26, 1869—December 29, 1870; Fred. T. Farrier, January 11, 1871—January 15, 1874; Judson M. Startup, January 30, 1875—August 8, 1876; Thomas K. Halsted, June 11, 1877—May 27, 1878; William Peel, July 1, 1878—December 2, 1879; John Brennan, April 5, 1880—June 1, 1883; Chas. W. Greenop, January 1, 1883—October 29, 1883; John E. Brown, February 18, 1884—August 18, 1884; Chas. C. McCullough, February 24, 1885—August 16, 1886; John Graham, November 15, 1886—April 4, 1887; Robert Berry, April 4, 1887—November 2, 1891; Daniel C. Burns, December 7, 1891—May 16, 1894; Charles A. Wells, January 15, 1894—May 26, 1894; Michael Ambrose.

SECOND-LIEUTS.—Wm. Patrick, February 26, 1869—June, 1869; Lionel Pickens, June 25, 1869—June 26, 1873; Charles Boltwood, December 11, 1875—June 21, 1877; Thomas K. Halsted, July 1, 1876—June 11, 1877; Aubrey N. Staples, June 11, 1877—December 22, 1877; John Brennan, March 2, 1878—April 5, 1880; Charles W. Greenop, September 2, 1881—June 1, 1883; John E. Brown, June 1, 1883—February 18, 1884; Timothy J. Furey, February 18, 1884—January 27, 1885; Wm. H. S. Nodyne, February 24, 1885—November 9, 1891; Albert E. Trotter, December 7, 1891—December 20, 1891; Fred. J. Lambert, January 4, 1891—June 19, 1893; Charles A. Wells, June 30, 1893—January 15, 1894; H. H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., January 15, 1894—July 2, 1894; Mervin Armstrong, Jr., July 2, 1894.

COMPANY D.

CAPTAINS—John J. Toffey, March 5, 1867—April 23, 1869; George V. Newkirk, May 29, 1869—May 10, 1870; John Kase, August 17, 1870—October 18, 1870; Abraham Speer, October 19, 1870—November 30, 1875; George W. Dickson, February 8, 1876—April 15, 1878; George B. Fielder, June 11, 1878—July 11, 1883; Fred. W. Hering, October 9, 1883—December 2, 1887; John N. Bruns, February 29, 1888—January 4, 1893; Thomas B. O'Neill, February 28, 1893.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—John M. Van Winkle, March 23, 1869—February 14, 1872; Geo. A. Wadleigh, April 5, 1872—December 30, 1874; Geo. W. Dickson, Jr., March 20, 1875—February 8, 1876; Herbert C. Hamilton, February 8, 1876—March 2, 1878; Abram P. Bush, July 2, 1878—May 16, 1882; Frederic W. Hering, July 2, 1882—October 9, 1883; Godfrey G. Dillaway, October 9, 1883—May 29, 1894; Edward See, July 3, 1894.

SECOND-LIEUTS.—Geo. V. Newkirk, March 23, 1869—May 29, 1869; Edward A. Wilson, May 29, 1869—February 25, 1870; William R. Davies, October 19, 1870—February 25, 1873; Charles A. Billings, April 29, 1873—December 2, 1873; Geo. W. Dickson, Jr., April 28, 1874—March 20, 1875; Jas. S. Newkirk, March 20, 1875—March 29, 1875; Jas. H. Van Benschooten, October 24, 1876—April 20, 1878; Chas. Koelble, July 2, 1878—August 12, 1881; Frederic W. Hering, December 6, 1881—July 11, 1882; David T. Robinson, July 11, 1882—June 9, 1883; Geo. P. Babcock, November 13, 1883—November 14, 1887; Jos. H. Brensinger, February 29, 1888—March 5, 1889; Thomas B. O'Neill, April 9, 1889—February 28, 1893; Edward See, February 28, 1893—July 3, 1894; Mortimer J. Gleason, July 3, 1894.

COMPANY E.

CAPTAINS—Henry G. Shaw, October 21, 1867—April 23, 1869; Dudley S. Steele, May 29, 1869—February 7, 1873; Hugh H. Abernethy, Jr., April 23, 1873—November 27, 1874; John A. Onslow, September 25, 1875—January 30, 1877; P. Farmer Wanser, March 21, 1877—July 23, 1884; John Briggs, July 30, 1884—June 1, 1885; Charles W. Dowd, September 23, 1885—January 3, 1888; Robt. G. Smith, January 18, 1888—June 20, 1892; Arthur L. Steele, July 13, 1892.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—Dudley S. Steele, March 17, 1869—May 29, 1869; Walter S. Neilson, June 25, 1869—October 8, 1869; H. H. Abernethy, Jr., December 22, 1869—September 23, 1873, John A. Onslow, April 23, 1873—September 25, 1875; P. Farmer Wanser, September 25, 1875—March 21, 1877; Thomas D. Vondy, March 21, 1877—December 7, 1872; John Briggs, October 3, 1883—July 30, 1884; Charles W. Dowd, July 30, 1884—September 23, 1885; Robert G. Smith, September 23, 1885—September 10, 1886; Arthur L. Steele, December 8, 1886—July 13, 1892; Joseph H. Evans, July 13, 1892—February 1, 1892; Adam Steip, April 18, 1894.

SECOND-LIEUTS.—Thomas K. Halstead, October 21, 1867—November 1, 1869; Martin Finck, December 22, 1869—November 1, 1870; George S. McLaughlin, January 11, 1871—August 11, 1873; P. F. Wanser, September 17, 1873—September 25, 1875; Samuel D. Dickinson, September 25, 1875—December 1, 1875; Thos. D. Vondy, February 3, 1876—March 21, 1877; William O. Chase, September 26, 1877—January 12, 1880; John Briggs, December 1, 1880—October 3, 1883; Chas. W. Dowd, October 3, 1883—July 30, 1884; Benj. M. Gerardin, July 30, 1884—October 1, 1884; Robert G. Smith, November 19, 1884—September 23, 1885; Nathaniel A. Hilbrow, February 3, 1886 (failed to qualify); William Hermans, October 5, 1887—May 24, 1889; Joseph H. Evans, July 3, 1889—July 13, 1892; Adam Steip, July 14, 1892—April 18, 1894; Isaac Pullen, April 18, 1894.

COMPANY F.

CAPTAINS—Benj. Van Riper, February 25, 1869—April 23, 1872; William A. Langdon, June 27, 1872—March 16, 1873; Eugene K. Shrope, June 15, 1876—September 9, 1880; William B. Mason, May 4, 1882—February 20, 1889; Jos. H. Brensinger, March 5, 1889—July 17, 1893; John H. Keim, August 8, 1893.

FIRST-LIEUTS.—John McGrath, January 3, 1868—March 1, 1870; Thos. B. Wandle, October 15, 1870—June 23, 1872; Andrew C. Purdy, October 10, 1872—June 12, 1878; Peter W. M. West, August 1, 1878—January 3, 1881; John T. Rouse, May 4, 1882—September 10, 1884; John G. Berrian, Jr., March 3, 1885—April 8, 1891; John H. Keim, May 5, 1891—August 8, 1893; Martin L. Fritz, August 8, 1893.

SECOND-LIEUTS.—Andrew W. Purdy, January 3, 1868—October 10, 1872; Francis Ettling, October 10, 1872—June 8, 1877; Peter W. M. West, October 11, 1877—August 1, 1878; John T. Rouse, August 1, 1878—May 4, 1882; Hartman Van Wagenen, May 4, 1882—April 3, 1884; George W. Russell, Jr., March 3, 1885—April 30, 1888; John H. Keim, December 18, 1888—May 5, 1891; Werner Bruns, May 5, 1891—February 8, 1893; Martin L. Fritz, March 7, 1893—August 8, 1893; Edward I. Edwards, August 8, 1893.

COMPANY G.

CAPTAIN—Frederic J. Lampert, June 19, 1893.

FIRST-LIEUT.—Robert F. Martin, June 19, 1893.

SECOND-LIEUT.—John E. Brennan, June 19, 1893.

COMPANY H.

CAPTAIN—Henry Spielman, June 19, 1893.

FIRST-LIEUT.—Frank A. O'Sullivan, June 19, 1893.

SECOND-LIEUT.—William H. Wild, June 19, 1893.

NEW COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN—Andrew Derrom, June 19, 1893.

FIRST-LIEUT.—A. La Rue Christie, June 19, 1893.

SECOND-LIEUT.—Harry E. Ramsey, June 19, 1893.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EARLY DAYS OF THE JERSEY CITY PRESS—THE PIONEERS WHO FELL BY THE WAY.



URING the earlier years of Jersey City's existence there was neither local news nor a clientele to supply a home newspaper with matter or money. The newspapers published in New York answered every purpose. Neither the Associates of the Jersey Company, Col. John Stevens nor John B. Coles appear to have thought of publishing a newspaper to aid in attracting settlers. They used the New York papers liberally in advertising their land schemes, and much of the early history of the city would have been lost but for the files of these old newspapers.

The first evidence of a local paper is contained in the title of a weekly started at Hackensack in 1830. E. B. Spooner, a young man who had been brought up in the office of *The Long Island Star* made an effort to branch out for himself by opening a printing office at the county seat. There he published *The Bergen County Gazette and Jersey City Advertiser*. The paper was scarcely large enough to carry so much title. Jersey City's share of the paper seemed to be confined to the sub-title. The legal advertising was not abundant, and the population was too sparse and means of communication too infrequent to make the circulation profitable. The 22,000 population was scattered from Bergen Point to Suffern, over 275 square miles of territory. George Spooner succeeded his brother in a few weeks, and he, too, wearied. The enterprise failed in a few months.

John Post and Joseph E. Handley, two practical printers, made the first attempt to print a newspaper in Jersey City. They issued the first number of a weekly, called *The Bergen County Courier*, on February 1, 1832. They wrote their own copy, set their own matter and circulated their papers. The paper went out of existence with the forty-second number, on November 14, 1832. Part of the material was sent to Philadelphia and became useful in starting the *Ledger* of that city, which subsequently became and is one of the most prominent papers in the country. The rest of the outfit was used in a small job office, and when last used, some time before the war, was in the second story of a building on the corner of Warren Street and Railroad Avenue.

Robert W. Lang made the next attempt. His father was editor of *The New York Gazette*, and the paper young Lang started was called *The Jersey City Gazette and Bergen County Courier*. It was printed as job work at the office of the elder Lang, 2 Hanover Square, New York. Lang visited Bergen County twice a week, and his paper was a semi-weekly. It contained a good deal of "saved matter" from the New York paper and little that was new. The office was destroyed by the big fire of December, 1835, and that ended the paper.

The first bona fide newspaper printed and published in Jersey City was *The Jersey City Advertiser and Bergen Republican*. It was issued semi-weekly by Henry Dobbs Holt. The first copy was dated December 2, 1837. Holt was born in New York City, February 20, 1814, and was educated in a private school. He was a contributor to young Lang's short-lived enterprise in 1835, and had a taste for literary work. The semi-weekly was too much of a strain for him, and a year later he changed to a weekly issue, the first number of the weekly being dated December 14, 1838. In 1840, when Hudson County was set off from Bergen, he changed the name of his paper to *The Jersey City and Hudson Republican*. While he was getting out a weekly paper he began the study of medicine. On May 14, 1842, M. Cully began the publication of a weekly paper called *The Jersey City Democrat*. Luther A. and William W. Pratt established an afternoon paper, entitled *The Daily Evening Sentinel*, in December, 1844. Two weeklies and a daily were too many for Jersey City and Van Vorst, whose combined population was about 5,000. The daily was the first to feel the strain, on account of its heavier expense account. On August 23, 1845, eight months after it began publication, the firm became Reynolds & Pratt, and the paper was changed to *The Morning Sentinel*. On January 15th *The Democrat* succumbed. That left the field to the weekly and the daily. In the meantime Holt had graduated from the medical department of the New York University and had removed to

Harlem, where he began to practise. The following year he found that he could not give his paper the attention it required, and he offered to sell out to Reynolds & Pratt. They were glad to end competition and merged the two concerns. They changed the name of their paper to the *Sentinel and Advertiser*.

John H. Voorhees began the publication of *The Jersey City Telegraph* as a semi-weekly on March 15, 1847, and later, when there was but one opponent in the field, he changed it to a daily. It was too severe a strain, and Voorhees was succeeded by John A. Ryerson, who continued it until June 25, 1859, when it suspended.

On August 12, 1852, A. R. Speer began publishing *The Hudson County Union* as a weekly paper. It did not pay, and Speer got out, leaving S. P. Hull and William T. Rogers to carry it on. They suspended publication in June, 1854, and Augustus O. Evans, subsequently speaker of the house of assembly, bought the material to establish a weekly in Hoboken.

On August 1, 1855, William B. Dunning and H. F. Milligan issued the first number of the weekly *Jersey City Courier*. In a few months they made it a daily paper. There were then three daily papers, and they were over shadowed by the metropolitan dailies. The first one to go was the *Sentinel and Advertiser*. Reynolds and Pratt found it more than they could carry, and in January, 1856 they sold out to Dunning & Milligan. They changed the name of their paper then to the *Courier and Advertiser*, and issued a weekly in connection with it called the *Hudson County Courier and Advertiser*. In the subsequent competition *The Daily Telegraph* lost ground, and it was suspended on June 25, 1859. Metz & Co. took the material and began the publication of the *American Standard* on August 8, 1859. They were glad to sell out in a couple of months, and John H. Lyon became proprietor October 14, 1859. Daniel E. Gavitt established a weekly in 1854, and called it the *Jersey City News*. His credit lasted about a year. After Lyon became proprietor of the *Standard* there were but two dailies. In May, 1861, Dunning and most of his staff went to the war, and the *Courier and Advertiser* suspended, leaving the *Standard* alone in the field. In 1863 John C. Clarke & Co. began the publication of a daily called *The People's Advocate*. On February 14, 1863, Davidson & Colston began publishing *The Jersey City Chronicle* as a semi-weekly. On September 14, 1864, *The Jersey City Times* was published by a stock company.

This company absorbed the *Advocate and Chronicle*, and again there were but two dailies. *The Times* continued as a daily until 1873, when it became a weekly and suspended after six months. The *Standard* was published by Lyon until April, 1875, when he sold it to Michael Mullone, who changed the name to *The Jersey City Argus*. He sold in September, 1886, to Charles S. Clark, who organized *The Argus Printing Co.*, which continued the publication until 1891, when publication was suspended.

On July 19, 1864, Hugh F. McDermott issued a weekly paper called *The Jersey City Herald*. On March 1, 1867, William D. McGregor began the publication of *The Hudson City Gazette* in an office opposite the court house. After the consolidation of Hudson City and Jersey City in 1870 this paper was merged with *The Herald*, which is still published by the sons of Hugh F. McDermott.

The Sunday Tattler was first issued on the morning of Sunday, December 24, 1882, by William E. Sackett, assisted by Cornelius Young. A few months later Mr. Young sold his interest in the enterprise to Mr. Sackett, and he took his brother Clarence into partnership. Three years later, on petition by Mr. Sackett, the court changed the name to *The Sunday Morning News*. In May, 1888, the plant was sold to a company composed of William J. Fuller, James Luby, Frank Tucker and W. E. Sackett. This company began at once the publication of a daily called *The Jersey City News*. About a year later, as *The Jersey City News*, the plant was sold in receivership proceedings to a syndicate represented by William D. Edwards. Mr. Sackett remained the practical editor of both daily and Sunday editions for about two years, when he surrendered his position because the management had decided to support Orestes Cleveland for re-election as mayor, and Mr. Sackett would not lend himself to the scheme. The Sunday edition was abandoned, but the daily paper is still published, and is the official paper for city, county and State, and the only democratic daily paper in Jersey City. Mr. James Luby is the editor.

There have been a number of efforts to start newspaper enterprises, but their early failure or ephemeral character make them scarcely worth the trouble of remembering.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE LEADING SOCIAL CLUBS—NEW JERSEY, PALMA, JERSEY CITY, CARTERET, UNION LEAGUE AND HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC.

THE NEW JERSEY CLUB.



ON Friday evening, September 30, 1870, a number of prominent citizens had a meeting in the parlor of Taylor's Hotel, and after the subject of the meeting had been attended to it was proposed to form an organization for the better government of the elections. John R. McPherson, the senior United States Senator from New Jersey was chosen temporary chairman, and Samuel McBurney temporary secretary. The minutes of that meeting contain this record: "After considerable discussion by the gentlemen present, on motion of Sydney B. Bevans, it was ordered that when we adjourn, we do so to meet again on Friday, October 7th, at the same place."

At the adjourned meeting, Dr. John J. Craven urged the gentlemen to make the organization non-political. He advocated a social club without partisan distinction. His request was unanimously agreed to, and it was embodied in the club's constitution. Thirty-five gentlemen signed the original membership roll. When it came to naming the club, a number of titles were suggested. Senator McPherson wanted it called the Union Club. Mr. Gibson favored the Hudson Club. Major Z. K. Pangborn thought some historic name would be more appropriate. The matter was referred to a committee for settlement. Permanent organization was effected on October 21, 1870. John R. Mullaney presided, and Dr. Leonard J. Gordon acted as secretary. The officers chosen were: John R. Mullaney, president; William F. Taylor, D. S. Gregory, J. B. Cleveland, B. S. H. Good and D. H. Sherman, vice-presidents; Samuel McBurney, secretary; A. Q. Garrettson, assistant secretary; Wm. H. Bumsted, treasurer. On October 25, 1870, the organization received its name. The vote on the names proposed was: New Jersey Club, 12 votes; Hudson Club of New Jersey, 3 votes; Union Club of Hudson, 2 votes; Winona Club of Hudson County, 1 vote, and Jersey City Club, 1 vote. The club at first had the Gautier mansion at the corner of Sussex and Washington streets for a club-house, but subsequently bought the Morris Canal Banking house at Grand and Greene streets, which it still owns and occupies. It is considering the propriety of selling the property and building a new club-house in a more central location. The club now has ninety members. The officers are: Alva A. Bedell, president; William H. Hooker, vice-president; William H. Henderson, secretary; Cornelius J. Cronin, treasurer.

PALMA CLUB.

This is the largest and most flourishing organization of its kind in the city. It numbers about 500 members composed of the leading citizens, and was the first to erect a building of its own devoted exclusively to club purposes. It was organized by a few gentlemen on the 27th of September, 1882, who elected Mr. Theo. Wegman as their president. The objects of the club were announced to be "the cultivation of skill in the use of the rifle, and the pleasure derived from a friendly intercourse of the members." This was at a time when international tournaments in rifle shooting were at their height, and intense interest was manifested throughout the country in the matches which were then being held. The prize which was competed for by different nations was a magnificent work of art in the shape of a Roman standard seven and a-half feet high, composed of steel inlaid with gold and silver, and called the "Palma," a Latin word signifying success, a palm branch given in token of victory. From this the club took its name, "Palma." As time wore on and the novelty wore off, the club gradually changed from marksmanship to good fellowship, and is now a leading social organization, where everything objectionable, such as liquor or gambling, is strictly tabooed. Mr. Chas. L. Carrick was its second president, and under his administration the club increased so largely that they found

it necessary to provide increased accommodation. A small house on Railroad Avenue was sub-rented at \$10 per month with the privilege of occupying it every night "except Sundays, Christmas and Good Friday." Mr. Geo. R. Davis was elected its third president, and shortly afterwards, on April 26, 1883, the club was incorporated under what was known as the boat club act, "for the promotion of athletic exercises." Meanwhile the club had again outgrown its accommodations, and Mr. Wm. Muirheid, who was elected its fourth president on April 11, 1884, appointed the "Palma Club Building Committee," consisting of Geo. A. Vroom, Dr. Benjamin Edge, Jas. B. Vredenburg, Alex. Bennell, Maxwell Abernethy, Nathan Peck and N. R. Vanderhoof, to take the matter in hand. They purchased the property on the northwest corner of Jersey Avenue and Bright Street, 50 x 105 feet, and commenced the erection of the present club-house. To help liquidate the debt contracted for the building, a fair was projected and held on November 18, 1885, under the management of Messrs. Willard Fisk, Nelson J. H. Edge and Wm. M. Vanderhoof. It was one of the largest affairs of its kind ever held in the city, and during its continuance of ten days was attended by 8,534 persons, the gross receipts being \$9,433.32. Mr. Muirheid acted as its president for seven years, and was succeeded by Mr. Nelson R. Vanderhoof in 1891. Mr. Nelson J. H. Edge was elected president in 1892, and under his administration the club has maintained its prosperity and popularity.

THE JERSEY CITY CLUB.

The Jersey City Club was organized as the Jersey City Athletic Club in the fall of 1878. The first officers were: W. J. Tait, president; J. M. Tappen, vice-president; E. N. Wilson, treasurer, and E. F. Emmons, secretary. A club-house was leased at 723 Grand Street. The club grew rapidly, and athletics were a feature of its earlier years. In 1886 the new club-house was built at the corner of Crescent and Madison avenues. It is a handsome, commodious building. The dramatic section of the club scored many successes, which carried the name of the club into all the surrounding cities. Its social events were always attractive. The membership at one time approached 600. In 1894 the club was reorganized and its name changed



JERSEY CITY CLUB.

by dropping the word Athletic. The building was bought by the new club September 16, 1894. The old organization had run down to about 200 members, but the impetus given to the new club by reorganization brought the membership up to 400 in a few months. The officers are: William Brinkerhoff, president; J. F. Klumpp, vice-president; E. B. Gale, treasurer; W. R. Starrett, secretary. The board of governors are: Wm. F. Chesley, George F. Perkins, Wm. J. Tait, Samuel C. Mount, Wm. V. Toffey, George Wilkinson, John A. Young, William I. McIlroy, Alfred G. Evans, O. S. McCabe, Marcus B. Coughlin and Gilbert C. Arrowsmith.

THE CARTERET CLUB.

The Carteret Club was organized November 17, 1885. The first officers were: W. W. Coffin, president; William Brinkerhoff, vice-president; E. H. Appar, secretary; Thomas E. Bailey, treasurer; H. W. Carr, A. J. Post, W. V. Toffey and John H. Carnes, trustees; H. W. Carr, E. F. C. Young and V. R. Schanck, finance committee; A. J. Post, H. E. Spadone, D. E. Manton, W. B. Jenkins and William Meyers, house committee; W. V. Toffey, John Headen, Jr., and

Thomas R. Withers, membership committee; John H. Carnes, George F. Perkins and Livingston Gifford, committee on literature. A special committee on securing a club-house rented



CARTERET CLUB.

the old De Mott homestead, on Bergen Square, as a temporary home. It was comfortably furnished and served for a number of years, until the new club-house, on the corner of Church Street and Bergen Avenue, was erected several years later.

members, aided by their lady friends, held a fair in October, 1892, to raise funds for the enterprise, and in about three weeks they secured over \$16,000. The club-house is a four-storied brick building with stone trimmings. It has a frontage of fifty feet, and is one hundred feet deep. It is fitted with all the comforts and conveniences required to make it attractive. The ground floor is devoted to baths, bowling alleys and the cycling department. The second floor contains a large billiard room, a spacious game and smoking room, a coat room and a reading room. On the third floor are the ladies' parlor, music room and a well-filled library, all luxuriously furnished. The fourth floor is a well equipped gymnasium, which also serves for receptions and entertainments. The club has 358 active and 245 associate members. The associates are ladies, and they enjoy the privileges of the club on Thursday evenings, and all afternoons, excepting Sundays and holidays. The membership is open to all Catholic men over eighteen years of age. The officers and committees in January, 1895, were:

Officers—Rev. James F. Mooney, president; James R. Bowen, secretary.

Directors—John Griffin, James J. Moran, Thomas Harney, E. J. Riordan, A. A. Daly, N. R. Vanderhoof, H. J. Burns.

House Committee—John Griffin, chairman; M. J. Fagin, Arthur Rice.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The Catholic Club was organized in 1892 by Rev. Charles J. Kelly, now pastor of St. Mary's Church in Hoboken. A plot of land on Jersey Avenue near Third Street, was purchased and a handsome club-house was erected. The



CATHOLIC CLUB.



HOME OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, JERSEY CITY.

Library Committee—James R. Bowen, chairman; S. H. Horgan, John J. Joyce, Daniel Reilly, Charles F. Gallagher.

Entertainment Committee—James J. Moran, chairman; Edward H. Holland, E. M. Harrison, N. Louis Paladeau, D. J. Sullivan.

Bowling Committee—E. J. Riordan, chairman; B. J. Laverty, J. C. Minihan, D. F. Mallon, Thomas Cavanagh, T. F. O'Brien.

Billiard Committee—Thomas Harney, chairman; G. F. Farrell, B. B. Anderson, Frank Riordan, E. J. Devitt, J. A. Shields, J. W. Mullins.

Athletic Committee—N. R. Vanderhoof, chairman; M. McInerney, John Reilly, James Donohue.

Cycling Committee—A. A. Daly, chairman; John Stone, Thomas Kennedy, Joseph Duane, Joseph Hayes, George Moersdorf.

Committee on Games—H. J. Burns, chairman; Thomas J. Meskill, John F. Relish.

The management of the club is in the hands of a board of directors, with the Rev. James F. Mooney, of St. Mary's Church, as president of the board. Each member of the board is also a chairman of one of the several departments of the club, with authority to appoint his own assistants in that department. Reports, suggestions and resolutions of the several departments are presented at the meetings of the board of directors, and acted upon to the best interests of the departments themselves and of the club in general. No effort is being spared by the board of directors to make the club attractive in every feature and department.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The defeat of Mr. George F. Perkins, the republican nominee for mayor of Jersey City, was a severe disappointment to the better element in the community. If the people had been satisfied that the result was honestly obtained there would have been no protest. In arranging for a judicial scrutiny of the means by which the election was conducted, the absence of a comfortable place for meetings and a strong organization was severely felt. When Gen. John Ramsay proposed to organize a club on the same plan as that adopted by the Union League of New York, he found many who were willing to take part in the proceedings. The idea was first presented at a meeting held in Franklin Hall, a short time after the spring election of 1890. Among those who were present and agreed to join in the movement were: Major Z. K. Pangborn, Gilbert Collins, C. D. Ridgeway, W. E. Pearson, S. D. Dickenson, Thomas McEwan, George McDowell and General Ramsay. After talking about the plan it was decided to call a meeting for June 3d, at the same place, to organize a club. Circulars were sent to a large number of prominent republicans, and there was a large attendance when the club was formally organized by the election of Charles D. Ridgeway, president and Thomas McEwan, Jr., secretary. The club was incorporated the following day, and it was a success from the start. Numerically and financially it was strong. Almost the first thing done was the purchase of the handsome club-house on York Street fronting on Van Vorst Park. The building was refitted and enlarged. It contains everything that is required to make a social club attractive and comfortable.

It has been the scene of many popular demonstrations, and its members have been addressed by prominent statesmen from all sections of the country. The officers of the club from its organization to the present have been as follows:

Presidents—Charles D. Ridgeway, 1890; John A. Blair, 1891 to the present.

Vice-presidents—George F. Perkins, 1891-92; John J. Toffey, 1894; Simeon H. Smith, 1895.

Secretaries—Thomas McEwan, Jr., 1890-94; Robert B. Gray, 1895.

Treasurers—Dr. Pierson Rector, 1890, deceased 1891; George J. Medole, 1891-92; Frank J. Matthews, 1893; J. Alvin Young, 1894; W. H. Vermilye, 1895.

Trustees—1890—John A. Blair, Z. K. Pangborn, S. Hammerschlag, James H. Love, Gilbert Collins; 1891—William E. Pearson, Oliver H. Perry, John A. Walker, George E. Watson, Edward W. Wooley; 1892—Gilbert Collins, H. H. Abernethy, Jr., J. J. Detwiller, George R. Hillier, S. H. Smith; 1893—George E. Watson, A. B. Dusenberry, Spencer Weart, S. F. Swezey, Robert B. Gray; 1894—N. B. Shafer, John A. Walker, H. H. Holmes, Harry Hill, J. R. Turner; 1895—John Ramsay, O. H. Lohsen, John A. Walker, Flavel McGee, R. S. Ross.

THE HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Hudson County Democratic Association was organized in 1888. The more prominent among the incorporators were: Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, the late Gen. Wm. F. Abbett, ex-Assemblyman George A. Heaney, ex-Governor Leon Abbett, ex-Governor J. D. Bedle, George L. Record, and Dr. Benjamin Edge. The first club-house was a dwelling on Barrow Street, owned by the late Congressman A. A. Hardenbergh. After two years, the present club-house was secured. It is located on York Street, fronting on Van Vorst Square, and is a commodious three-story and basement brown stone building. The first floor contains the pool and billiard rooms, the large assembly-room and library. The assembly-room is decorated with portraits of the Presidents of the United States and the State governors. The second floor contains a series of meeting-rooms. The membership is limited to 150, and is always full. It contains the more prominent members of the democratic party, including Governor Werts, ex-Governor Abbett, Judges Lippincott, Hudspeth, and McGrath, Robert Davis and John P. Feeney. The present officers are: George A. Heaney, president; Dr. Wm. Perry Watson, vice-president; Fred. S. Carter, treasurer; Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., secretary. Board of governors: James P. Hall, chairman; Otto Crouse, secretary, and John J. Voorhees, Thomas Egan, John L. Bonham, Fred. C. Wolbert, Dr. M. J. Smith, Geo. W. C. Phillips, Dr. Mortimer Lampson, Thomas Hinds and Dr. J. D. McGill.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NOTED JURISTS AND A COMPLETE LIST OF THE PROFESSION IN JERSEY CITY.



HE bar of Hudson County dates from the formation of the county in 1840. The first court was opened in Lyceum Hall on Grand Street, Jersey City, on April 14, 1840. Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower presided. The court was held in this place until September 19, 1843, when it was removed to the Newkirk House at Five Corners. There they met until March 11, 1845, when the court house was opened. At the time the first court was opened at the Lyceum there were only eight lawyers living in the county, and all were residents of Jersey City; six of them were men of ability and prominence; two were young men who died before they had made their mark in the community.

The members of the bar in Jersey City have always borne a good reputation, and quite a number of them have achieved eminence in their profession. Even the individual members who have failed to fulfil public expectation have been faithful to their trusts, and the records show a remarkable scarcity of moral wrecks.

The first practitioner who lived in Jersey City was JAMES WILLIAMS. He was admitted at the May term, 1812, and opened an office soon after. The population was small and there was but little litigation. He was glad to abandon the field after four years' unfruitful efforts to build up a practice. He left his office to SAMUEL CASSEDY in 1816. Cassedy was born in Hackensack, the county seat, on June 22, 1790. He was one of three brothers, each of whom achieved prominence. George, the elder brother, was a distinguished member of the Hackensack bar. He was three times elected to congress, and candidates at that time had to run at-large in the State as there were no districts. He served in the XVII, XVIII and XIX Congresses, from 1821 to 1827. John Cassedy, the other brother was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, represented Bergen in the State council, of which he was president in 1842. He was a senator from Hudson County in 1850, after the council had become the senate. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1844, and is on the record as "gentleman, age 47." Samuel was educated in Hackensack, and moved to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar in 1814. He returned to New Jersey, and was admitted as an attorney in 1816. He located in Jersey City at once, and became popular and successful. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was a lieutenant-col. on the staff of Gov. Vroom. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas in Bergen, when it included Hudson County. He died August 30, 1862.

JONATHAN DICKINSON MILLER was born at Somerville, Somerset County, January 22, 1804. His family lived there for many generations. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1827, and became counselor in May, 1831. He was the second lawyer to practise in Jersey City and was a prominent citizen for forty years and took an active interest in its progress. He married Ann Eliza, a daughter of John Van Vorst, a grandson of that Cornelius Van Vorst known in history as "Faddy." Mr. Miller became quite wealthy and died in June, 1867.

LEWIS D. HARDENBERGH was the third lawyer resident in Jersey City. His grandfather was the first president of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, in New Brunswick. His father, Jacob R., was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1805. Lewis D. was born in New Brunswick in 1803. He was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1825, and became counselor 1828. He went to Utica to practise and while there Horatio Seymour, afterwards governor of New York, was a student in his office. He returned to New Jersey and was appointed Prosecutor of Bergen County in 1836. He resigned, and in 1840 was appointed Prosecutor in Hudson County. He was one of the organizers of the Park Reformed Church and one of its first deacons. His health failed and he gave up his practice to accept the secretaryship of the Hudson Mutual

Insurance Company, a position he held until his death, in 1857. His son, Jacob R., practised in Jersey City a number of years, but removed to Omaha, Neb., where he resumed his practice.

PETER BENTLEY was the fourth lawyer in the city. He was born in the village of Half-Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1805. His early life was spent on a farm, and he was twenty years of age when he moved to Jersey City and learned to set type to secure a livelihood while he prepared himself for his profession. He read law in Samuel Cassedy's office and was admitted to the bar in 1834, becoming a counselor in 1839. He practised in Jersey City forty-one years, and died September 26, 1875. He was clerk of the selectmen in 1833 and mayor of the city in 1843. He was one of the organizers of the Provident Savings Institution and a member of its board of trustees thirty years, vice-president fourteen years and counsel for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Mechanics and Traders (now the First National) Bank, also of the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, and was a director of the Jersey City and Bergen Plank Road Company and of the Jersey City Gas Light Company. He married Miss Margaret E. Holmes October 13, 1842, who still survives. They had two children, Rosaline H., who married Thomas H. Tower, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Peter, who was born December 5, 1845. He was trained to the law in his father's office and admitted as an attorney in June, 1868, and as counselor at the June term, 1871. He succeeded to his father's practice and became a trustee in the Provident Savings Institution and its counsel, as well as a director in the Hudson County Bank. He took an active part in municipal affairs, as his father had done, though he never accepted any office. He died at his home in Jersey City.

THOMAS W. JAMES, the fifth lawyer in Jersey City and the only survivor of those who constituted the Hudson County bar when the county was created, was born in Philadelphia in 1812. His parents were living there temporarily at the time. They were of Huguenot descent, and the family settled in New Jersey before William Penn reached America. Mr. James was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1839, and opened an office in Jersey City. Soon afterwards he admitted E. R. V. Wright to partnership. Mr. James is the oldest practising counselor in the State. He is counsel for the Second National Bank and does a profitable office business. He was one of the organizers and the first secretary and treasurer of the Provident Savings Institution. He has always been an earnest worker for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has had part in organizing all the churches of that denomination there are in this city.

The sixth lawyer in the order of time in the city was EDWIN RUTHVEN VINCENT WRIGHT. He was born in Hoboken January 2, 1812, and died in Jersey City January 21, 1871. He was admitted at the May term, 1836, and became counselor in February, 1844. He began practice as a partner of Thomas W. James. After the partnership was dissolved he moved his office to Newark Avenue, opposite the court house. He edited a weekly newspaper called the *Jersey Blue*, and published in Hoboken in 1836 while he was studying for the bar. In 1843 he was elected a member of the state council. In 1850 he was appointed Prosecutor by Gov. Haines, and served five years. In 1855 he became the first mayor of Hudson City. He was the democratic nominee against Charles S. Olden in 1850, and was defeated, after an exciting campaign, by a majority of 1,601. In 1864 he ran for Congress against E. B. Wakeman and was elected, serving in the XXXIX. Congress in 1865-7. He was a popular speaker and a prominent figure in State politics for over thirty years.

BENJAMIN F. VANCELEVE was admitted to practice May, 1830, and settled in Jersey City some time later.

WILLIAM S. CASSIDY was admitted in September, 1840. Both of these gentlemen were residents of Jersey City in 1840. Vanceleve was from Hunterdon County. Cassidy's record has not been preserved.

THE BENCH.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court fourteen years. He was born in Belleville, Essex County, in 1777. His father was a civil engineer, and served as a member of the legislature and as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was chosen Chief Justice in 1832, and re-elected in 1839. In the following year he opened the first court

in this county. He took part in the ceremony of dedicating the court house, and was a favorite with Hudson County people of his day. He was not reappointed for political reasons. He was a federalist, a whig and a republican. He was an anti-slavery man of the most radical type. After leaving the bench, he was for a time Professor of Law at Princeton. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and took an active part in religious and benevolent work. He was one of the original members of the American Bible Society, president of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and president of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the Tract and Missionary societies. He was one of the convention that nominated Gen. Fremont. He died in 1864.

HENRY WOODHULL GREEN was the second Circuit Judge of Hudson. He was also Chief Justice, and held his first circuit in Hudson at the November term, 1846, and his last at the April term, 1853. He was born at Lawrence, Hunterdon, afterwards Mercer County, September 20, 1804. He graduated at Princeton, in the class of 1820, studied law with Charles Ewing, afterwards Chief Justice, and was admitted at the November term, 1825. He was Recorder of Trenton, represented Mercer County in the legislature in 1842, was a delegate to the whig national convention in 1844, was appointed Chief Justice by Gov. Stratton in 1846, reappointed by Gov. Fort in 1853, and resigned to accept the position of Chancellor in 1860, which he held until 1866, when his health gave way and he resigned. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey and also of the Theological Seminary. He was a learned judge and a christian gentleman. His most conspicuous service was in preventing New York rowdies from creating disturbances in Hudson. It was the custom for New York target companies to visit the west side of the river, and they generally indulged in riotous disturbances. The Kelly Guards came over, and during a drunken spree discharged fire-arms on Montgomery Street, spreading consternation as far as their weapons would carry. Many of the men were arrested, and Judge Green sent them to State prison for long terms. This put an end to the outrage. He died December 19, 1876.

DANIEL HAINES was the third Circuit Judge. He succeeded Chief Justice Green at the September term, 1853, and served until the January term, 1856. He was born in New York City, 1801; graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1820; studied with Thomas C. Ryerson at Newton, and admitted to the bar in 1823. He began practice the following year at Hamburg, Sussex County. He was elected a member of the State council from Sussex, was governor in 1843, and when the new constitution was adopted. In 1847 he was re-elected governor, and was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Fort in 1852, and re-appointed in 1859 by Gov. Newell. He retired from the bench in 1866. He was one of the commissioners to select a site for a lunatic asylum in 1845, and one of the first board of managers. In 1870 he represented the State at the National Prison Reform Congress, and was for many years a trustee of the College of New Jersey. In 1873 he was one of the commissioners to adjust the Jersey City street and sewer assessments. He died January 26, 1877.

ELIAS B. D. OGDEN was the fourth Circuit Judge. He was a son of Gov. Aaron Ogden; was born at Elizabethtown in 1800. He graduated at Princeton in 1819, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He was the last lawyer in New Jersey who received the honorary title of Sergeant-at-Law. He practised in Paterson, and was Prosecutor of Passaic for two terms. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1844. He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1848 by Gov. Haines, reappointed in 1855 by Gov. Price and again in 1862 by Gov. Olden. He died February 24, 1865. He held court in Hudson from January, 1856, until he died. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH DORSETT BEDLE was the fifth Judge. He was born at Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J., January 5, 1831. He came from a family which emigrated from Bermuda a century and a half ago. His father, Thomas I. Bedle, was a merchant, a justice of the peace twenty-five years, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Monmouth County. His mother, Hannah Dorsett, descended from a family of the early settlers of Monmouth. He was educated at the Matawan Academy and at the Law School at Ballston Spa, New York. He began the study of law in the office of W. L. Dayton at Trenton in 1848, and was one winter in the

law office of Thompson & Weeks at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1852 he was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor. He returned to his home, and was for a short time in the office of Henry S. Little at Matawan. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1853. He began the practice of his profession at Matawan and remained until 1855, when he removed to Freehold. He had built up a good practice when he was offered a seat on the Supreme Court Bench by Gov. Parker. His commission was dated March 13, 1865. In 1872 he was reappointed. He removed to Jersey City when he accepted the appointment. In 1871 he was prominently named as a candidate for governor, but he discouraged the movement. In 1874 the unanimous nomination was tendered by the democratic State convention, and he accepted on condition that he should not be required to take any part in the campaign. He was unwilling to have any action of his bring politics into a judicial position. The people appreciated the high position he took, and elected him governor with the largest majority ever cast for that office in the State. After his term expired he associated himself with the law firm of Muirheid & McGee, in Jersey City,



JOSEPH DORSETT BEDLE.

the firm thereafter being Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. In 1875 Princeton College added the degree of LL.D. to the degree of A.M., which it had previously conferred.

On July 10, 1861, he was married to Althea F., daughter of Hon. Bennington F. Randolph, of Freehold. Their children are: Bennington Randolph Bedle, born in 1862, now United States Consul at Sheffield, England; Joseph Dorsett Bedle, Jr., born 1864, now a colonel on the staff of Gov. Werts; Thomas Francis Bedle, born 1865, now a major on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Wanser; Althea Randolph, born 1871, now wife of Adolph Rusch, of New York; Mary Howell Bedle, born 1873, died 1883; Randolph Bedle, born 1875, now a student in Princeton.

Gov. Bedle died October 21, 1894. He was an able lawyer, a conscientious christian, a good citizen and a power for good in the State.

MANNING M. KNAPP, the sixth Judge, was born in Newton, Sussex County, June 7, 1823. He studied law with Col. Robert Hamilton in Newton and was admitted to the bar at the July term,

1846. He removed to Hackensack that winter and retained a residence there for the rest of his life. He was appointed Prosecutor to fill an unexpired term as Prosecutor for Bergen County and held the office over a dozen years. When Judge Bedle was elected governor he nominated Mr. Knapp for the position of Associate Justice. The judicial district prior to 1875 embraced Hudson, Bergen and Passaic; but the work was too much for one man and the legislature in 1875 divided it, setting off Hudson as a separate district. It was to Hudson that Judge Knapp was assigned, and he thus became the first Circuit Judge for Hudson alone. He was reappointed by Gov. Ludlow in 1882 and by Gov. Green in 1889. He was married to Anna Mattison, daughter of Capt. Joseph Mattison, United States Navy, in 1850. They had two children—Annie M., wife of W. V. Clark, of Hackensack, and Joseph M. Knapp, who was admitted to the bar in June, 1883, and practises in Jersey City. Judge Knapp fell dead while charging the Grand Jury on January 26, 1892.

GEORGE T. WERTS, the seventh Circuit Judge, was appointed by Gov. Abbett in February, 1892. He was born at Hackettstown, Warren County, March 24, 1846. He was educated at the



HON. JOB LIPPINCOTT.

Bordentown High School and the State Model School at Trenton. He studied law in Morristown with Atty.-Gen. Jacob Vannatto, his maternal uncle, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867. He was Recorder of Morristown from 1883 to 1885 and mayor from 1886 to 1892. He was senator from Morris from 1886 until he resigned to become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1892. He was elected governor in 1892 and resigned from the bench.

JOB H. LIPPINCOTT was born near Mount Holly, New Jersey, November 12, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm at Vincentown, New Jersey, and received a common school education. When eighteen years of age he attended a private academy at Vincentown, conducted by John G. Herbert, for one year. Afterwards he attended the Mount Holly Institute, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, for about a year. He entered as a law student the law office of Ewan Merritt, Esq., at Mount Holly, January 1, 1863. During his period of service as a law student he attended the Dane Law School of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and in July, 1865, he graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at the February term, 1867, of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar of this State.

In May, 1867, he located in Hudson County and



GEORGE T. WERTS.

opened a law office at the court house, in what was then the City of Hudson. He was a member and president of the board of education of the City of Hudson from 1868 to 1871, until the three cities of Bergen, Jersey City and the City of Hudson were consolidated. In 1874 he was elected Counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson, which office he held, by annual election, for thirteen successive years. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, which office he held one year, and then resigned to accept the position of Law Judge of the County of Hudson, to which he was appointed by Gov. Green, to fill the unexpired term of Chancellor McGill, who held that office at the time of his appointment as chancellor.

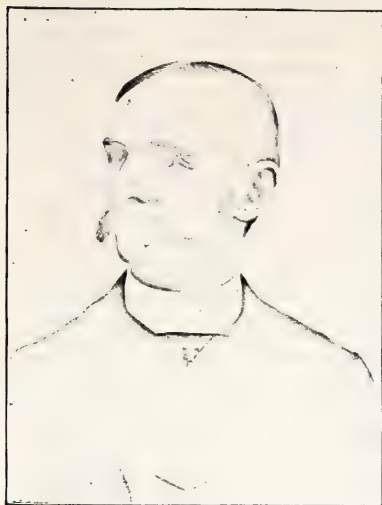
In 1888 he was reappointed as Law Judge by ex-Gov. Green for a full term of five years. In January, 1893, he resigned this position and was appointed by Gov. Werts one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the full term of seven years.



ALEXANDER T. MCGILL.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL was born in Alleghany City, Pa., in 1843. His father, the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., was then a professor in the Western Theological

Seminary of that city. In 1854 the subject of this sketch, then a child, removed to Princeton, N. J., his father having been elected to a professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary, which position he occupied until his death in 1889.



ROBERT S. HUDSPETH.

Mr. McGill was graduated from that college in 1864, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., and from the Columbia Law School, New York, in 1866, receiving the degree of A. B. He continued the study of law with the late Judge Edward W. Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and as a counselor in 1870. He remained in Trenton with Judge Scudder until 1868, when he removed to Jersey City. He soon afterwards formed a partnership with the late Robert Gilchrist, who was then attorney general of New Jersey. In 1876 Mr. McGill retired from the firm, deciding to practise alone.

In 1874 and 1875 he was Counsel for the City of Bayonne, when he also represented the then first district of Hudson County in the house of assembly. He served on leading committees, and took a very active part in legislation. In 1878 Gov. George B. McClellan appointed Mr. McGill Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County, succeeding Hon. A. Q. Garretson, who was appointed law judge, and when the latter resigned that office Mr. McGill again succeeded him as Judge, an office he held when he was appointed Chancellor by Gov. Robert S. Green on March 29, 1887. He was unanimously confirmed by the senate the 31st of the same month. His term expired on May 1, 1894, and he was reappointed by Gov. Werts for a second term.

Mr. McGill has held many minor positions. He is a lawyer of great ability, and has an extended acquaintance all over the East.

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH was born at Coburg, Canada, October 27, 1853. He entered mercantile life at an early age. In 1871 he entered the law office of Thomas Carey in Jersey City, and was admitted in 1874. He entered into partnership with Mr. Carey and continued two years, when he decided to practise alone. In 1889 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, and retained the office until February, 1893, when Gov. Werts appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lippincott, as Presiding Judge of the Hudson County Court. At the expiration of the term he was reappointed for the full term of five years. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature in an unexpected and complimentary manner. Three days before the election it was discovered that the democratic candidate was ineligible, because he had not lived long enough in the State. Judge Hudspeth was hastily nominated, and on election day



ALBERT HOFFMAN.

he had a majority of sixty-seven in a republican district. The following year he was re-elected by a majority of six hundred. He received the caucus nomination for speaker that year, but by the defection of some of the democratic members he was defeated. In 1888 he declined a renomination, but in 1889 he was nominated and elected by a thousand majority, and was chosen speaker. In 1891 Judge Hudspeth was elected senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McDonald, who had been elected to Congress. He carried the county by seven thousand majority, but declined renomination. Judge Hudspeth has filled all of the public positions to which he has been called with marked ability. He is a member of the Palma and New Jersey clubs, and of a number of political organizations. He was the mainstay of his widowed mother, and in her old age she has seen him rise to the most prominent positions in the State. Judge Hudspeth's wife was the widow of Robert Beggs, a well-known lawyer and journalist.

ALBERT HOFFMAN was born in Prussia. His parents removed to Hoboken in 1849 when he was a small child. He attended school in the log school-house at Tenth and Garden streets, then at Dr. Feltner's Classical School and graduated at St. Matthew's Lutheran Academy in New York. His parents intended him for a mercantile career, but his preference was for journalism and politics. He wrote for New York papers until 1876, when he became editor of *The Hudson County Democrat*, a paper that had been carried on for years in Hoboken by Hon. A. O. Evans. He retained this position ten years. He acquired a reputation as a translator from English to German. He was Court Interpreter in 1867, and became the official interpreter when the position was created. He was also official interpreter for the State, translating the laws and official documents for publication in German. He resigned the position of Court Interpreter when Gov. Green appointed him one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court in 1889. He was one of the State prison inspectors by appointment of Gov. Abbett in 1886. He was reappointed in 1894 by Gov. Werts, and still fills the position of Judge. He has achieved prominence as a political speaker, first having attracted attention in a debate with Brick Pomeroy at Union Hill in 1867, when he was declared the victor. Since then he has spoken in all parts of the State, both in English and German. During the Greeley campaign he spoke in California, Indiana and Illinois, and during the three campaigns for Cleveland he spoke in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. With Carl Schurz and Gen. Sigel, he was selected to speak at the meeting held in New York to celebrate the democratic victory. Judge Hoffman is now about fifty years of age and unmarried.

JAMES S. NEVINS was born in Somerset County in 1786, graduated at Princeton, 1816, read law with Frederick Frelinghuysen, and admitted to the bar in 1819. He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1845, and served fourteen years. He moved to Jersey City and practised until 1859, when he died. One of the most interesting cases in the history of Jersey City which was decided by Judge Nevins was the suit over the market plot at the foot of Washington Street, Jersey City. His opinion was in favor of the city, and is recorded in Spencer's Reports, 86.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, June 9, 1787. He graduated at Princeton in 1804. He was admitted in 1811, after teaching school a number of years. He was Prosecutor in Hunterdon in 1815, and a member of the assembly the same year. In the fall of that year he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1821 he was appointed United States Senator. In 1823 he resigned to become Secretary of the Navy. He held the position until 1829. He was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, when he resigned from the Cabinet. He was governor of the State in 1832, resigning to take a place in the United States Senate. He was president of the senate after from May 31, 1841, until he died, June 26, 1842. He was president of the Morris Canal Company, and lived in Jersey City from 1838.

WILLIAM CULLEN MORRIS was born at Middlebrook, Somerset County, February 27, 1789, educated at the Somerville Academy, read law with John Frelinghuysen, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He practised law at Belvidere thirty-one years before removing to Jersey City. He accepted a custom-house position in 1849, and four years later resumed his practice. He was appointed a Lay Judge in Hudson in 1861, and held the position until he died, May 17, 1870. He was Prosecutor in Warren County twenty-five years before removing to Jersey City. Among

his children were Dr. Theodore F. Morris, of Jersey City; Wm. C. Morris, who was cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and Mrs. J. G. Shipman.

MATTHIAS OGDEN, a son of Gov. Aaron Ogden, was born in Elizabethtown in 1792. He graduated at Princeton in 1810, was admitted in 1814, became a counselor in 1818, and died in July, 1860. He practised in Jersey City from 1840 until 1848.

AARON OGDEN was born in Elizabethtown in 1756, graduated at Princeton in 1773, and served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was admitted to the bar in 1784. In 1801 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1812 he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1824 he became president of the Society of the Cincinnati, and held that office fifteen years. He settled in Jersey City in 1829. He was appointed deputy-collector for Jersey City, and held the office until he died, in 1839.



JOSEPH FITZ RANDOLPH.

JOSEPH FITZ RANDOLPH was born in New York City, March 14, 1803. His family removed to Piscataway, Middlesex County, when he was a child. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and became a counselor in 1828. He was Prosecutor of Monmouth, and was elected to Congress in 1828 and re-elected twice. He served in the XX., XXI. and XXII. Congresses, and declined another term. In 1845 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and served seven years. In 1854 he was one of the commissioners to revise the constitution of the State. He lived at Freehold, New Brunswick and Trenton until 1865, when he removed to Jersey City. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, and was liked by all who knew him.

ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany, N. Y., June 10, 1807. His father was a Reformed church minister and removed to Millstone, Somerset County, in 1811. Abraham was graduated at Princeton in 1825, and read law with James S. Green at Princeton. He was admitted in 1828 and became a

counselor in 1831. He practised law at Newark and Hackensack until 1849, when he removed to Jersey City. During his residence in Bergen County he was Surrogate for ten years from 1838, and was appointed Prosecutor in 1842 and reappointed in 1847, but resigned. He was Law Reporter of the Supreme Court from 1847 to 1855. He was senator from Hudson in 1851 to 1853, and was appointed Chancellor in 1866 and filled the office until 1873. He was president of the commission to revise the State constitution, and died at Truckee, Col., June 27, 1873, during a recess of the commission. He was one of the most notable members of the New Jersey bar.

STEPHEN BILLINGS RANSOM was born in Salem, New London County, Conn., October 12, 1814. He taught school in a number of places. He read law in the office of William Thompson at Somerville, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, becoming a counselor in 1847. He practised at New Germantown and Somerville until 1854, when he moved to Jersey City. In 1869 he organized the prohibition party in New Jersey and was one of its active supporters, being the nominee of that party for governor in 1880. He was a laborious, painstaking lawyer, and had a large practice. It was said that no lawyer's name in the State appeared more frequently on the court calendars.

EDGAR BANKS WAKEMAN was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., April 17, 1816. He taught school for a number of years, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1840. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1843, and became counselor in 1845. He was city clerk of Jersey City from 1845 to 1848; alderman for three years, and Corporation Attorney three years. He was the republican candidate for Congress in 1864, and cut Gen. Wright's majority from an average of 4,000 to 700. He was an elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket in 1856. He had a large practice, and invested heavily in real estate. The shrinkage in values in 1873 practically ruined him financially.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON SCUDDER was born at Elizabeth in 1816. He was admitted in 1838, and became counselor in 1844. He removed to Jersey City about the time the new county of Hudson was created. He was appointed Prosecutor in 1845, holding the position ten years. He was a member of the first police commission of Jersey City, and was elected to Congress in 1872, serving in the XLIII. Congress. He was counsel for the Associates of the Jersey Company, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was not married. He left a large fortune when he died, September 10, 1881.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH was born at Belvidere, December 13, 1817. He graduated at Lafayette College, read law with W. C. Morris at Belvidere, and with J. F. Randolph at Freehold; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and became counselor in 1842. He practised in Ocean and Monmouth until 1861, when he removed to Jersey City. He was at one time a law partner with Judge J. F. Randolph, and later with J. F. Randolph, Jr. He was admitted to the New York bar, and was a member of the firm of Alexander & Green. In 1868 he was appointed Law Judge of Hudson County and held the office five years. In 1877 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of Jersey City and served two full terms. In 1859, was one of the organizers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and was one of the trustees until he died. He was a director of the Freehold Bank, of the First National Bank of Jersey City, of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New York. He was a riparian commissioner and a member of the State board of education, a director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, a trustee of the Presbyterian board of church extension, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. He was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, its counsel and for a time its treasurer. He was a member of the Jersey City board of education, and a trustee of the State Normal School. In 1861 he was one of the organizers of the Nicaragua route to California.

JACOB RYNIER WORTENDYKE was born at Pascack, Bergen County, November 27, 1818. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1839, and taught school for a number of years. He read law with Judge Knapp and Chancellor Zabriskie and was admitted to the bar in 1853, becoming counselor in 1859. In 1856 he was elected a member of Congress. He was an alderman in Jersey City, president of the water commissioners, a riparian commissioner and a trustee of Rutgers College. He was a member of the General Synods of 1860 and 1866. He was counsel to the Hudson County board of freeholders, and was president of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank. He died in Jersey City, November 7, 1868.

GEORGE W. CASSEDDY was born in Jersey City, July 5, 1824. He studied at Columbia College, read law in the office of his father, Colonel Samuel Cassedy, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was appointed city clerk of Jersey City in 1850 and held the office until 1865, when he was elected county clerk. In 1870 he resumed the practice of law and is still engaged in his profession.

JOHN LYNN was born in Harmonyvale, Sussex County, May 15, 1821. He graduated at Princeton in 1841. He read law in Gov. Pennington's office and was admitted to the bar in 1844, becoming a counselor in 1848. He practised at Newton and Deckertown. He remained there until 1867, when he removed to Jersey City. He became known all over the State before his removal to Jersey City. He was for several years in partnership with Joseph C. Potts, and later with R. O. Babbitt, but for a dozen or more years has practised alone. He is considered a safe counselor and is an expert in all that pertains to mining law or operation. He was a candidate for Congress in the fourth district in 1862, but was not elected.

JOHN DUNN LITTLE was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, October 10, 1824. He studied law with Chancellor Williamson, was admitted in 1847 and became counselor in 1855.

He was the first lawyer to settle in Hoboken. He was city clerk of Hoboken, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County from 1855 to 1860, and was a member of assembly in 1853. He died February 19, 1861.

JOHN P. VROOM was a son of ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom. He was born in Somerville, educated at Rutgers, admitted as an attorney in 1852 and as counselor in 1857. He practised in Jersey City from 1856 until 1863, when he died. He was appointed Law Reporter for the Supreme Court in 1862 and began the series of Vroom Reports which have been held in the family for three generations.

RICHARD D. MCCLELLAND was born at New Brunswick in 1824, his father being a professor in Rutgers. During early life Richard followed the sea for seven years and had a mate's license when he left it to study law in the office of E. R. V. Wright and later with Thomas W. James. In 1849 he went to California and was not admitted until 1851. He became a counselor in 1854. He was appointed Corporation Counsel in 1854, and retained the position until his death, August 23, 1868. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas and an alderman in Hudson City, holding the three offices at the same time. He was a good municipal lawyer.

JAMES HARVEY LYONS was born at St. Mary's Isle Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in October, 1825. He was educated at Salem, N. Y., and admitted to the New York bar. Later he was admitted in New Jersey, at the February term, 1856, and as counselor in 1859. He was Prosecutor for Hudson County, and died at Hoboken, November 24, 1874, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

GARRICK M. OLMSTEAD was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., December 8, 1830. He graduated at Lafayette College, and read law in the office of A. H. Reeder, afterwards territorial governor of Kansas. He read law in the offices of E. R. V. Wright, and J. D. Miller, and was admitted in 1856, becoming a counselor in 1868. He died May 7, 1881.

ROBERT GILCHRIST was born in Jersey City, August 21, 1825. He read law in the offices of John Annin and I. W. Scudder, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, becoming counselor in due time. He formed a partnership with Mr. Scudder, and continued it until 1857. In 1857 he was elected to the legislature. In 1861 he became captain of Company F, Second N. J. Militia, and went to the front. In 1866 he was the democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1869 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, holding the office six years. He had a large practice and was highly esteemed.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, son of Gov. I. H. Williamson, was born at Elizabeth. He graduated at Princeton in 1827, was admitted in 1830, and became a counselor in 1833. He was counsel for the Central Railroad of N. J. for a generation. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas in Essex for a number of years, and was appointed Chancellor in 1852. He returned to practice in 1859, and had his office in Jersey City from that time until he died. He was regarded as one of the best lawyers of his time. He never accepted political office, though he failed to be a United States Senator by a few votes in 1864. He was a member of the Peace Congress which met at Washington in 1861. He held many positions of honor and trust, and died much regretted.

CHARLES HARDENBURG WINFIELD was born in Deer Park, Orange County, N. Y., November 8, 1829, and graduated at Rutgers in 1852. He studied law with Chancellor Zabriskie, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, counselor in 1860. He was senator from Hudson in 1865-68. He was appointed Prosecutor for Hudson County by Gov. Ludlow in 1883, and still fills the position. He has been very successful in his practice, and his name is associated with many celebrated cases. He has been one of the best political speakers of his party in the country for many years, and is known everywhere for his stump speeches. His literary work will be his most enduring monument. In 1872 he published "A History of Land Titles in Hudson County," and in 1874 a "History of Hudson County." In 1882, a book entitled "Adjudged Words and Phrases," that became a standard at once. In 1892 he published a monograph on the Founding of Jersey City. These books were produced during the leisure hours of a busy life and are the result of much patient research. Mr. Winfield was educated originally for the ministry, and a portion of the expense was borne by the Reformed church. He discovered a taste for law, and decided to make a change before he was ordained. One of the items read in the financial statement at the meeting of Classis, is the sum refunded by him after he decided to change.

It is a notable fact that it stands alone. Mr. Winfield is an art connoisseur, and his collection of paintings and bric-a-brac is one of the largest in the county.

GEORGE M. ROBESON was born at Oxford, N. J., in 1829, graduated at Princeton in 1847, read law with Chief Justice Hornblower, and was admitted to the bar in 1850 and began practice in Jersey City. He moved to Camden, and was Prosecutor there in 1858. He became Attorney-General of the State in 1867. He resigned to become Secretary of the Navy in 1869. He held this position until March 4, 1877. He was elected to Congress, and served from 1879 to 1883. He is now a resident of Trenton.

FREDERICK BEASLEY OGDEN, son of Judge Ogden, of the Supreme Court, was born at Paterson, July 20, 1827, graduated at Princeton in 1847, admitted to the bar in 1850, and as counselor in 1854. He was mayor of Hoboken and Judge of the District Court.

WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS was born in Jersey City, August 18, 1832. He received his early education at Mr. Wm. L. Dickinson's Lyceum School, in Grand Street, and later at a private classical school in New York City. He began the study of law in 1848 under the late Peter Bentley and was admitted to the bar in November, 1853. He continued for some time in charge of Mr. Bentley's office while the great case of Gough vs. Bell was in progress, in which Mr. Bentley was the "power behind the throne." Mr. Williams devoted many weeks to the important questions of real estate law and riparian rights involved in that cause, and to preparing for its future prosecution in the United States courts. This and other lines of work in which he was engaged under Mr. Bentley and Mr. Scudder, who were close friends and associates in many important equity causes, directed his practice to the branches of real estate, equity and corporation law, which he has ever since pursued.

For some years past, especially before the increase in the number of vice-chancellors, he was much occupied in hearing equity cases as Advisory Master, and among other matters had occasion to pass upon over 600 divorce cases, and prepared some interesting statistics on that subject.

Among the causes conducted by him as counsel were the series of suits in the winding-up of the unfortunate Mechanics and Laborers Savings Bank and the City Bank, in which were developed very important and far-reaching principles of law as to the duties and liabilities of directors of such institutions.

Mr. Williams joined the republican party at its inception in 1856 and rendered active and efficient service in the Fremont campaign and in others during and since the Civil War. He has traveled much in this country and in Europe, with special reference to literary and historical research, and possesses one of the most extensive historical and classical libraries in the State.

His paternal ancestors were of the Williams family of Rhode Island, but removed to New York about one hundred years ago. His mother's family were also of Welsh descent and had resided for several generations in New York.

In 1858 Mr. Williams married a daughter of the late John W. Van Den Bergh, of Virginia, and their only child, a daughter, is now the wife of Mr. G. J. Edwards, of the New Jersey bar, his present law partner.

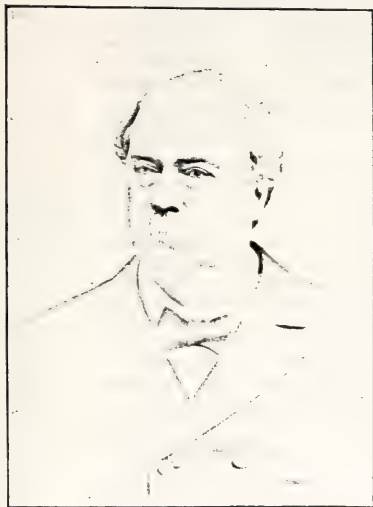
CHARLES H. VOORHEES was born at Spring Valley, Bergen County, March 13, 1833. He graduated at Rutgers in 1853, was admitted as attorney in 1856, and counselor in 1859. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Jersey City in 1864, and was its counsel until 1876. He was for several years trustee of the Burlington College, member of the



WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS.

standing committee of the diocese of Northern New Jersey, treasurer of the Convocation of Jersey City, and trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, and was its president until 1872, and its treasurer until 1873. He was one of the founders of the Hackensack Academy and of Christ Church, having presented the ground for the rectory. He organized the First National Bank of Hackensack in 1871, the Hackensack Savings Bank in 1873, and was president of both until October, 1879, and owned a majority of the capital stock. He organized the Hackensack Water Company in 1873, was delegate to the national republican convention in 1864, and was appointed Law Judge for Bergen County in 1868. In 1878 he was elected a member of Congress. The panic of 1873, and the succeeding years of depression, wrecked the fortune which had been built by years of labor, but Judge Voorhees, being a good lawyer and popular, is regaining what he lost.

JAMES FLEMMING was the oldest son of James Flemming, Sr., the grandson of Isaac Edge, and was born in Jersey City, January 24, 1832. His early education was received in the old school



JAMES FLEMMING.

in Sussex Street. He then attended and graduated from the High School in New York City, and afterwards, under the kindly eye of Dr. Barry, whom many of the older generation remember with affection, he got his first glimpse of the classics and imbibed a love for them which continued to the end.

He had been destined for a university education, but instead, in company with A. A. Lutkins and Washington B. Williams, began the study of medicine under Dr. Clerk.

It took, however, but a short experience to show him that medicine was not to his liking and he abandoned it for law. He was a student at law in the office of Edgar B. Wakeman, was admitted as attorney at the February term, 1855, and as counselor in June, 1858. On admission to the bar he formed a copartnership with his preceptor, which lasted for several years. After this was dissolved another was entered into with Washington B. Williams, for whom, too, the mortar and pestle had lost their charm.

Mr. Flemming's distinguishing characteristics as a lawyer were pertinacity and

indefatigable energy. United with these were consummate skill in the conduct of a cause and strict honesty with the court and opposing counsel. Once started in a case, no labor was too great, no task too difficult. He knew not only his own side of the case, but was quick to discover the weakness or strength of his opponents. If painstaking effort, directed by keen, logical reasoning and ready wit, would avail, his client had the benefit of them.

His method of conducting the very first case gave promise of the qualities which later years and ripe experience brought together full fruition. With John P. Vroom, Esq., he was assigned by the court to defend Margaret Hogan, who was under indictment for the murder of her infant child. An intensely dramatic scene was presented at the end of the trial. Night had fallen. There were no lights in the court-room save those on the judge's desk. They served only to make the half-revealed faces of the crowd grotesque and unreal. The jury, already deeply moved by the eloquent pleading and forceful logic of the mere stripling, were completely carried away by his falling in a faint at the close of his appeal. The verdict was "Not guilty."

The annals of the bar contain no more celebrated trial than that of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband, a Jersey City police officer. This case will always be cited as one of the most stubbornly and bravely contested legal battles for human lives.

The evidence presented on the part of the State was largely circumstantial, but so strong was the chain that, despite the efforts of Gilbert Collins, William T. Hoffman, Charles H. Winfield and James Flemming the defendants were found guilty of murder in the first degree. This verdict was set aside by the Court of Errors and Appeals, on the exceptions taken by Mr. Flemming, and a new trial granted. The second trial closed with the acquittal of the accused, but not until eighteen months had elapsed.

The interest in this case was national. In response to a call for subscriptions by the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, D. D., Miss Emma Abbott gave a benefit concert in New York, the proceeds of which were expended part in payment of the printing of the case on appeal, and the balance given to the prisoners when liberated.

The accused were too poor to pay, and not only did all their counsel work wholly without remuneration, but in addition Mr. Flemming spent large sums out of his private purse on the expenses incident to so protracted a trial.

The Law and Chancery Reports bear witness that he conducted with great distinction and uniform success many civil suits.

The cases of Sisson against Donnelly and O'Neill against Lawless, the latter lasting more than twelve years, and fought out in the courts of New York as well as our own State, show his untiring energy.

But another case, in which the validity of a bond was brought into question, shows how, to his trained mind and fertility of resource, every scrap of evidence, every little circumstance was of use in the conduct of a trial.

He was the first to use, and did in this trial use for the first time, a photographic enlargement of a signature to prove forgery.

The climax was reached when at the moment most opportune for himself, and disastrous to his opponent, he proved that the revenue stamp claimed to have been affixed to the bond at the time of its execution, was not issued by the government until two years afterward. This knowledge had been procured by Mr. Flemming on a visit to Washington for that purpose, and was kept secret until sprung upon his adversary when too late to recover from the blow.

James Flemming's interest in life was keen, and his knowledge of men deep. He was pre-eminently a student, a man of intellect, of refinement and rare mental ability.

His broad learning was gained, like that of all true scholars, by following the bent of a mind earnestly seeking for knowledge. This, supplemented by extended travel at home and abroad, and preserved by a phenomenal memory, made him a delightful social companion.

He prized his family beyond everything earthly, and wherever he went, there were they also. His beautiful home on Grand Street was filled with good books, fine bronzes, and rare paintings, European and American, and its generous hospitality will not soon be forgotten. Simple in taste, unostentatious in manner, he was respected alike by high and low. Though surrounded on all sides by a stress of work, he always found time to devote to religion and charity. He was at the time of his death a member of the state board of charities, a warden of Grace P. E. Church, one of the directors of the Second National Bank, director and counsel of the New Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Company, a member of the Board of Trade, of the Hudson County and United States Bar Associations and of the Cosmos Club, of which he had been president for many years. He married Sarah Latou, daughter of the late Robert Latou, Esq., of New York City, and she, with his three children, Alice, wife of John Linton Kirk, Esq., of the New York bar, Sallie, wife of the Rev. Elmer Severence Forbes, of St. John's Church, Jersey City, and Robert L., of the Hudson County bar survive him.

WILLIAM ALLEN LEWIS was born near Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., May 16, 1836. He was educated at Freehold Institute and Madison University. He read law with Judge Jas. S. Nevius and received the degree of LL. B. at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor. After being for some time in the office of Isaac W. Scudder, he was admitted to the bar in 1862 and became counselor in 1867. He was

in partnership with N. C. Slaight until 1868, when Slaight's death ended the partnership. He was Counsel for the City of Bergen in 1868. He was a member of the board of freeholders in 1872 and 1873. In 1872 he was Corporation Attorney for Jersey City and Corporation Counsel in 1873-76. In 1875 he was elected to the assembly.



JOHN KENNY.

JOHN KENNY was born in Ireland, May 7, 1835. He was educated in the Catholic parochial schools and in the schools established by the national board of education. After leaving school he was appointed a member of the revenue police, and served until the force was disbanded by an act of Parliament in 1857. Positions in the Irish constabulary were tendered to the ex-members of the revenue police who were young, of the required height, and able to pass the examination. Mr. Kenny was appointed a member of the force on October 1, 1857, and continued in the service until the Fenian agitation in 1866, when he resigned, in spite of proffered promotion. He entered the employment of Barber Bros., the noted linen manufacturers, and remained with them many years. He came to the United States in 1866, and after leaving Barber Bros. he entered

the employment of G. A. Clark Bros., the thread manufacturers. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of finance, and served acceptably three years. In April, 1892, he was appointed by Gov. Abbott as a Lay Judge for the Hudson County Common Pleas Court. The acceptance of this position caused him to sever his connection with Clark Bros., after nearly fifteen years' service. Judge Kenny was one of the charter members of St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society when it was organized in 1869, and has been its president for several terms, and a delegate to State and national conventions. He is a democrat and an enthusiastic total abstainer.

CORNELIUS CHRISTIE was born at Leonia, Bergen County, N. J., December 6, 1835. He was prepared for college by the Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, of New Durham, N. J.; after graduating he began the study of law with ——— Zabriskie. Later on he attended Harvard Law School, and was a classmate of Chief Justice Beasley, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1860, and as a counselor in 1863. During the years of 1867 and 1868 he was a member of the New Jersey assembly, and was from 1870 to 1876 editor and publisher of the *Hackensack Jersey Citizen*.

LEON ABBETT was born in Philadelphia, October 8, 1836. He graduated at the High School in that city in 1853, and studied law in the office of District-Attorney John W. Ashmead in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the New York bar, and formed a partnership with W. J. A. Fuller, continuing in business thirty years. In 1862 he moved to Hoboken, and was Corporation Counsel for that city in 1863. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney and counselor in 1865. In 1864 he was elected to the assembly and again in 1865. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City. In 1868 he was re-elected to the assembly and again in 1869. Both terms



CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.

he became speaker. In 1874 he was elected senator from Hudson. He was president of the senate in 1879. He was a member of the Jersey City board of education for several ears, being president in 1869. He was Corporation Counsel of Jersey City eight years from 1876, resigning when he was elected governor in 1883. He was re-elected governor in 1889. In 1893 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His term would have expired in 1900. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. He was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1884, and was named for Vice-president on the national ticket in 1884, but would not consider the proposition. He had a large, lucrative practice and took the highest rank at the bar. He died after a brief illness on December 4, 1894.

ELIJAH STRONG COWLES, born at Coventry, Vt., April 30, 1836, was educated in the common schools and St. Johnsbury Academy, fitted for Dartmouth College, but was prevented by sickness from entering. He studied law in the office of Hon. Ephraim Paddock, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and was admitted to the bar and practised for two years in Coventry, Vt., his native town. He came to New York in 1866 and was admitted to the bar and practised for about two years.



ELIJAH STRONG COWLES.

five years the president of that organization. Mr. Cowles has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah L. Persons, of Coventry, Vt., who died in 1871. In 1875 he married Miss



LEON ABBETT.

In 1868 he came to Jersey City and entered the law office of Washington B. Williams, where he became acquainted with Mr. Edgar B. Wakeman, then a prominent lawyer, who was retiring from the practice, and, entering his office, he succeeded to such of his business as remained.

In 1875 Mr. Cowles became associated with Mr. Williams again, and the firm of Williams & Cowles was well known and continued for twelve years. Recently Mr. Cowles has formed a partnership with Mr. William H. Carey, formerly one of the professors in Hasbrouck Institute. The law firm of Cowles & Carey is now practising both in Jersey City and in New York.

Mr. Cowles is also interested in a corporation in New York known as the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, and for several years has been president of that company. Much time has been devoted by him to the organization and development of christian and charitable work. He is one of the active members of the board of The Children's Home, was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for

Sarah E. Woodward, of New York City, who died in 1893 without issue. Two children by the first marriage are both deceased. Mr. Cowles is a member of the board of education of Jersey City, appointed by Mayor Wanser, chairman of the High School committee, and takes an active interest in the work of the board. Mr. Cowles is a republican and at times takes an active part in political campaigns.

NATHANIEL COWPERTHWAITE SLAIGHT was born at Tuckerton, Burlington County, N. J., February 26, 1837. He was educated in the Philadelphia High School, and studied law in the office of E. B. Wakeman in Jersey City. He was admitted in 1858, and became a counselor in 1861. He was a member of assembly in 1860, and in 1863 formed a partnership with W. A. Lewis, which was continued until February, 1868, when he died. He was highly respected as a citizen and had a large practice.

LANSING ZABRISKIE, eldest son of Chancellor Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, April 20, 1837. He was educated in Columbia College, studied law in his father's office, and admitted to the bar in 1859, becoming a counselor in 1862. He practised for about twenty-five years, but being fond of travel spent a number of years abroad. He was an accomplished gentleman.

ABRAHAM S. JACKSON was born at Passaic and graduated from Columbia College in 1853. He studied law with Chancellor Zabriskie, and practised in Jersey City for many years. He was United States Commissioner, and was an enthusiastic worker in St. Matthew's Church and Sunday-school. He has retired from active practice.

JAMES MANNERS WEART was born at Hopewell, Mercer County, N. J., June 30, 1839, and died at Independence, Buckingham County, Iowa, December 11, 1874. His death resulted from an accidental gunshot wound while gunning. He was the seventh and youngest son of Spencer Stout Weart and Sarah Garrison, his wife. He studied law in the office of his brother Jacob Weart in Jersey City. When the war broke out, and a call was made for troops, Mr. Thomas Potter was instrumental in having a meeting called at the Hudson House on Grand Street, Jersey City, on Monday, April 15, 1861, to see if the Second Regiment would volunteer. I. W. Scudder was chosen chairman, and a vice-president was elected from each ward in the city. Charles H. Dummer was elected secretary. No one was present with authority to speak for the regiment. Capt. Frederick Grain, Jr., of Company C, was present, but could not speak for his company. He said he was ready to lead a company to the front, but did not know whether a single man would volunteer. Mr. Thomas Potter then moved that a roll be opened, and volunteers were called for. James M. Weart was the first to go forward and sign the roll. Thirty names were put down at that meeting, and Capt. Grain led them to the front. This was the first meeting held in the State to raise volunteers, and Mr. Weart was the first volunteer from New Jersey. His older brother, George, also volunteered, and they were corporals in Company C. Mr. Weart was the correspondent of the *Courier and Advertiser* while at the front. On his return from the war he was admitted at the November term of 1861, and opened an office in Hoboken. In 1862 he helped to raise the Twenty-first Regiment of nine months men, and went to the front as second-lieutenant of Company H. He served until the regiment was mustered out. He located at Independence, Iowa, and was city clerk. He also held the city criminal court, and was subsequently secretary of the Iowa senate and clerk of the house. The Grand Army Post, No 108, at Hopewell, N. J., is named after Mr. Weart as the first New Jersey volunteer. James M. Weart was married on August 30, 1866, to Miss Jane Maria Taylor, at Philadelphia, and five children were born to them. They are: Katie Taylor, James Taylor, Spencer Stout, William Garrison and Lucy Taylor Weart. After the death of Lieut. Weart the family returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and are still all living, December, 1894.

NORMAN LESLIE ROWE was born in New York City, December 12, 1839. When he was one year of age his parents removed to Greenville, where his father still resides.

Mr. Rowe obtained his early education in the public schools of Jersey City, after which he entered the Free Academy of New York City, and from which he was graduated. After completing his education, he engaged in the coal business with his father, with whom he remained until 1860, at which time he decided to take up the study of law. He began that profession under the preceptorship of the Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, with whom he remained until the Civil War began. In 1861 Mr. Rowe enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Regiment, New

Jersey Volunteers, in the three months' service. After returning home, he engaged in the iron business with Louis Stevens, of Jersey City, continuing in that until 1865, when he again took up his law studies in the office of William Voorhees. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 as an attorney and counselor, after which he began active practice of his profession for himself.

Mr. Rowe served three years as a member of the school board of Greenville, prior to its annexation to Jersey City. He is now Assistant Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County. As a criminal lawyer he has but few equals in this part of New Jersey. He is the senior partner of the well-known law firm of Rowe & Braden, of Jersey City.

Mr. Rowe is a member of Bergen Lodge, F. & A. M., having been identified with that lodge since 1862. He is also a member of Post Henry Wilson, G. A. R., Improved Order of Red Men, Protective Order of Elks, and is commodore of the Pavonia Yacht Club, and a member of several auxiliary organizations.

In 1862 Mr. Rowe married Miss Mary F. Davis, of Monmouth County. Three sons have been born to the marriage.



NORMAN LESLIE ROWE.

JONATHAN DIXON was born in Liverpool, England, July 6, 1839. His family removed to New Brunswick, N. J., during his childhood. He was educated at Rutgers, and read law with Warren Hardenbergh, George Dutton and Congressman Robert Adrain. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and began practice in the office of E. B. Wakeman, Jersey City. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Gilbert Collins, who had been a law student with him, and the firm of Dixon & Collins continued until his elevation to the bench in 1875. He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875, reappointed in 1882 and in 1889. In 1883 he was nominated for governor by the republican party. He accepted as a part of a citizen's duty, but remained quietly on the bench. He is remarkably quick of apprehension, and delivers his opinions in concise logical terms.



JOHN GARRICK.

EX-JUDGE JOHN GARRICK was born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, November 15, 1840. When he was seven years of age his parents came to America and settled in Jersey City, where Mr. Garrick attended St. Peter's Catholic School, and afterwards Public School No. 2. His education was completed at St. Francis Xavier College, of New York City. After completing his college course he began reading law under the preceptorship of Isaac W. Scudder, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He immediately thereafter began practising his profession in Jersey City. In 1870 he was appointed Counsel to the Board of Police Commissioners under the new consolidated city. He held that position one year, and in 1878 he was appointed by Gov. George McClellan Judge of the District Court of Jersey City. He was the incumbent of that office for five years. Since the

conclusion of his term in 1883 he has devoted his time exclusively to his large law practice. In 1874 Judge Garrick married Miss Wright, a daughter of Gen. E. R. V. Wright. Three

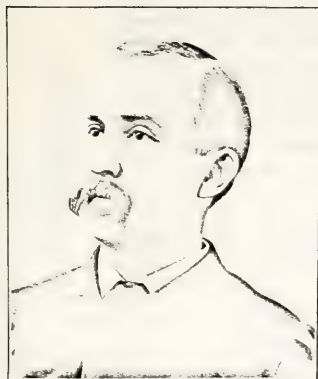
children have been born to the union, one of whom is living, a son, and who is at present a student at Stevens' Institute, in Hoboken, N. J.

Judge Garrick is a member of the Palma, Carteret and Hudson County Democratic clubs. He is also a member of the Catholic church.

Judge Garrick's father, John Garrick, Esq., was one of the Serrell Engineer Corps engaged in building the works before Fort Pulaski to attack that fortification. He died while the works were in course of construction.

PHILIP J. RYALL was born at Freehold. His father, Daniel B. Ryall, was a prominent lawyer there. Philip graduated at Rutgers in 1854, and studied law in the office of Gov. Bedle in Freehold. He was admitted in 1857, and became counselor in 1860. He practised in Jersey City for several years, but his health became impaired, and he returned to Freehold, where he died.

ISAAC ROMAINE was born in the township of Bergen, May 4, 1840. He prepared for college at the Columbia District School, Bergen Square, and at a classical school, which numbered among its teachers Hon. Charles H. Voorhis and Hon. L. A. Brigham, afterwards members of Congress. He graduated at Rutgers in 1859, and studied law with Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, subsequently chancellor. He was admitted at the November term, 1862, and became counselor in due season. He was Corporation Counsel of the town of Bergen from 1865 to 1867. He was elected alderman of the city of Bergen in 1869, and was president of the board in 1870, when the city was consolidated. He was a member of the Jersey City board of education from 1880 to 1885. In 1883 he was made a member of the Jersey City board of finance, but owing to legal complications did not take his seat until 1885. He was a member of assembly in 1884. In 1863 he was married to Annie Martin, and they reside at 407 Bergen Avenue. Mr. Romaine is a member of the Jersey City, Carteret and Union League clubs, and of a number of other social, civil and political organizations. He is a member of the Bergen Reformed Church, and a republican.



ISAAC ROMAINE.

ELIJAH T. PAXTON was born near Jamesburgh, Middlesex County, N. J. He was educated at the Englishtown Academy, and at Harvard Law

School. He read law with Gov. J. D. Bedle in Freehold, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been in active practice ever since. He was Corporation Counsel for Union Hill a number of years. He was an assemblyman from Hudson in 1877. The same year he was appointed to the Common Pleas Bench in Hudson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Wiggins. He was elected to the State senate in 1880, and served three years. He was Corporation Attorney for Jersey City, Assistant Prosecutor for Hudson, and is now Judge of the Hoboken District Court.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN was born in Jersey City, June 1, 1842. He was educated in Rutgers and Brown University, and studied law with Isaac W. Scudder. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and became counselor in 1867. He was mayor of Jersey City in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and was Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876 to 1879. His family is one of the oldest in the city. His great-grandfather, Henry, was a trustee of Queen's College, now Rutgers, in 1782. His grandfather, Henry, graduated at Rutgers in the class of 1791, and married a daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst. His father, Henry Magnus, was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jersey City.

JAMES B. VREDENBURGH was born at Freehold, N. J., October 1, 1844. He was graduated at Princeton in 1863, and studied law with Aaron R. Throckmorton at Freehold. He was ad-

mitted to the bar at the June term, 1866, and became a counselor in 1869. He located in Jersey City and speedily attracted attention. In 1872, when Hon. I. W. Scudder was elected as a congressman, he formed a partnership with the rising young lawyer, giving him an equal share in an extensive and lucrative practice. This partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Scudder, in 1881. In 1883 Judge A. Q. Garretson became a member of the firm and the partnership still continues. Mr. Vredenburg is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having succeeded Mr. Scudder in that position. He has been interested as counsel in all the important cases in which the railroad company and allied corporations have been engaged during the past score of years. He was placed on the staff of Gov. Bedie, with the rank of colonel, and he is a member of the American Bar Association. He is a member of one of the oldest families in New Jersey. His great-grandfather was a merchant in New Brunswick and one of the most influential men in Middlesex County. He was a justice of the peace in 1780 and a member of assembly from 1790 to 1795, and was collector for Middlesex County forty-one years, from 1782 to 1823. He had two sons, Rev. John S. Vredenburg, a celebrated divine, and Peter, who



JAMES B. VREDEBURGH.

was a well-known physician. The doctor had one son, also Peter Vredenburg, who graduated at Rutgers College, studied law at Somerville and located at Freehold, where he became prosecutor of the pleas, served in the legislature as a member of the senate, when it was known as the council. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court fourteen years, and many of his decisions still remain as oft-quoted precedents. James B. Vredenburg is the third son of Judge Vredenburg, and has maintained the high reputation which has marked his family for generations.



ABRAM Q. GARRETSON.

JUDGE ABRAM Q. GARRETSON was born in Somerset County, N. J., March 11, 1842. He received his education in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of thirteen years he entered Trenton Academy, at Trenton, N. J. After taking a special preparatory course under well-known tutors, he entered Rutgers College in the sophomore class of 1859, and was graduated from that institution in 1862. After reading law for one year in the office of the late Chancellor Zabriskie, he attended Harvard Law School, where he also spent one year, after which he returned to

Mr. Zabriskie's office, where he remained for one year. In November of 1865 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1868 as counselor. In February of 1869 Gov. Randolph appointed him Prosecutor of the Pleas for a term of five years, and he was re-

appointed in 1874 by Gov. Parker. He served four years of his second term, and resigned in April of 1878 to accept the appointment of President Judge of the Common Pleas, as tendered him by Gov. McClellan. He served five years in that position, and at the expiration of his term he entered into a partnership with James B. Vredenburg, Esq., which has existed ever since that time.

Judge Garretson is a member of the Palma and Carteret clubs, and also of the Democratic Society of Hudson County. In 1879 he married Miss Josephine Boker, of Philadelphia. Three children have been born to the union.

As a judge Mr. Garretson was always conscientious and upright in his decisions, which were always clear and convincing. He is president of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and was one of the original directors. He is one of the directors of the Third National Bank and of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, of Jersey City, and is a commissioner of adjustment for Jersey City under the Martin act.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, a son of J. F. Randolph, who was an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1845-52, was born in New Brunswick, December 4, 1843. He was educated at Trenton Academy, Yale College and the Columbia Law School, with post-graduate studies at Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris and Göttingen. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and became counselor in 1870. He has published an American Jarman on Wills, and Randolph on Commercial Paper. He is an able lawyer, and has a large practice, being counsel for a number of foreign nations in New York.

AUGUSTUS ZABRISKIE, youngest son of Chancellor Zabriskie, was born at Hackensack in 1843. He was educated at Princeton College and the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and became a counselor in 1869.

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF was born in the city of Bergen, July 19, 1843. He was educated at Rutgers, and studied law with Jacob R. Wortendyke in Jersey City. He was admitted in 1865, and became counselor in 1869. He was president of the common council of Bergen in 1867, and became mayor ex-officio when the mayor resigned. He was a member of assembly in 1870 and a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. He was a member of the democratic State executive committee from 1880 to 1883. He was senator from Hudson from 1884 to 1887. He was Corporation Counsel for Jersey in 1884, and for several years. He was Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 to 1872. He was a director in the First National Bank for a number of years.

WILLIAM TALCOTT is a son of W. H. Talcott, the engineer who built the inclined planes on the Morris Canal, and was secretary of the canal company for a number of years. William was born at Fort Plains, Montgomery County, N. Y., May 3, 1843. He was educated at Philips Academy, Williams College and Columbia Law School. He was admitted in 1877, and practised in Jersey City until 1887, when he removed to Paterson. He, with Joseph F. Randolph, edited an edition of Jarman on Wills, with American notes.

RODERICK BURT SEYMOUR was born at Newark, Kendall County, Illinois, on Sunday, May 21, 1843. His father, Ephraim Sanford Seymour, was a native of Vermont, and was a graduate of Middlebury College. He took up the profession of law and practised in Chicago and other places in the State of Illinois. He was a great friend of Col. E. D. Baker, and at his solicitation joined him in the construction of the Panama Railroad. His grandfather was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, where the family originally settled in 1660. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Bestor, who lived and had a large practice at Wilmington, Vermont. She was a descendant from the Foote family of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch came East at an early age, and after pursuing his studies at the Lyceum on Grand Street, under Prof. William L. Dickinson, and at Monson Academy and Yonkers Military Institute, he entered the freshmen class of Columbia College, New York, and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of A. B. The college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1868. After graduating he studied law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of this State in June, 1869. He was afterwards admitted as a counselor-at-law, and was also admitted to practice in the United States courts. The motion for his admission to practice in the United States courts was made by the late ex-Gov. Bedle. He has a large

general practice in all the courts of this State, and has had charge of a number of important cases. He has an extensive admiralty practice, equal to that of any lawyer in this State.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and took part with that regiment in the campaign at Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley. At the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge. In 1864, in response to a call for troops by Gov. Parker, he raised a company of 100 men, which was mustered in as Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and he was commissioned captain. With his regiment he took part in the campaign of the Army of the James, in Virginia, under Gen. Butler, and afterwards in the siege of Petersburg, under Gen. Grant. He was honorably discharged with his regiment at Trenton upon the expiration of their term of service. He was one of the first members of the G. A. R. of this State, and was a member of Joe Hooker Post and Edwin M. Stanton Post, and is now a member of G. Van Houten Post, No. 3. He has held the position of post commander, has served in the council of administration, and as delegate to the national encampment, and as Judge Advocate of the department during several terms.

In 1869 he became a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., of Jersey City. He was master of the lodge two years. He is also a member of Enterprise Chapter, No. 2, R.

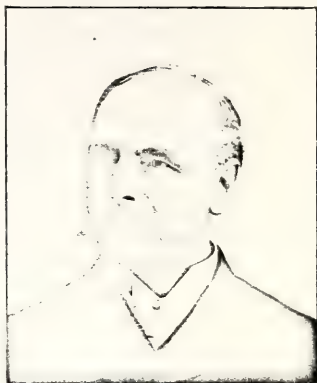
A. M., Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and of Warren Council, No. 5, R. and S. M., of which he was master five years. He is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, in which he has received the thirty-second degree. He is a member of all the Jersey City bodies in this rite, and has held important positions in all of them. In 1871 he was appointed police justice of Jersey City, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders; in 1885 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was one of the committee who revised the Martin act, and took a prominent part in securing its passage. In 1882 he was elected a member of the board of finance and taxation in Jersey City for the term of two years. In 1885 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, which position he held several years.

He has always been a member of the republican party, and taken an active interest in public affairs. He has been a member of the republican county committee and the republican city committee almost continuously since 1868. For ten years he was chairman of the city committee. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the republican State committee, and has continued a member of that committee up to the present time.

He is a member of the Palma, the Union League and Crescent clubs, and of several political clubs. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, and of the Medico-Legal Society, of New York, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of Compass Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., of Jersey City.

MICHAEL T. NEWBOLD was born at Springfield, Burlington County, N. J. He was educated at Yale University and the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and became counselor in 1871. He built up a lucrative practice.

WILLIAM PESHINE DOUGLASS was born at Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., August 7, 1844. He was educated at Trinity School and Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and became counselor in 1870. He was Corporation Attorney of Jersey City from 1873 to 1876, and a member of the board of education from 1872 to 1874. He was Judge-Advocate of the Fourth Regiment, and District Court Judge in Jersey City. He is now one of the Police Justices of Jersey City.



RODERICK BURT SEYMOUR.

JOHN A. BLAIR was born near Blairstown, N. J., July 8, 1843. He belongs to the distinguished Blair family of New Jersey. His



JOHN A. BLAIR.

rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and later on he prepared for college at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, and entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and was graduated from that institution in 1866. At the close of his college term he began the study of the law in the office of the Hon. J. G. Shipman, at Belvidere, N. J. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1869, and as a counselor at the June term, 1872. In January, 1870, he came to Jersey City, where he has ever since resided and been engaged in his profession.

On the passage of the law creating district courts in Jersey City, Hon. Bennington F. Randolph and Mr. Blair were appointed the first judges thereof by the Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, who was at that time governor of the State. In May of 1885 Mr. Blair was appointed Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, which office he held until his resignation in 1889. He was reappointed in 1894, and still retains the position.

Judge Blair is a sound lawyer, an attractive and eloquent speaker, a man of fine classical acquirements, and the possessor of a large and choice library. He is a prominent and active republican in politics, although never seeking office, his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with some of the most prominent positions in the State. He is a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. He is a member of the Palma and Union League clubs, and has been president of the latter organization since the first year of its existence.

FLAVEL MCGEE was born April 6, 1844, in Frelinghuysen Township, Warren County, N. J. His ancestors on both sides were natives of New Jersey and graduates of Princeton College as far back as the family records go.

His maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War and served with distinction. With the exception of his paternal grandfather, who was a manufacturer on a large scale for his time, all his ancestors for a century have been Presbyterian clergymen.

Mr. McGee was prepared for college at the Newton Collegiate Institute and Blair Presbyterian Academy and entered Princeton College in the junior class in 1863. While in college he took the first prize for debate in Clio Hall.

He graduated in 1865, and immediately entered upon the study of the law at Belvidere, N. J. He was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1868. That fall he stumped the county of Warren on the republican side in the national and gubernatorial campaign which occurred that year. In November of that year he came to Jersey City and began the practice of his profession, where he has ever since remained. During that time he has been in partnership with the late William Muirhead and ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle until their respective deaths, and with Messrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Jr., and Thomas F. Bedle, with whom he is still associated.



FLAVEL MCGEE.

Mr. McGee early acquired a reputation for energy, industry and forensic ability, and soon acquired an enviable position at the bar.

He was admitted to the degree of counselor-at-law at the June term, 1871, and at the same term argued two cases in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Appeals, two of which have since become leading cases. He has for many years been employed in many of the most important cases tried in the higher courts of the State.

On the death of Judge Bradley he was unanimously recommended by the Bar Association of Hudson County, and largely by the bar of the whole State, for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. McGee is a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In politics he is a consistent republican and rarely allows an important campaign to pass without his voice being heard in the councils of his party and on the stump. In the recent campaigns of this city and county, which have resulted in the overthrow of ring rule, he has been especially active.

He is a member of the Union League, Palma and Carteret clubs of this city. In religion he is a Presbyterian and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.

Mr. McGee has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Frances E. Harris, a daughter of the late Dr. H. S. Harris, of Belvidere, N. J. His present wife was Miss Julia F. Randolph, a daughter of the late Judge Bennington F. Randolph, of this city.

Mr. McGee is a man of strong will, but of good judgment, affable manners and kindly disposition, and may safely be said to have no enemies and many friends. As a citizen he is public-spirited and ready to assist with his voice and purse in every work which is calculated to better the condition of his city or fellow-men.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE was born at Red Bank, N. J., July 13, 1844. He is a son of Isaac P. White, who was a prominent citizen and lumber merchant of that place. He received his early education in Red Bank, and in 1860 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating in 1864, before he could legally receive his diploma. He entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty in the Army of the James, where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to Red Bank and practised his profession two years. He decided to adopt the legal profession. He removed to New York and began his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar of that State as attorney and counselor on June 7, 1870. He removed to Jersey City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1872, becoming a counselor in 1875. Soon afterwards he was made a Special Master-in-Chancery. On November 3, 1876, he was appointed United States commissioner. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, at which Benjamin Harrison was nominated. On August 22, 1890, he was appointed United States District Attorney for New Jersey. When the death of Hon. Roscoe Conklin occurred, plans were being perfected whereby a law partnership was to have been formed between that gentleman and Mr. White. He has been concerned in a number of notable legal contests, among which one of the most important was in connection with the Hudson River Tunnel Company, for which he was counsel. On November 19, 1878, he married Anna H., daughter of ex-Judge McLean. One child, a daughter, has been born to the marriage. He was a resident of Jersey City for thirteen years, but at present has his residence at Red Bank.



HENRY SIMMONS WHITE.

ABEL I. SMITH was born at Secaucus, June 12, 1843. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1852, and studied law with J. D. Miller in Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and

became counselor in 1873. He was a member of the assembly in 1870. He ranks high as a lawyer, and has a lucrative practice.



GILBERT COLLINS.

GILBERT COLLINS was born at Stonington, Conn., August 26, 1846. His great-grandfather, Daniel Collins, was a Revolutionary officer of the First Connecticut Line Regiment, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather, Gilbert Collins, was also a farmer, and was several times a member of the Connecticut legislature. Daniel Prentice Collins, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent manufacturer at Stonington. He died in 1862.

Mr. Collins was prepared for Yale College, and was about to enter that institution when his father's death occurred. Owing to an impaired fortune he abandoned his object. A short time thereafter he received a federal appointment in New York, and in 1863 removed to Jersey City, where his father had had extensive business interests. After locating in Jersey City, Mr. Collins began studying law in the offices of Judge Jonathan Dixon, and was admitted to the bar in February of 1869. He has practised here continuously ever since, first under a partnership arrangement

with Judge Dixon, and later on with Charles L. and William H. Corbin.

In 1884 Mr. Collins was nominated and elected mayor of Jersey City, and filled that position with dignity and honor for two years.

Mr. Collins is a member of the Union League, Palma and Federal clubs of Jersey City. He is a member of the board of managers of the Society of Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey. He is a staunch republican, and has always been a hard and earnest worker for the success of his party. He has established a large and lucrative law practice, and is at present a member of the firm of Collins & Corbin. Mr. Collins resides at 312 York Street. In June, 1870, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John O. Burk, Esq., of Jersey City. Three children have been born to the union, one, a son, now studying law.

WILLIAM D. EDWARDS was born in Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y., December 17, 1855, and removed to Jersey City in 1860, his parents having settled in that part of the city known as Lafayette. He obtained his rudimentary education at the public schools, and in 1867 entered Hasbrouck Institute. In 1871 he entered the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1875. He immediately thereafter took a course at the Columbia Law School of New York City, and was graduated from there in 1878. During his term at the latter named institution he was in the office of William Brinkerhoff. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. In 1879 he entered into partnership with Hamilton Wallis under the firm name of Wallis & Edwards. In 1888 Mr. G. Bumsted was admitted, the firm now being Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted.

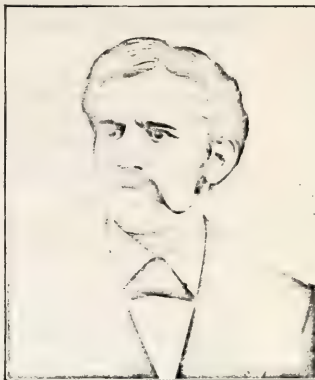
Mr. Edwards has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1879 he was secretary of the Hudson County democratic committee, and in 1880 and 1881 was chairman of that organi-



WILLIAM D. EDWARDS.

zation. In 1881 he was elected Corporation Attorney of Bayonne, and held that office for five years. In 1886 he was elected State senator from Hudson County to succeed William Brinkerhoff. During his senatorial term he framed the bill which gave Jersey City its new charter. In 1889 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, and held that position until the spring of 1894. In 1889 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for a second term as senator, but declined the honor.

JOHN W. BISSELL was born at Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J., January 6, 1847, and came to Jersey City in June, 1873. Early in life he adopted the legal profession, and for one year was connected with the law office of Messrs. Scudder & Vredenburg, of Jersey City. After severing his connection with that firm he began practice on his own account in Jersey City, and has continued at it ever since.



JOHN W. BISSELL.

CORNELIUS S. SEE, son of Rev. John L. See, corresponding secretary of the Reformed Church in America, was born in New Brunswick, September 29, 1847. He graduated at Rutgers in 1867, and read law in the office of A. V. Schanck. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and became counselor in 1873. He was clerk of the Jersey City board of finance four years, and for a number of years was chairman of the republican county committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1883 and 1884. He removed to Kansas several years ago.

JUDGE JOHN A. McGRATH was born in Ireland, December 16, 1847. His parents removed to this country when he was two years of age, and he received his education in the public schools and Cooper Institute. He was intended for a civil engineer, but the death of his uncle,



JOHN A. McGRATH.

who was killed in the United States service in 1864, changed the plan. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the First United States Artillery and served six months, when he was discharged for disability. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and was adjutant of Stanton Post in Jersey City. In 1872 he entered the law office of Capt. Albert Cloke as a student. One year later he was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of education. He was also elected a Justice of the Peace, but he resigned for fear it might affect his admission to the bar. He remained fifteen months in Capt. Cloke's office, and accepted a position in the office of Rowe & Wood, where he remained eight months, completing his studies in the office of A. Q. Garretson. He was admitted in 1878, and became a counselor in 1881. In 1884 he succeeded Hon. William McAdoo as Counsel to the County Board of Health. In 1887 he was appointed Counsel for the County, a position he still retains. In March, 1891, he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City to succeed Hon.

Albert Dayton. He has had many important cases for the county during his incumbency as Counsel for the County, including suits against Jersey City and other municipalities for arrears

of county taxes, and the series of suits growing out of the boulevard act and condemnation proceedings.

In 1876 he married Matilda J., daughter of the late Hon. August Ingwersen. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, the Arion Society, the Hudson County Democratic Society, and a number of social and political organizations.

ROBERT O. BABBITT was born at Morristown, November 5, 1848. He read law with Frederick G. Burnham at Morristown, and moved from there to Jersey City, where he entered the office of Potts & Linn. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1873, and became counselor in 1878. Upon coming to the bar he entered the firm, which then became Potts, Linn & Babbitt. At the end of a year Potts retired, and the firm of Linn & Babbitt continued seven years. About a dozen years ago Mr. Babbitt formed a new partnership with Robert L. Lawrence, which still exists.

EDWARD D. GILMORE was born at Fortress Monroe, Va., November 9, 1851, graduated at Rutgers, and admitted to the bar in November, 1875. He became counselor in 1878, and practised with Attorney-General Gilchrist.

LINSLEY ROWE was born in New York City, January 19, 1848, and read law in the office of Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted in June, 1875, and became counselor in 1878. He practised in Jersey City from 1875 until 1882, when he was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Trenton, a position he held for ten years. He is now practising in Jersey City.

HAMILTON WALLIS was born in New York, November 25, 1842. He graduated from Yale University and the Columbia Law School, and was admitted both in New York and New Jersey. He became an attorney in 1875, and a counselor in 1878. In New York he is a member of the firm of Marsh & Wallis, and in Jersey City of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted. His father, A. H. Wallis, was president of the First National Bank. He was a well-known New York lawyer before he moved to Jersey City fifty years ago. He served in the Jersey City board of aldermen, and was twice United States collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of New Jersey.

WILLIAM HORACE CORBIN, of the firm of Collins & Corbin, was born at McDonough, Chenango County, N. Y., on July 12, 1851. He was educated at Oxford Academy, Cornell University and Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar at Binghamton, September, 1872, and to the New Jersey bar in 1874, and became counselor in 1877. His home is in Elizabeth, where he was a member of the board of education from 1876 to 1880. In 1881 he published *The New Jersey Corporation Law*, with notes. In 1882 he published *Corbin's Forms*. He was elected a member of assembly from Union in 1885 and again in 1886. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission. During his second year in the assembly he was leader of his party on the floor. He has borne a high reputation as a citizen and a christian. His ability has made him one of the most prominent members of the bar in the State.

CHARLES L. CORBIN was born in McDonough, Chenango County, N. Y., January 22, 1846, educated at Hamilton College, admitted to the bar November, 1871, and became counselor in 1875. He has earned a reputation which extends beyond the State for the able and thorough manner in which his cases are prepared. He is a member of the firm of Collins & Corbin.

CHARLES HOPKINS HARISHORNE was born in Jersey City, November 22, 1851. He was admitted as attorney in November, 1872, and counselor in 1875. He formed a partnership with Peter Bentley, Jr.

J. HERBERT POLIS was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of that place, after which he prepared for college. He was a member of the class of 1872, of Princeton College. After spending nearly two years at that institution he returned to Trenton and began studying law in the office of Hon. Edward T. Green, now a judge of the United States Court. He was admitted to practice on February 5, 1874. During the same year he came to Jersey City and associated himself with Joseph C. Potts, a relative, for the practice of his profession. One year prior to his admission to the bar he was appointed

assistant clerk in the assembly at Trenton. He was a member of that body in 1880 and 1881, representing the sixth assembly district of Hudson County. In the session of 1880 Mr. Potts was chairman of the committee on the revision of the laws, and in the session of 1881 was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was again elected to the assembly in 1889 and re-elected in 1890 and 1891. In the new reapportionment he represented the second district and was the only republican member from Hudson County in 1892. During that year he was the minority leader on the floor of the house, and he served on the committees on judiciary, revision of laws and treasurer's accounts. In 1892, he was the republican nominee for senator in Hudson County, and reduced the democratic majority from 8,000 to 3,000.

In 1894 he was appointed Judge of the First District Court. Is a member of the Carteret Club and was for two years vice-president of that organization. He is also a member of the Union League, Federal and Palma clubs, and was for two years a trustee of the latter. He has for a number of years been a member of the republican committee of Hudson County.

In 1876 Mr. Potts married Miss Louise Bechtel, daughter of Charles Bechtel, Esq., who was for many years the publisher of the *State Gazette* at Trenton. Three children have been born to the union.



J. HERBERT POTTS.

ASA WILLIAMS DICKINSON was born at Amherst, Mass., October 24, 1853. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and went to Amherst for his collegiate course. After leaving college he was on *The New York Tribune* city staff, and during the sessions of Congress in 1876 and 1877 was on the Associated Press staff at Washington. He was two years court reporter for *The Evening Journal*, and two years legislative correspondent for

the same paper at Trenton. During the sessions of 1879 and 1880 he was assistant clerk of the assembly. For five years he was deputy collector of customs for Jersey City, by appointment of President Arthur. He studied law with C. E. Schofield in Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1880. He was appointed a colonel and aid to Gov. Werts in 1893, and is a member of the law firm of Dickinson, Thompson and McMaster in Jersey City.



THOMAS M'EWAN, JR.

THOMAS M'EWAN, JR., was born in Paterson, N. J., February 26, 1854. His father, Thomas McEwan, was born in Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Ledget, was born in the north of Ireland. He was formerly a civil engineer, but gave up that profession for the law, graduating at Columbia Law School. He was a member of the Jersey City board of assessors in 1886 and 1887, and was chief supervisor of elections for New Jersey from August, 1892, until October, 1893. He was a delegate to the national re-

publican convention in 1892, and in 1893 was elected a member of assembly from the eighth Hudson district. He was secretary of the Hudson County republican committee for fifteen years

ending in January, 1893. He was a delegate to and secretary of every republican county convention for fifteen years past, and has been a delegate to all the State conventions during that period. He was secretary and a member of the board of governors of the Union League Club from its organization. He is also a member of the Federal, Fremont and Palma clubs, a mason, and connected with numerous other social and political organizations. In November, 1894, he was elected to represent the seventh district of New Jersey in Congress.

CHARLES DEDERA THOMPSON was born at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., June 28, 1853. He was educated at Princeton College and the Columbia Law School. He read law in the office of his father, a prominent lawyer of Newton, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1877. He became a counselor in June, 1880, and practised in Sussex County until 1886, when he moved to Jersey City and soon took high rank at the bar. He is a member of the firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster.

JACOB WEART, third son of Spencer Stout Weart and Sarah Garrison, his wife, was born at Hopewell, Mercer County, N. J., June 8, 1829. He was educated in the public schools, and at nineteen years of age became a law student in the office of John Mannen, at Clinton, N. J. He finished his studies with Mercer Beasley, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and became counselor in



JACOB WEART.

1855. He has been engaged as counsel in a number of noted cases, and his contention has made these cases precedents. He was the successful counsel in *Walkins vs. Kirkpatrick*, 2 Dutcher, 84, and *Durant vs. Banta*, 3 Dutcher, 624, which fixed the law of commercial paper in New Jersey. His opinion on the legality of the Hudson River Police act of 1866 produced the case of *Pangborn vs. Young*, 3 Vroom, 29, which established a police commission in Jersey City, and formed a precedent for every quo warranto proceeding since that time. He was retained by the county of Hudson to defend the railroad taxation acts of 1873. On March 21, 1867, he was commissioned internal revenue collector for the fifth New Jersey district. He held the office four years and collected about ten millions of dollars. He was for a number of years treasurer of the Tabernacle, and for two years was Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and prepared and procured the enactment of the laws creating the county

boards of health and vital statistics, and the board to equalize taxes. In company with John Cassidy he organized the Bank of Jersey City, now the Second National, and was a director and its counsel for many years. He was instrumental in establishing the Jersey City Law Library, and has been its president since its organization. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and for a number of years represented New Jersey in its governing council. In 1872, by articles published in the daily press in relation to the increase of the city debt, he caused the formation of the "Committee of Twenty-eight," and he was one of the sub-committee which prepared the charter amendments of 1873, which modified the charter of 1870. He took an active part in the movement to tax railroad property, which was the main subject of interest in Jersey City during 1873. He caused the passage of an act to mark the grave of John Hart, at Hopewell, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1881 he took part in the public demonstration in Jersey City on the death of President Garfield, and was chairman of the committee that prepared the memorial volume. He has had an extensive law practice, and has been trustee or executor in a number of large estates. He married Catharine J. Van Winkle, of Passaic, N. J., and has two children, Spencer Weart, who is now corporation attorney for Jersey City, and Ella Weart.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT was born in South Boston, Mass., on the 30th of March, 1854. His father was Hugh Farrer McDermott, who, to use the language of the memorial resolutions adopted by the New York Press Club on his decease, in 1890, "in the wide scope of his literary labors, as journalist, dramatist, author and poet, made a conspicuous place and earned enduring fame for himself." His mother's maiden name was Annie J. Langdon, and she was of one of the oldest families in New England. In 1870 the subject of this sketch determined to follow journalism, and, as a preliminary step, learned to set type and run a press. A few verses published in a Boston paper, and reprinted in the *New York Telegram* in 1870, show that Mr. McDermott had a very narrow escape from a literary tomb. In 1876 he entered the law school of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated the following year, delivering an essay on "The Sanction of the Law," at the commencement exercises held at the Academy of Music, in June, 1877. The same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, becoming a counselor in 1880. While he was a student in the office of the late Leon Abbett there was formed a friendship between preceptor and pupil which grew with the years, and on more than one occasion evidenced a steadfastness which is rarely found in the harsh lines of political association. In 1878 Mr. McDermott was defeated as a candidate for assembly from the fourth district of Hudson County, but was elected in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the democratic candidate for speaker of that body. From 1878 to 1883 he was Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, resigning that position when appointed Judge of the Second District Court by Gov. Ludlow. In 1884 Gov. Abbett appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the state board of assessors. In that position he formulated the rules which have ever since been followed in the taxation of railroad property and corporate franchises in New Jersey. In 1886 Gov. Abbett nominated him to his present position. In communicating the fact to the legislature, the late ex-United States Senator Cattell, also a member of the State board, wrote: "The Hon. Allan L. McDermott, one of the original members of the board, was, during the last session of the legislature, appointed and confirmed as Clerk in the Court of Chancery, and on the 1st of April resigned as a member of this board to enter upon his new position. Much of the success of the early work of this board is due to the intelligent and faithful service of Mr. McDermott, largely supplemented by his legal knowledge, which was invaluable. The board parted with him most regretfully, and we are free to say that in our judgment it will be difficult to find one who will in all respects fill his place." In 1884, 1885 and 1886 Mr. McDermott was president of the board of finance and taxation of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from that position the *Argus* said: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system, which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion." He was nominated for Clerk in Chancery, in 1891, by Gov. Abbett. In 1892 Mr. McDermott was, because of dissatisfaction with the existing local government, defeated in a canvass for the mayoralty of Jersey City. In 1894 he was nominated by Gov. Werts as a member of the commission appointed to revise the State constitution. In 1895 he was nominated by the democratic legislators for United States senator. He has been chairman of the State democratic committee since 1886, and has drawn every platform, with one exception, adopted by a State democratic convention during that time. His term of office expires March 29, 1896.



ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT.

FRANK P. McDERMOTT was born on the historic ground of the Battle of Monmouth, Oc-

tober 23, 1854. His great-grandfather, William McDermott, was engaged in the Revolutionary War, and after that decisive battle settled in Monmouth County. For the past century the family name has been identified with that of Monmouth.



FRANK P. McDERMOTT.

After receiving a common school education he was prepared for college at the Freehold Institute. Being obliged to forego a college course, he entered the law office of Acton C. Hartshorne, with whom, and his partner, Chilion Robins, a skilful, studious and ingenious advocate, he pursued his legal studies. In November, 1875, shortly after attaining his majority, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. McDermott's abilities as an advocate, his accurate knowledge of the law, and his devotion to the profession soon won for him a place among the leading lawyers of Monmouth. The law and equity reports of New Jersey contain many cases of great importance argued by him, not a few of them settling important legal principles.

Although practising at the Freehold bar the sphere of his legal work has not been confined to his native county.

Like so many of the able lawyers of Hudson County who hail from Monmouth, Mr. McDermott sought Jersey City as a more central point and a wider field for the practice of the law, and in the fall of 1894 he opened offices in the Davidson building in this city.

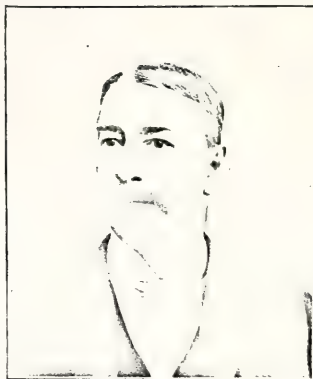
In March, 1879, he married Miss A. Lizzie Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson. The family consists of four children, three sons and a daughter.

Mr. McDermott has for several years been a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York.

JAMES PALMER was born in the City of New York, February 11, 1854. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1859, and he has been a resident of this city ever since. He attended school until his sixteenth year, when he entered the office of Thomas W. James as a law student. He was admitted as an attorney at the February term, 1874, and became a counselor in 1877. He has practised law for twenty-five years, and has a lucrative practice. Several large estates have been managed by him in a very successful manner. In 1889 he married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Hamilton, Ontario. He has never accepted public office, having no taste for politics.

EDWIN MANNERS, A. M., LL. B., was born in Jersey City, March 6, 1855. He is a son of the late Hon. David S. Manners (for several terms mayor of Jersey City, and esteemed as one of its best executives) and Deborah Phillips Johns.

The ancestry on the paternal side in America dates back to John Manners, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in New Jersey about 1700, and married Rebecca Stout, granddaughter of Penelope Van Princes Stout, whose tragic story is well known. Mr. Manners' great-great-grandfather, John Schenck, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, took an active part in the principal battles of the State, and by a well-planned ambuscade prevented the British troops from overrunning Hunterdon County. His grandfather, David



JAMES PALMER.

Manners, was an officer in the War of 1812, and won honorable mention in several important engagements. On the maternal side his mother is a lineal descendant of Edward Johnes and Anne Griggs, his wife, natives of Dinder, Somerset, England, and who sailed for America with John Winthrop in 1629, landing at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. In the same direct line are Grace Fitz Randolph, whose brother Nathaniel gave to Princeton the land upon which Nassau Hall is erected, and David Johnes, who was a captain and major in the Revolution and rendered efficient service in establishing American independence.

Early in life Mr. Manners showed a disposition for the world of letters. He was connected with the *Quill*, a school paper of Hasbrouck Institute, edited the *Mount Pleasant Reville*, the organ of the Mount Pleasant cadets at Sing Sing on the Hudson, and during his senior year at Princeton was one of the editors of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*. In preparatory school and college he won prizes for composition and speaking, select and original, and on class-day delivered to the already distinguished class of 1877 a characteristic presentation address.

He was graduated Bachelor of Arts, and the Master's degree was conferred by Princeton in course. Studying law with Messrs. Collins & Corbin, and at the Columbia Law School, Mr. Manners received the degree of LL. B. in 1879, and was duly admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1880. He has since practised in Jersey City, and has now an office in the Weldon building.

Although interested in municipal matters and politics, he has declined offers of political preferment. A large portion of his time is taken up with the affairs of the estate left by his father, including a farm at Harlingen, New Jersey, gratifying the Horatian desire instinctive in man, "I often wished I had a farm."

Mr. Manners has ably assisted those endeavoring to procure for Jersey City an improved water supply. It is a coincidence worth mentioning that his father, while president of the common council, and also as mayor of Jersey City, was mainly instrumental, in conjunction with the late Hon. John D. Ward, in procuring for the municipality the introduction of the Passaic water. This still continues to be the source of supply, and has hitherto proved an excellent one; but with increased population, and consequent pollution from sewer and factory, a change is demanded. The son of Mr. Ward and the subject of this sketch are now striving for a method and supply better suited to the altered conditions.



EDWIN MANNERS.

Greater Jersey City has also claimed Mr. Manners' attention, and received his favorable comment. Many advantages are to be gained in bringing the various municipalities of Hudson County under one name and government. Their unity of development in particular is much to be desired. With the extension of rapid transit facilities the last of apparent excuses for delaying consolidation has disappeared, and it would seem a needless expense to keep up separate charters in contiguous towns. Undoubtedly this and other great advances are in store for the city's betterment.

As a landlord Mr. Manners is liked by his tenants, and their praise is in evidence of his liberality and forbearance. He is unmarried, resides with his three sisters at 287 Barrow Street, and is a member of the Hudson Democratic Society, the Board of Trade, the Palma Club, the Princeton Club and the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN W. HECK was born at Trenton, N. J., July 17, 1855. In 1859 his parents removed to Jersey City, where his father took charge of the oil works of I. & C. Moore, at the foot of Morris Street. His father died in 1865. On April 1, 1867, he entered the office of the late S. B. Ransom, and later began the study of law there. On September 28, 1874, he entered the office

of L. & A. Zabriskie as clerk and student. He was admitted at the November term, 1876. When the firm was dissolved he remained with Lansing Zabriskie, the senior member. In 1884



JOHN W. HECK.

Mr. Zabriskie retired from practice and left his business in the hands of Mr. Heck as his attorney. Mr. Zabriskie was the executor of several large estates, and Mr. Heck's practice has been incident to the management of estates. In 1884 he was elected a member of assembly from the sixth Hudson district. During his term he introduced the citizens' charter, which was defeated by his republican colleagues from Jersey City. He also introduced and passed the firemen's tenure of office act, by which the fire department was removed from politics. He introduced a bill providing for a bridge over the "Gap" on Washington Street, but the influences against it were too powerful. He was renominated in 1885, but was defeated by Robert S. Hudspeth. In 1887 a committee of the Hudson County Bar Association was appointed to prepare a bill to provide proper indices in the office of the register of deeds. Mr. Heck was a member of that committee, and in connection with Spencer Weart secured the passage of a law providing for the "Block System." The work under the act was performed by a commission appointed by Judge Knapp, and Mr. Heck was appointed its clerk. Their labors were completed in fourteen months, and Hudson County now has the best set of indices to its land record that there are in the State. He was married in October, 1884, to Miss Lillian Benson, of Haverstraw, New York, and two children have been born to them. He is a member of Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., of this city. In 1884 he was elected president of the Jersey City Athletic Club, but only served a short term. He was one of the charter members of that popular club, and held official positions in it for the first six years of its existence. He is a member of the Union League Club, also of several fraternal insurance orders, a director of the Northern R. R. Co. of N. J., and attorney for the latter company. He is a trustee and secretary and treasurer of The Bay View Cemetery Association.

MERVYN ARMSTRONG was born in Jersey City in 1858. He studied law with the late Capt. Albert I. Cloke, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1879. A week after admission he went to Europe, where, through the influence of Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War of the Confederacy, he was afforded unusual facilities at the inns of court and the great libraries and lectures. He was made a counselor in February, 1892. He is first-lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, N. J.



MERVYN ARMSTRONG.

EZRA K. SEGUINE was born at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., November 18, 1858. He comes of a Huguenot family that settled Seguire's Point, Staten Island, on their arrival from France. He was educated in the local school, and entered mercantile life in New York at an early age. Subsequently he read law in the office of Charles E. Scofield in Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar at the November term in 1879. After the death of Mr. Scofield in 1878 Mr. Seguire closed out his extensive bankruptcy practice. In addition to an extensive law practice, he is interested in iron and coal properties in East Tennessee. In 1884 he was married to Emma, daughter of John Small, who for many years was prominently connected with the management of the Morris Canal.



EZRA K. SEGUIRE.

JUDGE HENRY PUSTER is a fine example of the German-American citizen, one of that large class whose industry, economy, intelligence and sturdy integrity have done so much toward the development of our country, and whose solid qualities and valuable services in all departments of private and public life have been recognized in every portion of the republic.

He is a native of Jersey City, N. J., where he was born, March 10, 1858, and where he has always resided. His father, Valentine Puster, a native of Bavaria, came to America about the year 1850 and located in Jersey City, where his son enjoyed the advantages of the public as well as the German private schools.

While but a youth he made choice of the jewelry business as his life work, but after a short apprenticeship he became convinced that his tastes, abilities and natural aptitudes pointed to a very different sphere of action. Hence, with more mature judgment revising his former decision, he resolved to make the law his profession. In the light of subsequent events no one can doubt that this was a most fortunate change.



HENRY PUSTER.

Mr. Puster now entered the law office of Hon. William D. Daly, since State senator. For four years following he received kindly advice and instruction from Mr. Daly, also from his partner (at that time), Mr. Wyncoop, who took a lively and warm interest in him, seeing his aptitude and industrious endeavors, and coached him through all the intricacies confronting the law student. Mr. Puster also found a warm friend in the late Hon. Bennington F. Randolph, judge of the Jersey City district court, who did much for him while pursuing the rugged course of the law student, and now has the extreme pleasure of succeeding his said benefactor and friend on the district court bench.

At the close of this period Mr. Puster took his examination, in company with a number of fellow-students from the same building (Flemming building), and to-day is the only living and successful lawyer of all those who took the journey to Trenton with him bent on attaining the same goal.

After becoming regularly admitted to the bar of New Jersey he at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, where his courtesy, ability, his knowledge of the law, his tireless activity, with prompt and thorough at-

tention to business, rapidly added to his circle of friends and steadily built up for him an extensive and valuable practice.

He is a man of kind and generous impulses, as is evidenced by the fact that he is known as a friend of the poorer classes, who often receive the benefit of his legal services and advice with little remuneration or quite gratuitously.

So bright and energetic a man could scarcely fail to become a leader in politics. He comes of democratic stock and has always been true to the democratic standard, and hence enjoys the fullest confidence of his party.

As early as 1881, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected alderman of his district (the sixth), which position he held for two years, and labored assiduously for his district with good effect. In 1890 he was chosen assemblyman for the same district by a large majority over his opponent. The duties of this office he discharged with ability till the late Hon. Leon Abbett, having discovered his fitness for the honors and responsibilities of the bench, in April, 1891, appointed him to succeed William P. Douglass as Judge of the First District Court of Jersey City. As a judge he fully meets the high expectation of his friends, presiding with marked dignity, ability, justice and decision.

Judge Puster is a member of Grant Lodge, No. 89, K. of P.; of Unique Council, R. A.; of the Order of Good Fellows; Past Grand of Lincoln Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., and president of the Home for Aged and Indigent Odd Fellows of New Jersey. He has also served as representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of New Jersey. He is one of the managers of the Aged German Home, known as the Raymond Roth Altenheim, under the management of the German Pioneer Verein, as well as counsel for the same institution. He is also counsel for five building and loan associations.

On the 23d day of January, 1883, Judge Puster was married to Miss Julia A. Wenner, daughter of John C. Wenner, for many years past a leading business man and manufacturer of Jersey City, and is now blessed with three pretty daughters, in whom he has a great and fatherly pride.

Recently Judge Puster has become associated in partnership with Hon. Robert S. Hudspeth, presiding judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, and has a suit of finely appointed offices in the Davidson building, Jersey City.

Mr. Puster is still quite young, having scarcely reached the prime of life, and has every prospect of a brilliant future before him.

WILLIAM H. CAREY was born in South Warren, Pa., June 21, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. In 1879 he entered the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., where he remained one year. In 1882 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and was graduated from that institution in 1886. After traveling for one year in the interest of a large manufacturing concern located at Utica, N. Y., in 1887 he became connected with the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City as a teacher, and continued in that position until 1891. Just after Mr. Carey had graduated from the Lafayette College he began reading law, and during his connection with the Hasbrouck Institute he devoted his leisure time to his legal studies under the preceptorship of Elijah S. Cowles, Esq. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar, and, after serving one year in the capacity of managing clerk in Mr. Cowles' office, a partnership arrangement was made between that gentleman and Mr. Carey which has existed ever since. At the time Mr. Carey graduated from college he was the recipient of one of the highest honors of the class, having received three out of the four prizes offered. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and is also prominently connected with the Methodist church.

In 1887 Mr. Carey married Miss Zoe W. Hopson, of Oswego, N. Y. One child, a daughter, has been born to the union.

WILLIAM B. GILMORE was born at West Point, November 14, 1856. He received his rudimentary education in a private school at Sing Sing, N. Y., after which he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in 1876. Mr. Gilmore is the son of Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, a distinguished army officer, and a hero of the late civil war.

After Mr. Gilmore had completed his college course at Rutgers he decided to adopt the legal profession. He began reading law in the office of Attorney-General Gilchrist, with whom

he remained until 1879. In that year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter he formed a partnership with his brother, Edward D. Gilmore, Esq., which was continued until 1884, when he decided to practise alone, and which he has done ever since that time.

Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Palma and Catholic clubs, and is very popular in social walks of life. In politics he is a democrat of unbiased opinions.

In 1892 Mr. Gilmore married Miss Aimee Girardin, and resides in a pleasant home at No. 4 Idaho Avenue.

THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR., was born in Hudson City, December 9, 1859. He received his education in the public and parochial schools, and was recalled from college by reason of financial reverses sustained by his father. He obtained employment in the Hudson County register's office, and attended Cooper Institute in New York at night. He became a student in the law office of M. T. Newbold. In 1883 he was elected reading clerk of the assembly and re-elected in 1884. For several years after that he was chosen as reading secretary at the State democratic conventions. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of assembly from the eighth Hudson County district. He took an active part in securing the passage of the Martin act, and introduced the bill which forced the D. L. & W. Railroad Company to pay taxes. In 1889 and 1890 he was clerk of the house, and in the latter year was appointed Judge of the Bayonne District Court. He completed his law studies in the office of Job H. Lippincott, now of the Supreme Court, and was admitted as counselor in 1892. He was married on June 25, 1891, to Miss Hannah Paterson Kelly, of Bordentown, N. J. He has achieved a reputation all over the State as a political speaker on the democratic side of politics.



THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR.



WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT.

WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT was born at Croton, Hunterdon County, N. J., March 28, 1859. He was educated in the Clinton Institute, and studied law with T. J. Hoffman at Clinton. He was admitted at the June term, 1887. He began to practise his profession at Clinton and still retains an office there, and is Corporation Counsel for Clinton, and president of its board of education. He has had an office in Jersey City for a number of years. He married a daughter of the late Philip G. Reading, a prominent citizen of Frenchtown, N. J.

JOHN STEVENSON MCMASER was born at Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Maryland, December 29, 1859. He was educated at Pocomoke City High School, Delaware College and Lafayette College, where he graduated in 1883 as Latin salutatorian. He studied law with Vice-Chancellor Pitney at Morristown, and later in the University of Virginia. He was admitted as attorney in 1888, and three years later as counselor. He practised law with Mahlon Pitney at Dover until 1889, Thompson & McMaster. He was private secretary to President Werts in the senate in 1889.

private secretary to Speaker Heppenheimer in the assembly of 1890, and secretary to President Adrain, in the senate, during 1891 and 1892. He served as Gov. Werts' secretary during the term of the governor.



WILLIAM D. DALY.

He was appointed Judge of the Hoboken District Court in 1891, and served until he resigned in 1893 to become the senator from Hudson, to which position he was elected at the fall election of 1892 by a plurality of 5,645. Senator Daly is a forcible public speaker, and very popular with his party in Hudson County.

ARTHUR B. ARCHIBALD was born in Jersey City, July 16, 1870. He was educated in the public schools. After completing his studies he attended the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Henry Puster, and later with William M. Dougherty. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney June 9, 1892. He is a member of the Empire Bowling Club and several other organizations of Jersey City.

WILLIAM MARK DOUGHERTY was born in Jersey City in 1859. His early education was obtained at private schools and at St. Mary's Institute in that city. He afterwards attended the De La Salle Institute in New York City, being graduated therefrom in 1874, at the early age of fifteen years, with the highest honors in his class. Not being desirous of further pursuing classical studies, but wishing to acquire further knowledge in scientific branches, he entered the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J., took the full course in science, and was grad-

WILLIAM D. DALY was born in Jersey City in 1851, and has been a resident of Hudson County all his life. He received his earlier education in Public School No. 1, under Principal Lindsley. At the age of fourteen he entered the iron foundry of Uzal Cory, at the foot of Greene Street, Jersey City, as an apprentice. He continued at his trade, working at the Erie foundry and at Blackmore's foundry on Railroad Avenue. In 1870, while in the Erie foundry the great strike occurred, and he went out with the other moulders. He then entered the law office of S. B. Ransom and Judge Blair in Jersey City as a student in May, 1871. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and in due time became a counselor. He has been a conspicuous member of the bar ever since, having been engaged in a number of notable cases. He was Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of New Jersey under the first Cleveland administration. He was an alternate delegate to the national democratic convention at St. Louis in 1888, and was elected a member of assembly from the eighth Hudson dis-



ARTHUR B. ARCHIBALD.

uated therefrom in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately thereafter he attended the Law School of Columbia College, New York City, then in charge of the celebrated Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and upon graduation therefrom in 1880 had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and entered the bar of the State of New York as attorney and counselor during the same year.

Mr. Dougherty has many interesting and valuable tokens received by him as evidences and rewards of his intelligent and industrious pursuit of knowledge during the period of his student life, including a diploma of the special degree of Bachelor of Science *cum laude* received by him from Columbia College Law School in 1880, that being the first year when such diplomas were granted, and when they were awarded to but thirteen of the 225 graduates of that year.

Mr. Dougherty entered the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as counselor in June, 1884, and has since practised the profession of law at Jersey City. His scientific attainments render him of special value in cases involving engineering, architectural, toxicological and other scientific questions, and he has therefore had a large experience in mechanics' lien law, while his earlier studies, by enlarging his vocabulary and cultivating his memory, have enabled him to especially distinguish himself as an advocate and public speaker. Among the cases of general and public interest in which he has appeared as counsel may be mentioned the Trainor murder case in Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, in which he was appointed by the late Justice Knapp, had only three days to prepare his defense, and saved his client's life; also the trial of Joseph Schlemmer for the murder of his wife, in which he obtained a reversal of the death sentence on error to the Supreme Court of this State, and thereby, against many adverse circumstances, prevented the hanging of the prisoner. He was also the counsel in the contest for senator for Hudson County in 1890, between William S. Stuhr, contestant, and Edward F. McDonald, incumbent, in which



WILLIAM MARK DOUGHERTY.

case over 42,000 ballots were counted and nearly 1,000 witnesses examined, and during which the much-talked-of ballot-box frauds were exposed. As a result of this case Mr. Stuhr, the contestant, his client, was seated by the senate, and the exposure of the frauds caused the enactment of our present election laws. Previous to this contest people talked and editors wrote about fraud at the ballot-box and in elections, but it remained for Mr. Dougherty and his client to demonstrate it. This he did conclusively, and for this we believe the people of the State, as well as of his county, owe him a debt of gratitude. He has neither held nor sought public office, preferring the practice of his profession, and the honors incidental to success therein.



DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK.

DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK was born at Bayonne, N. J., April 22, 1858. His father, Nicholas C. Van Buskirk, is a son of the late James C. Van Buskirk, whose farm extended from New York Bay to Newark Bay, and

now forms that part of Bayonne from 35th to 41st streets. Mr. Van Buskirk's mother was Elizabeth Vreeland, daughter of the late Captain Peter Vreeland, and a granddaughter of

Steven Vreeland, of Caven Point. Mr. Van Buskirk was educated in the public schools of Bayonne, and was graduated from the High School of Jersey City in 1877. He entered the law offices of Messrs. Cortlandt and Wayne Parker, of Newark, N. J., and continued with that firm until 1885. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1881. He continued in the office of Messrs. Parker in the capacity of managing clerk until he was admitted to practice as a counselor-at-law in 1884. He then opened an office for the practice of law at Bayonne City. While studying law with Messrs. C. and W. Parker Mr. Van Buskirk attended Columbia Law School of New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1880.

In 1885 Mr. Van Buskirk organized a movement for the formation of a bank at Bayonne. After interesting a number of the leading citizens of that city, including the late James W. Trask, Hiram Van Buskirk and Solon Humphreys, his efforts resulted in the incorporation of the Mechanics' Trust Company, of which he is a director.

Mr. Van Buskirk was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City. He has been one of the directors of that institution since its incorporation.

CHARLES WOLCOTT PARKER was born at Newark, N. J., October 22, 1862. His ancestors have long been prominent in the history of the State of New Jersey. His father, Cortlandt



CHARLES WOLCOTT PARKER.

Parker, Esq., so long a member of the New Jersey bar, is a son of the late James Parker, who was one of the Board of Proprietors of New Jersey, and also a member of Congress, both having been born in Perth Amboy, N. J., the latter having been deceased since 1868. The mother of the subject of this sketch is also a descendant of an old and honorable Southern family, her father being the late Richard W. Stites, formerly of Savannah, Ga., but later of Morristown, N. J., where he resided at the time of his death.

Mr. Parker received his rudimentary education at the Pingry School in Elizabeth, N. J. He afterwards took an academic course at Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and in 1879 he entered Princeton College, graduating therefrom in 1882. After an apprenticeship of a year in his father's office he entered Columbia Law School in New York City, graduating in 1885, and in June of the same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and has practised his profession continuously since that time. In 1890 Mr. Parker entered into

a partnership with Mr. De Witt Van Buskirk, of Bayonne, N. J. The firm retain offices in that city in connection with their Jersey City office.

On November 22, 1893, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Emily Fuller, of Boonton, N. J. They reside at Bergen Point, N. J.

JOSEPH D. BEDLE, JR., son of ex-Gov. Bedle, was born at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., February 18, 1864. Mr. Bedle received his early education at Hasbrouck Institute, and was graduated therefrom in 1881, after which he entered Princeton College, graduating in 1885. He then entered the Law School department of Columbia College, New York City, and in 1888 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and as a counselor in 1891. Before his admission to the bar Mr. Bedle studied law in the offices of Messrs. Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. In 1888 he was admitted as a partner to that firm, under the title of Bedle, Muirheid, McGee & Bedle, Jr. After the decease of Mr. Muirheid the firm name was changed to Bedle, McGee & Bedle.

He is now a member of the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. He is also a member of the Palma and Carteret clubs, and has been one of the trustees of the former for two years. He is one of the board of governors of the Hudson Democratic Society, and a member of the

Princeton and Reform clubs, of New York City. He was chairman of the Hudson County delegation to the State convention that nominated Gov. Werts. In 1888 Mr. Bedle married Miss Fanny D. Ege, a daughter of Horatio N. Ege, of Jersey City.

JARVIS NORRIS ATKINSON was born in 1867. He graduated at Pennington Seminary, and entered Princeton College, where he remained for a time, but pursued his studies at the New York University, where he received his B. A. degree in 1889. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University Law School in 1891, and the same year was admitted to the bar, both in New Jersey and New York. He married Miss Mary Francis, daughter of the late James C. Cloyd, of Glenhead, Long Island, and they have one child, Thalia. Mr. Atkinson located in Jersey City, and his brother, John W., is associated with him in a good legal practice.



JARVIS NORRIS ATKINSON.

WARREN DIXON was born July 2, 1865, at New Brunswick, N. J. He is the son of Judge Jonathan Dixon, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution. After completing his college course he began reading law in the office of Messrs. Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, and for about two years practised alone. In 1891 the present copartnership of McGrath & Dixon was formed.

Mr. Dixon is a member of the Hudson County Democratic Club, and is vice-president of the Third District Democratic Club.

THOMAS FRANCIS BEDLE, the third son of ex-Gov. Bedle was born at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., August 1, 1865. He received his early education at Hasbrouck Institute. After



WILLIAM M. KLINK

leaving that institution he entered the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Institute, popularly known as the "Hamill School." He was graduated from there in 1883, after which he entered Princeton College, and was graduated therefrom in 1887 as a civil engineer. He afterwards decided to study law. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and is now a member of the firm of which his father was the head. He is quartermaster of the First Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, and has the rank of major. He is also a member of the Palma and Carteret clubs, the Hudson County Democratic Society and the Princeton Club of New York City.

WILLIAM M. KLINK was born in Indiana, in December, 1868. He removed to Jersey City when five years of age. He studied law with Randolph, Condict & Black, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1892. He is a member of the Palma, Cosmos and Union League clubs. He is a member of the law firm of Van Winkle & Klink. In the Letts embezzlement case Mr. Klink was pub-

licly complimented from the bench for skill and ability shown in a case which was tried three times and occupied the attention of the court for a large portion of the summer of 1893.

MARSHALL VAN WINKLE was born in Jersey City, September 28, 1869. He studied law with Vredenburg & Garretson in Jersey City, was admitted to the bar in November, 1890, and



MARSHALL VAN WINKLE.

became counselor February 23, 1894. He began practice as a member of the firm of Bedle & Van Winkle and is now a member of the firm of Van Winkle & Klink. He is secretary of the Hudson County Bar Association, a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Palma Club and other organizations.

WILLARD C. FISK was born in New York City, March 26, 1856. He is a son of Lyman and Jane Fisk, both of whom are natives of Massachusetts, but who removed to Jersey City in 1869, where the subject of this sketch obtained an academic education at Hasbrouck Institute. In 1872 he entered the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. After completing his college course he decided to adopt the legal profession, and graduated from the Columbia Law School, and from 1876 to 1878 he studied law under ex-Gov. Abbett, and at the June term of the latter year he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1880 as counselor. He is now a member of the firm of Parmly, Olendorf & Fisk.

Mr. Fisk is a member of the Palma Club, the Hudson County Democratic Committee and Society. He served as private secretary to Gov. Abbett during his first term as governor, and since 1890 has been a member of the State riparian commission, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Randolph.

ROBERT CAREY was born in Greenville on September 16, 1872. His father, Thomas Carey, was a member of the New York and New Jersey bar and a member of the New Jersey legislature. Robert studied in Public School No. 20, the Jersey City High School, class of '88, and received the degree of LL. B. at the New York Law School in 1893. He read law in the office of Judges Hudspeth and Puster, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1893. Prior to his admission he was connected with several newspapers as a local writer.

H. W. WINFIELD was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 4, 1857.

Mr. Winfield received a careful education at Hasbrouck Institute and Rutgers College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1876, after which he began reading law with Gilchrist, McGill & Gilmore, and subsequently studied with Mr. McGill, the present chancellor. In 1878 he entered Columbia College Law School, in New York City, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June of 1879. In the same month he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and was made counselor in June of 1882. In 1879 he entered into a copartnership with his father, which was continued until 1883, at which time the elder Winfield entered upon the duties of the district attorney's office.

On June 6, 1887, Mr. Winfield was appointed Counsel to the Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics, succeeding Judge John McGrath, Judge McGrath's predecessor



ROBERT CAREY.

having been the Hon. William McAdoo, now Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy.

The following list contains the names of all the members of the legal profession who have been members of the Hudson County bar:

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.

- Abbett, Leon, June '65, '65.
 Abbett, Leon, Jr., Feb. '89, '92.
 Abbett, William F., June '85, '89.
 Allen, Halsey W., Nov. '81.
 Allen, Horace L., Nov. '91.
 Anderson, Joseph, June '89, '92.
 Annin, Joseph, Nov. '42, Jan. '46.
 Archibold, Arthur B., June '92.
 Armstrong, Merwyn, Jr., Nov. '79.
 Atkinson, Jarvis N., June '92.
 Babbit, Robert O., Feb. '73, Nov. '78.
 Bacot, John V., Feb. '81, '84.
 Baker, William S., June '82, '85.
 Banghart, Johnson D., June '62.
 Barricklo, William R., Nov. '81, June '85.
 Balliet, Albert H., Feb. '83.
 Barron, G. H., Feb. '81.
 Bentley, Peter, May '34, Sep. '39.
 Bentley, Peter, Jr., June '68, '71.
 Bedle, Joseph D., June '53, '56.
 Bedle, Joseph D., Jr., June '88, Nov. '91.
 Bedle, Thomas F., Nov. '90.
 Beekman, H. M. T., June '80, Feb. '89.
 Bell, Frank, Nov. '77, Feb. '89.
 Bell, William H., Nov. '77.
 Benny, Allan, Feb. '89.
 Besson, John C., Feb. '63, '66.
 Besson, Samuel A., June '79, '82.
 Bissel, John W., June '73, '80.
 Black, Charles C., June '81.
 Blair, John A., June '69, '72.
 Botzong, Phillip F., June '93.
 Bowen, James R., June '86.
 Bowen, Matthew, June '93.
 Boyd, Adonijah S., April '47.
 Braden, James N., June '76.
 Breen, Maurice J., Feb. '91.
 Brennan, James, Feb. '85.
 Bretzfield, Morris, Feb. '65, '68.
 Bretzfield, Henry, June '74.
 Brinkerhoff, William, Nov. '65, Feb. '69.
 Brown, Archibald K., June '56, Feb. '68.
 Brown, Francis M., Nov. '75.
 Brown, George R., June '75.
 Bruns Werner, Nov. '90.
 Bumsted, William G., June '79.
 Bunting, A. B., Nov. '67, June '71.
 Bush, Lewis C., June '54.
 Byrnes, Daniel P., Feb. '92.
 Cassidy, Samuel, May '16, Sep. '33.
 Cassidy, George W., June '45, '92.
 Cassidy, William S., Sept. '40.
 Cannon, Charles K., Nov. '70, '73.
 Carey, Samuel W., June '53, '56.
 Carey, Robert, Nov. '93.
 Carey, Thomas, June '67.
 Carey, William H., Nov. '91.
 Carmody, Michael H., Nov. '79.
 Carrick, Charles L., Nov. '83, '86.
 Chapman, James, Feb. '71.
 Chapman James M., April '46, July '49.
 Christie, Cornelius, Feb. '60, '63.
 Christie, James J., June '70, Nov. '73.
 Cloke, Albert S., Feb. '62, '66.
 Clark, Frank L., Nov. '77, '81.
 Clayton, Henry G., Nov. '65, '68.
 Cleveland, M. C., June '82.
 Collins, Gilbert, Feb. '69, '72.
 Conant, Duane, Nov. '75.
 Condict, Henry V., Nov. '77, '81.
 Corbin, Charles L., Nov. '71, Feb. '75.
 Corbin, William H., Nov. '74, '77.
 Cowles, Elijah S., Feb. '68, '71.
 Cox, Edward B., June '76.
 Cranstown, William, Jr., Feb. '75.
 Craven, M., Feb. '82.
 Crouse, Otto, June '86, '89.
 Culver, James M., June '76.
 Curley, Mark, Nov. '77.
 Cudlipp, William C., June '84, '88.
 Currie, Mungo, Jr., Nov. '82.
 Darling, R. S., June '72.
 Dayton, Alfred B., June '69.
 Daly, William D., June '74.
 Davis, Frank, Feb. '75.
 Davis, William H., Nov. '75, June '80.
 Davis, George R., Nov. '82.
 Davis, William J., June '84.
 Deacon, Edward D., Feb. '67, Nov. '78.
 De Hart, John S., June '64, '67.
 De Mott, Edward P., Nov. '74.
 Dennin, John A., June '86.
 Dixon, Jonathan, Jr., Nov. '62, '65.
 Dixon, Warren, June '89, '92.
 Dickinson, Asa W., June '80.
 Dougherty, William M., June '81, '84.
 Douglass, William P., Feb. '67, '70.
 Drayton, Albert I., Nov. '91.
 Drew, Clarence A., Feb. '79.
 Eaton, Charles P., Nov. '91.
 Eberhard, Frederic W., June '79.
 Edwards, Guy J., Feb. '87, '90.

- Edwards, William D., June '78.
 Elmer, Luther S., Feb. '44.
 Englebrecht, Anthony, June '82, '85.
 Erwin, James S., Feb. '81.
 Ewald, Henry, June '84, '92.
 Eyears, Isaac John, June '92.
 Fagan, Michael I., Nov. '90.
 Fielder, James F., June '88, '92.
 Fisher, Benjamin V. D., Feb. '85.
 Fisk, Willard C., June '78.
 Flaacke, George W., Feb. '75.
 Flemming, James, Feb. '55, June '58.
 Flemming, Robert R., June '94.
 Foulke, William D., Feb. '74.
 Frambach, Frederic, Jr., Nov. '80.
 Fuller, Charles W., Nov. '79.
 Purey, James J., Nov. '76.
 Gaede, H. A., Nov. '78.
 Garretson, Abram Q., Nov. '65, '68.
 Garrick, John, June '62, Feb. '69.
 Getty, James A., June '85.
 Gilbert, Wm. S., Jr., June '79, Nov. '72.
 Gilchrist, James, Nov. '55.
 Gilchrist, Robert, April '47, '50.
 Gillmore, E. D., Nov. '75, '78.
 Gillmore, William B., Nov. '79, '82.
 Glaubrecht, George, Feb. '74.
 Gould, David, June '52.
 Goldenhorn, Isaac F., June '94.
 Gordon, James A., June '85, '88.
 Grece, William, Feb. '76.
 Green, Andrew S., June '84.
 Gregory, David H., June '67.
 Griffin, John, Jr., June '81.
 Gulick, Harvey, Nov. '72.
 Haines, Samuel D., Feb. '64.
 Hardenbergh, J. R., June '56, Feb. '60.
 Hardenbergh, L. D., May '25, Nov. '28.
 Hartshorn, Charles H., Nov. '72, '75.
 Harvey, C. B., Nov. '73, Feb. '77.
 Harvey, Winfield S., Feb. '85.
 Heck, John W., Nov. '76.
 Henry, Selden T. S., Nov. '77.
 Heppenheimer, Wm. C., June '86, '89.
 Herbert, John W., Jr., June '76, '79.
 Hoffman, William T., Feb. '62, Nov. '72.
 Holmes, George, Feb. '81.
 Holt, Frank L., June '92.
 Howard, Rensselaer C., Nov. '77.
 Hudspeth, Robert S., Feb. '81.
 Hughes, Charles B., Feb. '89.
 Hugo, William E., June '79.
 Insley, Earle, June '82.
 Inwright, John C., Nov. '83, '86.
 Isbills, James H., Feb. '91.
 Jackson, Abram S., Nov. '56, '59.
 James, Thomas W., Sep. 39, Nov. '59.
 Jelliff, William H., June '53.
 Joline, Ferdinand S., June '70, Nov. '73.
 Keller, John L., June, '86, '89.
 Kelley, Charles C., June '94.
 Kelly, Thomas H., Feb. '81.
 Kennedy, Thomas J., June '74, '77.
 Kip, Walter, June '78.
 Klink, William M., Feb. '92.
 Knapp, Joseph M., June '83.
 Landregan, John A., Nov. '71, Feb. '75.
 Lawrence, Robt. L., Nov. '76, June '85.
 Lawrence, William A., Nov. '58, '62.
 Leicht, W. K., Feb. '75, '78.
 Leonard, Clement De R., June '73, '76.
 Lewis, William A., Nov. '62, '67.
 Lewis, William Henry, June '76, '79.
 Linn, Clarence, June '83, '86.
 Linn, John, Nov. '44, Oct. '48.
 Lippincott, Job H., Feb. '67, June '80.
 Littel, J. Dunn, July '47, Feb. '55.
 Litterst, George W., Feb. '93.
 Longstreet, Jonathan, Feb. '54, '57.
 Lozier, Theodore F., Nov. '79.
 Lyon, William J., Nov. '70, Feb. '74.
 Lyons, J. Harvey, Feb. '56, '59.
 Mabon, John S., June '80, '83.
 MacSherry, Howard, Feb. '76.
 Man, E. A. S., Nov. '68, '71.
 Man, G. E., Nov. '79.
 Mann, Thomas J., Feb. '79.
 Manners, Edwin, Nov. '80.
 Manning, James D., Feb. '73, '77.
 Mara, John J., June '82.
 Marion, John F., Nov. '91.
 Marks, Maurice, June '93.
 Mason, Hiram E., June '77.
 Matthews, Godfrey B., Feb. '93.
 McAdoo, William, Nov. '74, Feb. '79.
 Maxson, Edward E., June '93.
 McBurney, Elgin L., Feb. '92.
 McBurney, H. D., Feb. '74.
 McCartin, Henry C., Nov. '87.
 McCarty, Daniel, Feb. '91.
 McCabe, George J., Feb. '80.
 McClelland, Richard D., Nov. '51, '54.
 McCloskey, William, Nov. '78, '81.
 McCrea, D. W., Nov. '82.
 McCreery, Joseph A., Nov. '76, '79.
 McDermott, Allan L., Nov. '77, June '81.
 McDermott, P. H., June '73, '76.
 McDermott, Robert L., Feb. '91.
 McEwan, George J., June '87, '90.
 McEwan, Thomas, June '89.
 McGee, J. Flavel, June '68, '71.
 McGill, Alex. T., Jr., June '67, Nov. '70.

- McGill, Samuel H., Feb. '81.
 McGowen, Francis J., June '81.
 McGrath, John A., Feb. '76, '79.
 McMaster, John S., June '88, '91.
 Melosh, Henry J., June '89, '92.
 Meyer, Charles, Jr., June '77, '81.
 Midlige, W. F., June '85, '88.
 Miller, Jonathan D., May '27, '31.
 Mills, William D., Nov. '78, '82.
 Minturn, James F., Nov. '80.
 Morgan, Charles, June '60.
 Morris, William C., Nov. '18, '24.
 Moore, Frank W., Nov. '77.
 Mount, Samuel C., June '70, '73.
 Muirhead, William, June '66.
 Mulgrew, George B., Nov. '80.
 Mulvaney, John J., Nov. '93.
 Murphy, James J., Nov. '89, Feb. '93.
 Murphy, J. Randall, Feb. '92.
 Murphy, Daniel J., Nov. '89.
 Nash, Thomas M., Feb. '76.
 Nevius, James S., Nov. '19, Sept. '23.
 Newbold, Michael T., June '68, '71.
 Nicoll, Charles P., Nov. '79, '82.
 Niven, Malcolm W., Feb. '74, '77.
 Noonan, Joseph M., Nov. '81, Feb. '88.
 Noonan, Thomas F., Jr., Feb. '85, '92.
 Northrop, James P., Nov. '80, Feb. '92.
 Nugent, James W., Nov. '81.
 Nugent, John A., June '74.
 Nutzhorn, Henry M., Feb. '91.
 Ogden, Aaron, Sep. 1784, 1787.
 Ogden, F. B., July '50, Feb. '54.
 Ogden, Mathias, Nov. '14, Feb. '18.
 Olendorf, John, Jr., Feb. '76, Nov. '80.
 Olmstead, Garrick M., Feb. '56, '68.
 Palmer, James, Feb. '73, '76.
 Palmer, John H., June '89, '92.
 Parker, Charles W., June '85, Feb. '90.
 Parker, Joseph, Jr., Nov. '78, '82.
 Parmly, Randolph W., June '78, '81.
 Parry, Joseph S., June '88, '90.
 Partridge, Charles, Nov. '59.
 Perkins, Randolph, June '93.
 Perry, John B., Nov. '63.
 Pintard, William, Nov. '78, '81.
 Potts, Joseph C., Sep. '33, June '70.
 Potts, J. Herbert, Feb. '74.
 Potts, Stacy G., Nov. '79.
 Puster, Henry, June '79.
 Queen, John Wahl, Nov. '93.
 Randolph, Bennington F., Feb. '39, '42.
 Randolph, Joseph F., May '25, '28.
 Randolph, Joseph F., Jr., Nov. '67, '70.
 Raisch, Carl, Feb. '81.
 Ransom, Charles A., Nov. '81.
 Ransom, Edward A., Nov. '74.
 Ransom, Stephen B., Sept. '44, Oct. '47.
 Record, George L., June '86, '89.
 Reilly, Hugh P., Nov. '76.
 Rich, A. A., Nov. '74, Feb. '78.
 Robertson, Horace, June '87, '91.
 Robeson, Geo. M., July '50, Feb. '54.
 Rogers, William E., Nov. '67.
 Romaine, Isaac, Nov. '62, '65.
 Romeyne, James A., June '79.
 Rosenburgh, Max T., Nov. '81, '84.
 Rowe, Linsley, June '75, Nov. '78.
 Rowe, Norman L., Nov. '67.
 Rutherford, Walter, Sept. '34, '37.
 Ruser, Ludvic, Feb. '77.
 Russ, Edward, Jr., Feb. '79.
 Ryall, Philip J., Nov. '57, '60.
 Ryerson, George A., Feb. '83.
 Ryerson, Theodore, June '72, Feb. '79.
 Saling, Max, Feb. '82, '93.
 Salter, William D., June '86.
 Sanderson, William W., June '74.
 Sayles, Philip A., Nov. '76.
 Scahill, Patrick H., June '75.
 Scheel, Edward, Nov. '82.
 Schofield, Charles E., May '43.
 Schofield, James J., May '29, '33.
 Scudder, Isaac W., May '38, '44.
 See, Cornelius S., Nov. '70, '73.
 See, William G., Nov. '78, '82.
 Seguire, Ezra K., Nov. '79.
 Seymour, Roderic B., June '69, '81.
 Shrope, H. H., June '76.
 Simon, Albert, June '81.
 Simpson, Alexander, Feb. '92.
 Skinner, William E., Nov. '60, '64.
 Slight, Nathaniel C., Feb. '58, '61.
 Smith, Abel I., June '66, '73.
 Southard, Samuel L., May '11, '14.
 Speer, James A., June '92.
 Speer, William H., Jr., Nov. '91.
 Spencer, William C., Feb. '76, '79.
 Spierling, William F., Feb. '93.
 Stearns, Kent K., Nov. '82, June '86.
 Stevens, Richard, Nov. '93.
 Stevens Theodosius F., June '83.
 Stillwell, Peter, Nov. '89.
 Stout, H., June '61, Feb. '65.
 Straley, John A., June '84.
 Stuhr, Frederic J., June '93.
 Stuhr, William S., Nov. '80, '83.
 Stumpf, F. C., Nov. '79.
 Talcott, William, Nov. '68, '77.
 Taylor, Isaac S., June '64, Nov. '71.
 Tennant, George G., June '92.
 Terry, Henry C., June '79.

- Throckmorton, A. R., May '41, Oct. '46.
 Traphagen, Henry, Nov. '64, '67.
 Trimmer, Martin L., Feb. '68, Nov. '71.
 Tunison, Benjamin C., June '81.
 Turner, D., June '71, '74.
 Vancleve, Benjamin F., May '30.
 Van Blarcom, James, Nov. '54.
 Van Buskirk, De Witt, Feb. '81, '84.
 Vandervoort, Alexander B., Nov. '77.
 Van Cleef, John T., June '72, '76.
 Van Dyck, Henry L. R., June '62, '73.
 Van Horn, Abraham, June '73, '76.
 Van Horn, George, Nov. '64, '68.
 Van Winkle, Marshall W., Nov. '90.
 Voorhees, Daniel P., June '56, Nov. '59.
 Voorhis, Charles H., Nov. '56, '59.
 Voorhies, William, June '56.
 Vredenburg, James B., June '66, '69.
 Vreeland, Charles M., Nov. '90.
 Vreeland, Stephen S., June '80.
 Vroom, James W., June '69, Feb. '73.
 Vroom, John P., Nov. '52, '57.
 Wakeman, Edgar B., Feb. '43, '55.
 Wall, Albert C., Nov. '89.
 Wallis, Hamilton, Feb. '75, Nov. '78.
 Waples, Sharon H., June '65.
 Washburn, Charles L. D., June '78, '81.
 Watson, Alexander, June '54.
 Weart, Jacob, June '52, '55.
 Weart, James M., Nov. '61.
 Weart, Spencer, June '79, Nov. '82.
 Wehle, Charles, Nov. '62.
 Weller, John I., Nov. '90.
 Welling, Charles L., Feb. '76.
 Werts George T., Nov. '67, '91.
 White, Henry S., Nov. '72, '75.
 Williams, James, May '12.
 Williams, W. B., Nov. '53, Feb. '57.
 Williamson, Benjamin, Nov. '30, '33.
 Williamson, Benj., Jr., Nov. '59, Feb. '69.
 Williamson, Frederic B., June '77, '80.
 Williamson, William K., June '73.
 Willis Alexander H., Feb. '73.
 Wills, Henry E., Nov. '79, '82.
 Winfield, Charles H., Nov. '55, Feb. '60.
 Winfield, H. Westerbrook, June '79, '82.
 Wood, William H., Nov. '70.
 Wood, William P., Nov. '75.
 Woolsey, Henry Harrison, Feb. '59.
 Wortendyke, Jacob R., Feb. '53, '59.
 Wortendyke, Rynier J., June '85, '88.
 Wortendyke, Raymond P., June '69, '72.
 Wright, Edwin R. V., May '39, Feb. '44.
 Wright, James H., June '75.
 Wright, Samuel G. H., Nov. '82.
 Wynkoop, R. D., June '71, Feb. '75.
 Young, Alexander C., Feb. '92.
 Zabriskie, Abraham O., Nov. '28, '31.
 Zabriskie, Augustus, June '66, '69.
 Zabriskie, David D., Nov. '82, June '89.
 Zabriskie, Lansing, Feb. '59, Nov. '62.



CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, FROM THE FIRST PRACTITIONER TO THE PRESENT TIME, WITH A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL WHO HAVE LIVED IN THE CITY FROM THE BEGINNING.



HE first doctor known to have lived in Jersey City was JOSIAH HORNBLOWER. He was a son of a mechanical engineer, who came from England in 1753 to build a steam engine for the Schuyler copper mines, which were located a short distance north of the Arlington Cemetery. It is believed that Josiah, the elder, established the first machine-shop in America. His son, Josiah, was born in Belleville, May 23, 1767. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Steele and settled in Bergen to practise in 1789.

JOHN M. CORNELISON, a son of Rev. John Cornelison, pastor of the Old Bergen Church, was born in Bergen, now Jersey City, April 29, 1802. He was educated at the Columbia Academy, Bergen and Union College. He graduated 1822, and studied medicine with Dr. Valentine Mott, and received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1825. He gave up practice in 1862. He was a member of assembly in 1832. In 1851 he was a lay judge of the court of errors and appeals and held the position sixteen years. In 1869 he retired from the bench and was elected mayor of Bergen. In 1873 he was president of the Jersey City board of public works. He died May 24, 1875.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER, a son of Dr. Josiah Hornblower, was born at Bergen, August 7, 1792. He studied with Dr. Valentine Mott and graduated from Rutgers Medical College, N. Y., in 1823. He practised in Jersey City and died January 23, 1824.

THOMAS B. GAUTIER was born in Bergen, now Jersey City, July 25, 1797. He graduated from Columbia College in 1823 and received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practised until his death, December 23, 1845. He was descended from a Huguenot family that settled in New York in the seventeenth century. His father and grandfather were educated men and lawyers by profession, though they did not practise.

SILAS L. CONDUCT was born at Morristown in August, 1805. He graduated at Princeton and studied medicine in New York. He practised in various places until 1833, when he moved to Jersey City. He was an enthusiastic temperance man and took an active part in the movement in Jersey City. He was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance. He died February 4, 1846.

WILLIAM T. V. H. HORNBLOWER, a brother of Josiah, was born at Bergen, October 22, 1800. He studied with Prof. John B. Beck in New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1832. He practised in Jersey City until he died, April 3, 1881. He left two sons, both of whom became physicians.

CHARLES S. SHELTON was born at Huntington, Conn., August 28, 1819. He graduated from Yale College in 1840, and received his diploma from the medical department of the same college. The early years of his professional career were spent in India for the American Board of Foreign Missions. He practised in various cities from 1856 until 1861, when he served as a surgeon in the Union Army. In 1867 he settled in Jersey City and practised until his death, May 21, 1879.

JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, son of Dr. Thomas B. Gautier, was born in Bergen, November 12, 1818. He was educated in the New York University, and graduated from the medical department in 1845, and practised in Jersey City until 1853, when he gave up his profession for mercantile pursuits. He was connected with the Dixon Crucible Company, the steel industry, the Gautier Crucible Works and other manufacturing firms.

THEODORE R. VARICK was born June 24, 1825, in Dutchess County, N. Y. He graduated from the academic department of the New York University in 1843, and from the Medical School in 1846. He served as physician in the New York Dispensary three years. He practised in Jersey City from 1848 until his death.

He achieved a national reputation as a surgeon. In 1853 he was elected a member of the American Medical Association, and was a fellow of the State Medical Society, being its president in 1864. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State Medical Society. He was the first president of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, a member of the Jersey City Pathological Society, and the New York Neurological Society. He was appointed surgeon-general of the State by Gov. Randolph in 1866. He was medical director of St. Francis' Hospital in Jersey City, and a surgeon on the staff of the Jersey City Hospital. He was one of the board of managers of the State Insane Asylum at Morris Plains. He was a member of Centennial Medical Commission, representing New Jersey. His contributions to medical literature were numerous and valuable. He was president of the County Board of Health and Vital Statistics. He died in November, 1887.

WILLIAM A. DURRIE was born in New Haven, Conn., July 21, 1832. He graduated from Yale in 1843, and from the medical department in 1846. In 1847 he located in Jersey City. He was the pioneer of homeopathy in the city. He was one of the founders of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and its third president. He was physician to the Jersey City Almshouse five years. He removed to Orange in 1884.

LORENZO W. ELDER was born in Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y., April 15, 1820. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was president of the Hudson County Pathological Society and a member of the County Medical Society. He was physician to the Hudson County Hospital, was president of the County Board of Health and from 1851 to 1861 was brigade surgeon of the Hudson County militia. He was an aid on the staff of Gov. Price, and was medical examiner of several insurance companies. He was superintendent of schools in Hoboken and mayor of Hoboken in 1863.

HENRY D. HOLT was born in New York, February 20, 1814. He was graduated from the New York Medical University in 1847 and practised until 1879, when he retired.

ALFRED A. LUTKINS was born in the city of New York, October 16, 1828. He graduated from the New York University Medical School in 1848 and settled in Jersey City. He was president of the District Medical Society, a member of the staff in the Hudson County and Jersey City hospitals and had a large practice.

JOSEPH E. CULVER was born in Groton, New London County, Conn., February 9, 1823. He studied in the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1849. He was a member of the Passaic Medical Society and was sent as a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1850. He was then authorized to organize the Hudson County Medical Society, which was chartered the following year. He held every office in its gift. He was a member of the standing committee of the State Society and a charter member and vice-president of the State Medical Academy. He was a member of the New York Pathological Society and the Neurological Society. He was one of the physicians of St. Francis' Hospital. He was city superintendent of schools in Hudson City and city treasurer of Hudson City eight years. He was a trustee of the Hudson City Savings Bank.

NELSON R. DERBY was born in Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., July 20, 1823. He graduated at the medical school of the Buffalo University. He practised in Elmira for several years, until 1844, when he removed to Hoboken. He was medical director of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and was wounded on the Red River expedition. He retired and removed to Morristown.

FRANCIS E. NOBLE was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1824. He was educated at Dayton, Ann Arbor, medical department of the Western Reserve College, graduating in 1851. He practised in Michigan and California until 1860, when he removed to Jersey City, where he still resides. He is a member of the County Society, and was on the staff of Christ Hospital many years.

JOSEPH H. VONDY was born in the province of New Brunswick, October 9, 1829. He graduated from the New York University Medical School in 1851, and settled in Jersey City, where he still practises. He was a member of the medical staff of the Hudson County and the City Hospital. He is a member of the County Society, and was a delegate to the American Medical Association. He is still practising.

ALEX. H. LAIDLAW was born in Scotland, July 11, 1828. He graduated from the Phila-

delphia Medical College, and subsequently in 1851 from the Pennsylvania Homeopathic College. He practised in New York and Philadelphia until 1861, when he located in Jersey City, and gave his attention to chronic diseases.

OTTACOR E. KOPETSCHNY was born in Neuhaus, Bohemia, January 2, 1821. He was educated in the University of Vienna, and received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College. He located in Jersey City in 1851.

NATHANIEL FOOTE was born in Colchester, Conn., August 8, 1831. He studied in the Yale Medical School and the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., graduating in 1852. He located in Jersey City and retired from practice in 1860. He was for many years president of the Jersey City Insurance Company.

ELEAZER BOWEN was born at Rehoboth, Mass., in October, 1829. He studied at Amherst and the Pittsfield Medical College. He practised in several cities and settled in Jersey City in 1864. He is a member of the County Society and the National Institute.

HUGO H. E. SENFTLEBEN was born in Cranz, East Prussia, August 14, 1832. He was educated at Frederick's College and Königsberg University. He served as surgeon in the British-German Legion. He was a staff-surgeon in the German army at Metz, Paris and Dijon. He was a ship surgeon for a number of years until 1883, when he located in Hoboken.

JOHN J. YOULIN was born at Rupert, Vt., December 31, 1821. He studied at Geneva College, University of New York, and at the Western Reserve Medical College. He settled in Jersey City in 1856, and was president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society for eleven years, and for several years was president of the County Homeopathic Society. He was director of the Jersey City dispensary, vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1870-1872, and president of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He died in October, 1881.

PHILIP M. SENDERLING was born at Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., March 19, 1831. He was educated at Williams College and the medical department of Pennsylvania University. He located in Jersey City in 1856 until 1861, when he became surgeon of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and served until July, 1865. In 1877 he returned to Jersey City.

JAMES H. McDOWELL was born in Philadelphia, February 1, 1825. He graduated from the medical school of the Maryland University in 1857, and located in Jersey City in 1863.

JOHN W. HUNT was born at Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y., October 10, 1834. He graduated at the New York Medical University in 1859. He located in Jersey City. He became surgeon of the Tenth New York Volunteers in 1861, and subsequently brigade surgeon-in-charge of the general hospital near Fortress Monroe. He returned to Jersey City after the war and held all the offices in the gift of the County Society. He was one of the organizers of the City Hospital and first president of its medical board.

FREDERICK SCHUHL was born in Offenbach, Germany, August 31, 1842. He was educated at Darmstadt and the University of Giessen. He removed to Jersey City in 1868.

JAMES CRAIG was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 22, 1834. He graduated at the New York University in 1861 and located in Jersey in 1863. He was a member of the County Society and of the New York Medico-Legal Society. He was attending physician at St. Francis' Hospital.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL was born in New York City, February 19, 1837. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Dickinson College, Carlisle, and the medical department, University of Pennsylvania. He was surgeon of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in the Confederate army. He returned to Jersey City at the close of the war and practised a number of years. He removed to the South in 1889.

BERIAH A. WATSON was born at Lake George, Warren County, N. Y., March 26, 1836. He graduated from the medical school of the New York University in 1861. He became surgeon of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers. Later he was surgeon of the First Brigade, First Division, of the Sixth Army Corps, and later took charge of the Sixth Corps hospital and became medical purveyor to the corps. He located in Jersey City at the close of the war. He was a member of a large number of medical societies and a surgeon at the City and St. Francis' hospitals. He was a voluminous writer on medical subjects and enjoyed a European as well as a national reputation.

JOHN J. CRAVEN was born in Newark, N. J., September 8, 1822. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was surgeon of the First New Jersey Militia in the war. He became brigade surgeon in 1862 and corps surgeon of the Tenth Corps in 1864. He was medical purveyor and chief medical officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina from January 17, 1865, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and headquarters at Fortress Monroe. In 1867 he established himself in Jersey City and lived in the city a number of years. He removed to Long Island in 1879 and died there.

GEORGE S. RUGG was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., May 7, 1821. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1862, and was surgeon of the Eighth New York Militia and the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers. Later he had charge of the Second Division hospital of the Fifth Corps at City Point, Va. He returned to Jersey City in 1865.

H. MORTIMER BRUSH was born in New York City, December 3, 1836. He was educated at Mount Washington and the New York University, graduating in 1862. He practised in New York until 1871, when he located in Bayonne.

PIERSON RECTOR was born in Duaneburg, Schenectady County, N. Y., January 11, 1839. He was educated at Milton Academy, Racine College and Albany Medical School, graduating in 1863. He served as a surgeon in the United States Army until 1877, when he located in Jersey City.



MORTIMER LAMPSON.

GEORGE B. CORNELL was born in Dukes County, Mass., April 24, 1833. He graduated from Madison University and the medical school of the New York University. He practised in New York until 1869, when he located in Jersey City.

WILLIAM N. CLARK was born in New York City in 1844. He graduated from the New York University and after practising some time in Jersey City became surgeon on a Belgium steamer.

HENRY MITCHELL was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., August 6, 1845. He was educated at Catskill Academy, Phillips', Exeter and Bellevue Medical College. He settled in Jersey City in 1870, and served on the staff of the Hudson County and St. Francis' hospitals.

DR. MORTIMER LAMPSON was born in the village of Rose, Wagner County, N. Y., October 23, 1843. When a boy his parents removed to Hartland, Niagara County, in that State, where he at-

tended the public schools, after which he attended the High School of Lockport, N. Y., for three years. In 1860 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained three years, the last six months of his course in that institution being spent in the medical department. In the spring of 1863 he returned home on account of the high state of feeling caused by the Civil War. He applied for a position in the military service. He was assigned to the medical service by the War Department, and during the battle of Gettysburg he was on his way to be assigned to duty. At that time there was a small corps of medical students, numbering forty, who were attached to the army and were styled Medical Cadets. In July of 1863 he was sent with the Washington detachment to attend the wounded. In October of that year he was ordered to Portsmouth, Va., where he served until July, 1864, in the Chesapeake General Hospital. At that time Dr. Lampson was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Volunteers, and participated in several engagements, among which were the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Fort Harrison and the capture of Richmond. At the close of the war in 1865 he returned home and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1866, receiving the degree of M. D. He then located in Sussex County, New Jersey, where he remained and practised medicine for seven years, dividing his time between the towns of Beemerville and

Stanhope. In June of 1873 Dr. Lampson located in Jersey City, and has continued his practice there ever since.

Dr. Lampson is visiting surgeon to St. Francis' Hospital. He has been surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, since 1883, and was for one year lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector National Guard of New Jersey. When the National Guard was reorganized he was reappointed major and surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, a position he still retains. He is a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R.; the Hudson County District Medical Society; the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; the Order of Military Surgeons of New Jersey; Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M., of which he is Past Master; he is also a member of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 1, K. T.

In 1869 Dr. Lampson married Miss Josephine Crane, of Sussex County, New Jersey. After a wedded life of a few months he was deprived of her companionship by death. Twelve years thereafter he married Miss Mary Louise Hayward, of Rochester, N. Y., and on July 16, 1883, death again deprived him of his wife. Dr. Lampson resides at 203 Pacific Avenue, occupied at one time by the late Erminie Smith, who was so prominently connected with "Sorosis."

DR. ISAAC NEWTON QUIMBY, a distinguished physician and influential citizen of Jersey City, born at Bernardsville, near Basking Ridge, in Somerset County, N. J., August 5, 1831, was the son of Nicholas Emmons and Rachel Stout Quimby.

His father was a farmer who had served in the war of 1812. He was the grandson of Judge Nicholas Emmons, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. His grandfathers upon both sides were patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Quimby was left an orphan at an early age and thrown upon his own resources, so that his useful life and the honorable place he has won for himself are wholly the results of his own persevering industry, integrity, skill, intelligence and well-directed efforts.

His early employment was farming and milling, and at nineteen years of age he had acquired a good practical knowledge of the milling business. About 1851 he went West, and successfully engaged in the flour and milling business at Zanesville and Somerville, Ohio. Here he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Barr, a friend, who took a kindly interest in him, and, perceiving his aptitude for a different career in life, advised him to undertake the study of medicine. To this course, as more congenial to his tastes, and affording a more appropriate field for his powers, he was readily persuaded.

Accordingly, for three years he pursued his medical studies in connection with his daily labors. At the same time, by a wise economy, he accumulated means sufficient to carry him forward for some time in pursuit of a higher general culture as a basis for his special professional training. Hitherto he had enjoyed but the meagre advantages of a limited attendance at the country school, and in the successful attempt to educate himself he met and vanquished many difficulties and discouragements. In this struggle he evinced that energy, courage and invincible will-power which has ever distinguished him, and has greatly contributed to his success in life. At the Chester Institute, then a flourishing collegiate school under the care of the late Prof. Rankin, and situated at Chester, N. J., he completed an academic course which fitted him for college.

However, he did not enter Princeton College, as he had at one time intended, but now became a student in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1859, second in his class, and with a special certificate of honor. His health now somewhat failing, he acted upon the advice of Dr. Valentine Mott, his preceptor, and began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he has since resided.

He soon established a thriving practice, which, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he left to enter the army as a volunteer surgeon. He served with Gen. McClellan's force in the swamps of the Chickahominy, in the Seven Days' Battle and "change of base" to the James River, and the retreat to Harrison Landing. He was at Antietam, and remained with his division till after the battles of the Wilderness, when, on account of illness, he returned home, and shortly after resumed his practice, in which he has been actively engaged to the present time (1895). Dr. Quimby was for some time lecturer in the spring course of the University of the City of New York, and also assistant to Prof. A. C. Post in his surgical clinic at the same institute. He was the originator of the Hudson County (now Christ) Hospital, and for years one of its leading surgeons.

He is the author of several important improvements in surgical operations. "A New Mode of Treatment of Congenital Talipes" (*Wide Transactions—American Medical Association, Vol. XIX*). "A New Method of Amputation at the Ankle-joint" (*Transactions, Vol. XII*). "A Case of Compound Fracture of the Tibia and Fibula" an operation on parallel bones by which the amputation of a limb may be avoided (*Transactions*, etc.).

An original investigation with demonstrative experiments of great importance is embodied in a paper (*Transactions, Vol. XXIII*), 1888, on "The Terminal Test of Chloroform." The matter grew out of his work as an expert in the celebrated Smith-Sonnet murder trial in Jersey City. Mrs. Smith was sleeping with her husband when he was fatally murdered by her side, but claimed she knew nothing about it until she awoke from a chloroform sleep. This trial turned upon the question whether it is possible to transfer a person from a natural sleep to a profound anesthesia by means of chloroform without his being awakened upon the application of the drug. By a number of instances Dr. Quinby demonstrated that this might readily be done. In consequence Mrs. Smith, already condemned to death, demanded a new trial which resulted in her acquittal.



ISAAC NEWTON QUINBY.

physicians and surgeons whose names are their possession. The aim is to study medicine with all the uses and abuses of scientific truth, purged from the scientific and medical standpoint, and to diffuse the information so obtained.

Dr. Quinby has to be considered an independent man, most completely convinced of the generally pernicious effects of medicine upon the human system. He strongly represented a renunciation of superstition and ignorance as to the practice of a large portion of his fellow physicians throughout the human world. In the matter of scientific study, observation and the better information he has secured to back up his present course of scientific prescriptions and scientific statements, he has not as yet many another exponent there, once popular with the uneducated medical public.

Dr. Quinby's point of view is expressed in the following extract from his speech before the World's Temperance Congress at Chicago in 1893: "The medical profession, as a corrupt of the promise and incentive of a reward, has been using for centuries with reverence its remedies and therapeutic power. It has been prescribed in all quantities in all kinds of dis-

Dr. Quinby holds membership in the American Medical Association and was one of the founders and the first chairman of the section of medical jurisprudence in that association. He is a member of the Hudson County Institute Medical Society of the American Public Health Association, of the Medical-Legal Section of New York or the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine New York, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, honorary member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, member of the British Medical Association, and of the American Association for the Care of Insanity, etc.

He is also one of the founders and the vice-president of the American Medical Temperance Association, a society organized "to advocate the practice of total abstinence in and through the medical profession, and to promote investigation as to the action of alcohol in health and disease, and to form a bond of union among medical scientists all over the country." The organization was effected in Washington, D. C., May 18th, with a membership of one hundred medical men from all parts of the United States, many of them

eases, in all their various stages—both acute and chronic—without regard to age or sex or temperament. It has been used as an antidote to poison—itsself a poison, as a stimulant—itsself a depressor, as a food—with none of the properties of food, to increase the power of the pulse or to depress the same; as a remedial agent in paralysis—itsself a cause of paralysis, to aid and promote mental and physical force—when everyone is familiar with its power to destroy both; to promote digestion, enrich the blood, increase cell-growth, prevent disease and prolong life—when, in fact, it has been clearly demonstrated and proven by many of the most eminent investigators of the world to possess none of the virtues and powers so long ascribed to it. There is no drug in the whole range of the pharmacopœia that has been used with such persistent and reckless inconsistency and contradiction as alcohol. But the world does move, and through God's help and the labor of scientific men, alcohol will be removed from the position it now occupies—the front lines of civilization—to the rear, and placed among the relics of barbarism." His paper on the "Pathological Action of Alcohol in Health and Disease," read before the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, was printed by that society and circulated in a pamphlet edition of five thousand copies. It received high commendations from distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Dr. Quimby has recently been appointed one of the physicians on the advisory boards of the national and international department of scientific temperance instruction in schools and colleges. The doctor was nominated for governor of the State by the prohibitionists in 1883, but declined the place of honor on their ticket. His interest in the subject is especially scientific, rather than political. Still, he always takes a deep interest in any reform movement for the betterment of any class and every condition in city, State or nation. He has a wholesome hatred for all corrupt schemes and schemers, all monopolies and oppressions. With the heart of a philanthropist, he naturally sides with the masses, the poor and the weak.

Brought up under democratic influence, during the Civil War and the years subsequent, he gave his best efforts to the republican party; but now, as always, he considers the interests of the people as far above all party measures and claims. Guided by such independent considerations, he has still been active in affairs of his city and State, where he exerts an extended influence. He was president of the first citizens' association of Jersey City in 1870, and instrumental in breaking up the corrupt official ring which at that time controlled the affairs of the city. He was also one of the originators of the anti-monopoly union of Hudson, which has done good service in checking the selfish schemes and corrupting influences of railroad corporations, and compelling them to bear a more equitable portion of taxation. Largely through his intelligence, tireless industry and zeal, the monstrous railroad land-grabbing water-front bill (known as Bill 167) was defeated in the State legislature.

In 1875 Dr. Quimby visited many of the prominent hospitals and public institutions of Europe. In 1881 he was delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at London, and actively participated in its deliberations. He also attended the sessions of the British Medical Association. Three years later he was again appointed delegate to the International Medical Congress, at that time convened in Copenhagen, Denmark. He was a member of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, which met at Washington, D. C., in September, 1893, and he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress which convened at Rome, Italy, in April of 1894.

Dr. Quimby's first marriage, to Helen Stark, daughter of the late Thomas McKie, a retired merchant of New York, occurred in 1863. They had three children, of whom one, Alfred Charles Post Quimby, survives his mother, who died in 1868. In 1875 Dr. Quimby married his present wife, Frances H., daughter of the late James Flemming, a well-known citizen of Jersey City. They have one son, Isaac Newton Quimby, Jr.

The doctor, still vigorous in body and intellect, enjoys a well-merited success, with the confidence and respect of a wide circle of the best citizens of his city and State.

Augustus Villeroy Hill was born at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., August 6, 1845. He was educated at Norwich University, Union College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1869. He practised in New York until 1872, when he located at Guttenberg. He was elected clerk of the town council in 1880, and held the position a number of years.

James A. Petrie was born at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1840. He graduated at

the Pennsylvania University, and practised medicine ten years in Jersey City, when he removed to Phillipsburg, N. J.

CHARLES O. VIERS was born in Brook County, Va., April 10, 1841. He was at Bethany College when the war broke out, and went to the front with the Virginia cavalry. He graduated from Bellevue in 1867, and located in Jersey City in 1869.

PHILEMON HOMMELL was born in Alsace, July 16, 1836. He was educated in the University of Strasbourg. He was a pharmacist for twenty years, and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881. He continued to practise in Jersey City until he died.

HENRY DE LACY SHERWOOD was born at Deposit, N. Y., March 19, 1860. He was educated at the Jersey City High School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1882. He located in Jersey City.

VICTOR C. B. MEANS was born at Concord, N. C., May 1, 1860. He graduated at the New York University in 1881, served in the Jersey City Hospital a year and a half, and was appointed surgeon in the U. S. Navy in 1884.



ULAMOR ALLEN.

CALVIN F. KYTE was born at Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. He graduated at the New York University in 1881 and settled in Jersey City.

ULAMOR ALLEN is the son of the late Henry Allen, a prominent United Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio who died in 1878. He was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, August 13, 1854. He was educated at the schools of his native place, and graduated from the medical department of the New York University in 1880. He located in Jersey City and has practised his profession there ever since. He is one of the medical staff of Christ Hospital, and one of the surgeons for the North Hudson Railway Company. He is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was married in April, 1891, to Miss Clara O. Martin, of Lancaster, Pa., and one child, a daughter, has been born to them. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of education to fill an unexpired term, and in 1894 was reappointed for a full term and elected president of the board.

CHARLES H. SHELTON was born in Jaffnaputram, India, May 14, 1854. He was educated at Hasbrouck Institute, Yale College and the New York Homeopathic College, graduating in 1880. He practised in Jersey City four years, and removed to Montclair.

J. LAWRENCE NEVIN was born in North Sewickly, Pa., January 21, 1853. He graduated at the New York Homeopathic College in 1878, and located in Jersey City.

GEORGE E. TITUS was born in New York City, July 1, 1855. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College and Bellevue, graduating in 1877, and located in Jersey City.

STEPHEN V. MORRIS was born in Jersey City, October 12, 1845. He graduated at Bellevue in 1877 and located in Jersey City.

WILLIAM A. DURRIE, JR., was born in Jersey City, June 11, 1855. He graduated from Yale in 1876, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York Homeopathic College. He located in Jersey City in 1878.

CHARLES W. CROPPER was born at Rock Island, Ill., June 13, 1848. He graduated at Bellevue in 1876 and located in Jersey City.

RUDOLPH B. LIENAU was born at New Brighton, Staten Island, October 21, 1846. He was educated in the Vitz Thum Gymnasium at Dresden and the University of Wurtzburg, Germany. He located in Jersey City in 1876.

WALTER RAE was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 29, 1849. He graduated at the New York University in 1876, and settled in Jersey City, where he soon acquired a large practice.

WILLIAM L. DARLINGTON was born in West Chester, Pa., November 5, 1849. He graduated at the Jefferson College in 1873. He located in Jersey City in 1883.

WILLIAM J. MACKEY was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 23, 1847. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875 and located in Jersey City.

CHARLES A. LIMBURNER was born on the ocean, November 18, 1854. He was educated at Rutgers and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1879. He practised in Brooklyn for a year and located in Jersey City in 1882.

CLEMENT C. YOUNG was born in Washington, D. C., March 1, 1853. He was educated at Rock Hill College and Bellevue, graduating in 1874. He settled in Jersey City and was city physician in the fifth district.

WILLIAM J. McDOWELL was born in Baltimore, February 23, 1854. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1874. He was surgeon in the Baltimore Eye and Ear Infirmary, surgeon in the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital, professor of eye and ear diseases in the University of Maryland and president of the Baltimore Medical Society. In 1882 he located in Jersey City and practised until his death.

HORACE G. BIDWELL was born in Greenville, May 24, 1849. He was educated in the New York College and Bellevue Hospital College, graduating in medicine in 1872. He has practised in Jersey City since 1874.

JOHN D. VAN SAUN was born in Jersey City, March 21, 1851. He graduated from Bellevue in 1873, and has practised in Jersey City since 1874.

JOHN VAN VORST was born in Jersey City, October 18, 1850. He was educated at Princeton and Bellevue, and spent several years studying in Paris and Vienna hospitals. He located in Jersey City in 1879, and was considered one of the most advanced practitioners in the city.

HIRAM M. EDDY was born in Springfield, N. Y., July 14, 1848. He graduated from the New York University in 1872. He was medical superintendent of the County Asylum 1873-'75 and was a member of the Jersey City board of education. He removed from the city after building up a lucrative practice.

CONRAD WIENGES was born in Charleston, S. C., August 20, 1848. His father, Conrad Wienges, was for many years a merchant of that city engaged in the West Indies trade. He was educated at Carroll's Academy in Charleston, after which he was engaged in the drug business at Memphis and Jersey City for a number of years. He graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1871. In 1868 and 1869 he attended a course of lectures at the South Carolina Medical College in Charleston, and in 1881 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating in 1883. He is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the staff of Christ Hospital, Jersey City. He is a member of Sherman Lodge, No. 129, K. of P.; Garfield Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., and of Grace P. E. Church. On November 7, 1875, he married Miss Virginia D. Moore, of Jersey City.

JULIUS FEHR, physician and pharmacist, was born at Castle, near Mayence, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, March 29, 1825. He was educated in the schools of Darmstadt, and at sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a druggist in the city of Hanau, with whom he



CONRAD WIENGES.

remained four years; he then went to Colmar, in Alsace, where he spent a year in the same business. Soon after this he enlisted in the French army, and served four years in Algiers. He had his discharge as non-commissioned officer when he returned to his native town in Germany. In 1850 he emigrated to America, landing at New York in May of that year. He at once obtained employment in E. & S. Fougere's pharmacy, and remained in that business in different positions in New York City until 1853. During that year he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he had charge of the pharmacy of C. V. Clickner & Co. for four years, when he purchased the business himself and continued in it until 1877. During this time he had taken the regular medical course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College, New York, from which he

was graduated in 1869, and for a time practised in Hoboken. After experimenting for several years with talcum, the silicate of magnesia (a substance which, although known for many centuries, had been entirely overlooked by therapeutists and dermatologists) Dr. Fehr succeeded in perfecting his celebrated preparation of compound talcum. In 1874 it was exhibited at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Louisville, Ky.; in 1875 at Boston, and in 1876 at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia—at all of which places it was given marked attention. In the year of 1890, on invitation of Dr. Wales, surgeon-general of the United States Navy, it was placed on exhibition at the Museum of Hygiene, founded in the City of Washington for permanent exhibition. From a small beginning, in 1873, it had grown with Dr. Fehr, in 1893, to be a large and still increasing business, extending not only throughout the United States, but to foreign lands. In 1871 Dr. Fehr was one of the found-



JULIUS FEHR.

ers of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and at the meeting of that association in Newark was elected vice-president.

In 1867 Dr. Fehr married Mrs. Eliza Broquet, by whom he had one son, Dr. Louis Julius Fehr, of Hoboken. His stepson, Dr. Edward Broquet, is a practising physician in New York City. After the death of his first wife Dr. Fehr, in 1883, married Antonia, daughter of Francis Heger.

James F. Morgan was born at Mystic Bridge, Conn., May 6, 1838. He graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1868. He practised in Jersey City for a number of years, three of which he served as a city physician.

Hugh Thomas Adams was born at Portlone, County Antrim, Ireland, January, 1846. He was educated at Royal Academy, Belfast, Carmichael School of Medicine and Queen's University. He practised five years in Ireland, and removed to Jersey City in 1874.

Robert Maitland Petrie was born in Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., August 15, 1850. His

ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch, while that of the maternal side is native born American.

Dr. Petrie received his early education at the Blairstown, N. J., preparatory school, after which he entered Princeton College, graduating with the class of '68. After completing his collegiate education he entered the medical department of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. He located at Jacksonville, Fla., where he began active practice of his profession, and where he remained one year. In the spring of 1872 he came to Jersey City to reside, and has continued here ever since.

Dr. Petrie is a member of the Union League Club and the Pathological Society of the State of New Jersey. In 1873 and 1874 he was appointed city physician. He is also a member of Jersey City Lodge, No. 76, F. and A. M.; Court Onward, Independent Order of Foresters; Negontatogue Tribe, No. 161, I. O. R. M.; Lincoln Lodge, No. 36, K. of P.; Industrial Council, U. O. A. M., and Sumner Lodge, I. O. O. F., being one of the charter members of the latter. On April 30, 1889, Dr. Petrie married Miss Louise Dudley Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y. One child, a daughter, has been born to the marriage.

WILLIAM J. CADMUS was born in Bergen County, August 30, 1839. He graduated at the New York University, and has practised in Jersey City since 1870.

GEORGE N. TIBBLES was born at Cooleyville, Athens County, Ohio, May 2, 1842. He enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, was taken prisoner and escaped from Andersonville after seven months' suffering. He graduated from the New York Homeopathic College, and practised in Jersey City until he died.

JOHN Q. BIRD was born at Bernardsville, Somerset County, April 20, 1845. He graduated from the New York University Medical School. He was a member of the County Society, the Pathological Society and the Medico-Legal Society. He was police-surgeon in Jersey City for six years, and was police commissioner a number of years. He was house-surgeon in the City Hospital, and a general practitioner until he died. His death was caused by blood poisoning incurred in the line of duty.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MORRIS was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 30, 1831. He is a descendant of John Morris, who was distinguished as a captain under Oliver Cromwell. His son, Maj. Joseph Morris, was a prominent man in the French and Indian wars, and raised the first company in New Jersey, at the village of Whippany, for the Revolution. He was a major in the Morgan Rifles. In a report to Congress under date of Whitemarsh, December 10, 1777, Washington wrote of the engagement between that place and Chestnut Hills: "We lost twenty-seven men in Morgan's Corps, killed and wounded, besides Maj. Morris, a brave and gallant officer, who was among the latter. He fell, shot in the mouth by a bullet that lodged in the back of his neck."

Jonathan Ford Morris, son of Maj. Morris, was a second-lieutenant in his father's command, and fought at Ticonderoga, March 1, 1777. William Cullen Morris, his son, a prominent lawyer and judge of the common pleas in Hudson County, 1861-70, was the father of Dr. Morris. The doctor received his early education in Belvidere, and took a classical course at the academy in that town. In 1849 his parents removed to Jersey City, and in 1850 he began the study of medicine in the New York University. In 1855 he was licensed to practise. In 1862-3 he studied in Bellevue Medical College, taking his degree in 1863. He was city physician and coroner in Jersey City for a number of years, and was one of the founders of the Jersey City Hospital. He has served as physician and surgeon in all of the local hospitals. For four years he was a member of the Jersey City board of education. In 1855 he married Gertrude, daughter of Leonard Johnston, of Bergen, and eight children were born to the marriage, four of whom



ROBERT MAITLAND PETRIE.

are living. He is a member of the Palma Club, supervising medical officer of the Royal Arcanum for New Jersey, and medical examiner-in-chief for the Loyal Additional Benefit

Association. He is an elder in the Wayne Street Reformed Church.

EDWIN P. BUFFETT, M. D., was born at Smithtown, Suffolk County, Long Island, November 7, 1833. His father, William Platt Buffett, was a well-known and prominent lawyer of that place, and for some years filled the positions of county judge and surrogate of Suffolk County. Dr. Buffett's mother was a Miss Nancy Rogers. She was a lineal descendant of John Rogers, one of the Puritan martyrs who was burned at the stake in England in the seventeenth century.

Dr. Buffett received his rudimentary education in a private school of his native place. He afterwards attended the Burr and Burton Seminary, a preparatory school located at Manchester, Vt. In 1850 he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in 1854. After completing his college course at Yale he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1857, the degrees of A. M. from Yale and M.D. from the College of Physicians

and Surgeons being conferred upon him. Before graduation he served as interne in the Albany County Hospital. In 1858 he removed to Jersey City to practise his profession, and has resided here continuously ever since. He is one of the few remaining of the older practitioners. His opinions on all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery have always been of value to the profession.

Dr. Buffett is a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society and the Hudson County Pathological Society. He has been identified with all the local hospitals, and was for fifteen years visiting surgeon to Christ Hospital and for the past seven years has been surgeon to the City Hospital. He has been a member of the boards of education of the Bergen and Jersey City schools. He is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Carteret and Cosmos clubs.

Dr. Buffett is a literary person of no ordinary ability. He has written and published a number of works possessing great merit, besides being an occasional contributor to a number of leading journals and magazines in this country.

On April 26, 1864, Dr. Buffett married Miss Catharine Lewis Smith, of New York. After a wedded life of a few months he was deprived of her companionship through death, which occurred September 14th of the same year. On June 6, 1872, he married Miss Alletta Van Reyphen, a daughter of C. C. Van Reyphen, Esq., of Jersey City. On September 26, 1873, she died. One son, Edward Payson Buffett, was born to his last marriage. Dr. Buffett resides at 520 Bergen Avenue.

THEODORE R. HORNBLOWER was born in Jersey City, June 9, 1847. He comes of a family of medical practitioners who have been identified with Hudson and Bergen counties for the past century and a half. His grandfather was the



EDWIN PAYSON BUFFETT.



THEODORE R. HORNBLOWER.

first physician who practised in Bergen County, while his father, William Hornblower, was one of the oldest and best known practitioners in Jersey City.

Dr. Hornblower received his early education in the public schools. After completing his common school education he entered Columbia College of New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1866. He next devoted himself to the study of pharmacy, in which he graduated in 1868. It was then he decided to adopt the medical profession, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from whence he was graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of M. D. He located in Hoboken, where he purchased a drug store which he conducted for several years, practising medicine in connection with that business. In 1890 he established an office at No. 631 Bergen Avenue, where he now resides. Dr. Hornblower is a member of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Society and several other organizations.

JOHN D. MCGILL, A. M., M. D., was born at Allegheny City, Pa., December 23, 1846. His father, the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., was then a professor in the Western Theological Seminary at that city. In 1854 Dr. McGill, then a child, removed to Princeton, N. J., his father having been elected to a professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary, which position he occupied until his death in 1889.

Dr. McGill received his education at Princeton College, and was graduated therefrom in 1867. After completing his college course he decided to take up the study of medicine. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1870. He then went to Europe, where he took a special course at Virchow's Pathological Institute at Berlin, and saw surgery at the Prussian military hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War. In the winter of 1871 he returned to the United States, located in Jersey City, began active practice, and has resided here ever since.

Dr. McGill has one of the most extensive medical practices in Jersey City, and stands high in the estimation of the medical profession and of the people as a citizen and practitioner. He has been connected with St. Francis' Hospital as surgeon since 1871, and succeeded the late Dr. T. R. Varick as medical director of that institution in 1887. He has filled the position of surgeon at the Jersey City Hospital since 1886. It was through his efforts that a charter was secured creating the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey, of which body he has been the president. He was also instrumental in organizing the Military Order of Surgeons of New Jersey, which order was the first one of its kind in the United States. Dr. McGill is also a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey; in 1877 he was promoted to be surgeon; in 1885 he was made brigade surgeon, and in 1886 Gov. Abbott promoted him to be surgeon-general of New Jersey, a position he still retains. Since his promotion he has completely revolutionized the old methods, and has introduced the latest and most approved ideas in ambulance and hospital service, analogous to the methods in vogue in the United States Army, New Jersey being the first State in the Union to adopt this modern medical service in her National Guard.

In politics Dr. McGill is a democrat. In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of



JOHN DALE MCGILL.

education and served four years; two years of that period he was president of that body. In 1882 he was elected a member of the board of finance and taxation. In 1884 he received the democratic nomination for mayor, but was defeated by a candidate nominated by the Citizens' Association and endorsed by the republican party.



WILLIAM J. PARKER.

Dr. McGill is surgeon for the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey City and Bergen railroads, also a surgeon for the American Sugar Refining Company. He is a director of the Hudson County National Bank.

Dr. McGill resides at 272 Montgomery Street, where he has his office. He is a brother of Chancellor of New Jersey, Alex. T. McGill. Another brother, the late George M. McGill, distinguished himself as a surgeon in the United States Army during the rebellion. He was one of three assistant surgeons of the regular army to receive the title of brevet colonel for faithful and meritorious services throughout the war. He died in 1867, of Asiatic cholera. His youngest brother, Samuel Hepburn McGill, a young lawyer of great promise in Jersey City, died in 1889.

WILLIAM J. PARKER was born in Hudson County, N. J., and has been a resident of Jersey City for the past twenty years. He received a liberal education and read

medicine under the preceptorship of Surgeon-General Theodore R. Varick. After attending Bellevue Medical College he graduated with its diploma in 1879. In 1880 he began to practise his profession in Jersey City, and has continued to the present. He is physician to St. Francis' and the Jersey City hospitals, Children's Friends Society and the Home for Aged Women. He is a member of the Palma, Carteret and Jersey City Yacht clubs, and an officer of the National Guard. He is also a member of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M., Unique Council, Royal Arcanum, Highland Council, American Legion of Honor, a Fellow of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, a member of the Hudson County Medical Society. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Accident Association and the American Legion of Honor. On July 8, 1889, he married Miss Annie Dunn, of Jersey City.

JOHN LOCHNER was born in Albany, N. Y. He was educated at the public schools and Albany Academy. In 1860 he took a course in chemistry as a preliminary to a medical course. He studied in the medical department of Union University at Albany. In 1869 he entered the University of New York, and took his medical degree there in 1871. He was appointed a city physician in Jersey City in 1871, and held the position for nineteen years. He was tendered the nomination for assembly, but was compelled to decline. In 1890 he resigned as city physician and member of



JOHN LOCHNER.

the city board of health. He is a member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Hudson County Pathological Society, and the Hudson County Medical Society. He is medical examiner for the Actors' Fund of America, the American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor, the Hudson County Life Insurance Company, and the Sharpshooters' Association of New Jersey. He has been physician to the Home of the Homeless since its organization. He was married December 23, 1879, to Miss Kittie E. Hall, of Newark, N. J., but death ended a happy union four years later.

While surgeon of the Veteran Company of Jersey City he received a set of resolutions, September 12, 1881, thanking him for gratuitous services to the veterans who were unable to pay for treatment. He was instrumental in having the bureau of vital statistics established, and rendered conspicuous service during the small-pox epidemic of 1871-72.

ADOLPH KIRSTEN was born at Göttingen, Germany, August 31, 1824. He received his earlier education in a classical college in which his grandfather was a director. At the age of nineteen he entered the University of Göttingen and studied medicine three years. His father, Adolph Kirsten, was a prominent lawyer, and his mother belonged to the noble family of Heusinger von Waldegg. In 1830 his father participated in a revolutionary movement, which caused him to flee from Germany after having been a political prisoner eight years. Dr. Kirsten located in Poughkeepsie. He practised there and in Albany until 1857, when he removed to Jersey City. He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. In 1867 he was elected coroner of Hudson County, and while holding that position was instrumental in causing railroad companies to maintain gates at all street crossings in the city. In 1868 he was elected a freeholder. In 1869-70 and '71 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and during his first year was chairman of the committee which founded the Jersey City Hospital. In 1876 he received the republican nomination for director of the board of freeholders, but declined on account of illness. In 1850 he married Catharine Lochner, of Albany, N. Y., a sister of Dr. John Lochner, of Jersey City. Dr. Kirsten was the originator of the Germania Savings Bank of Jersey City, which did a prosperous business fifteen years, until it became insolvent through the defalcation of its treasurer. Dr. Kirsten was a charter member of the Palma Club, and is a member of the Union League Club, Teutonia Lodge, F. and A. M., Pythagoras Lodge, K. of P., and Camp Delta, Fraternal Legion.



ADOLPH KIRSTEN.

EDWIN W. PYLE was born in Unionville, Chester County, Pa., September 16, 1849, and comes of Quaker antecedents. His early life was that of a farmer boy, working in the summer and attending school in the winter. His father, William H. Pyle, was engaged in the milling business and agricultural pursuits, in which young Pyle assisted him.

Dr. Pyle received his education in the public schools of his native place, and at the State Normal School, located at Millersville, Pa., where he prepared himself for a teacher. In 1865 he was graduated from that institution, and taught for one year in the common school of Unionville. In 1869 and '70, inclusive, he was employed as an instructor in the commercial department of the Newark, N. J., Academy. While engaged in teaching in Newark he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. M. Barr. In 1871 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, where he spent one year. In 1872 he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1873, receiving the degree of M. D. On June 22d of the latter year he located in Jersey City, where he has continued to reside ever since.

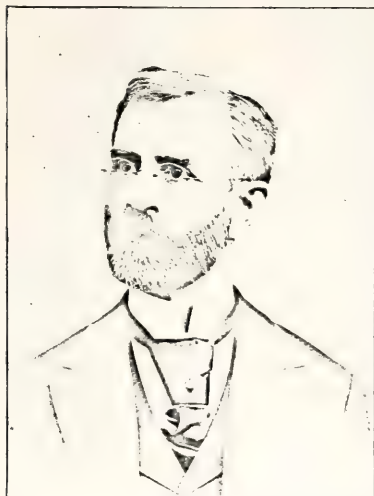
He is a member of the New Jersey Medical Club, and was for two years president of that

organization. He is also a member of the New Jersey Homeopathic Society, and was a charter member of the Carteret Club and the Jersey City Athletic Club. He is a prominent member of Highland Lodge, No. 49, F. and A. M.

In 1876 he married Miss Hattie A. Myers, of Jersey City. Three children have been born to the union, two sons and a daughter.

Dr. Pyle has traveled extensively in every part of the North American Continent, from Alaska on the north to the Isthmus on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has also traveled in almost every part of Europe, seeking knowledge and information, and giving the benefit of same to the medical fraternity. During the summer of 1889, while in Vienna, he spent almost his entire time in several of the celebrated hospitals of that city. He is a member of St. John's Church, and was for a number of years a trustee of that congregation.

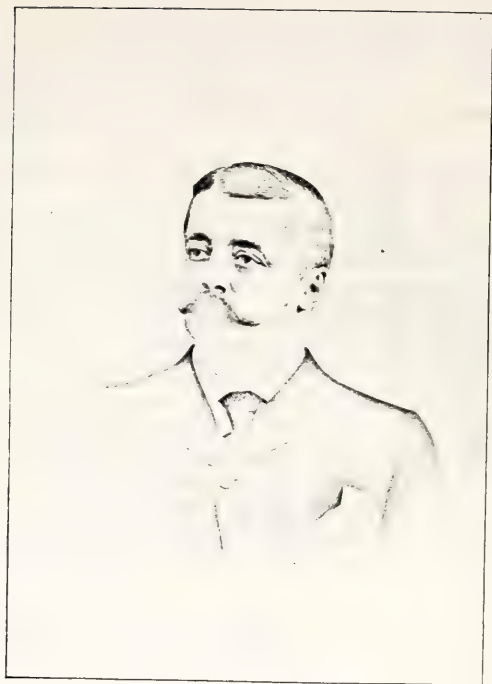
WILLIAM PERRY WATSON was born in Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y., May 17, 1854. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Warren County and in the Warrensburgh Academy, where at the age of fourteen he passed the examination of the regents of the University of the State of New York. Under the direction and with the assistance of his father's



EDWIN W. PYLE.

brother, Dr. B. A. Watson, of Jersey City, his preparatory education was completed at the Blair Presbyterian Academy in Blairstown, N. J., and he entered Rutgers College in 1871, and was graduated A. B. in 1875 and A. M. in course in 1878. In the latter year he received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he has since been located. In 1878-9 he was assistant surgeon in St. Francis' Hospital. In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the Central Dispensary, and he has since had charge of the department of diseases of children in that institution. In 1883-4 he was assistant visiting physician and surgeon to Christ Hospital, in charge of the children's ward, and in 1884 he established and has since edited the "Archives of Pediatrics," the first and only medical journal in the English language devoted exclusively to the diseases of infants and young children. The "Archives" is an octavo monthly of eighty pages, and is one of the most successful special journals published. In 1884-5 he was president of the Hudson County Medical Society.

In 1885-8 he was clinical assistant to the chair of diseases of children in the New York Polyclinic. In 1889 he was appointed visiting physician to St. Francis' Hospital, and he is now president of the medical board. In this year he was also appointed consulting physician to St. Michael's Orphan Asylum. In 1889 he was one of the organizers of the American Pediatric Society, of which he has since been the recorder and the editor of its transactions, and in 1891 he was president of the "Section on Diseases of Children" of the American Medical Association. In 1890 he co-operated with Dr. James T. Wrightson, of Newark, in securing the enactment of the present medical law of New Jersey, which is one of the best of our State medical laws. Under this law Gov. Abbott appointed him a member of the State board of medical examiners, and upon the organization of the board, in September, 1890, he was offered the presidency of the board, but refused it to accept the secretaryship, in which position he has perfected the entire working details of the board, and by his zeal and executive ability has made the law a menace not only to the advertising quack, but to the ignorant physician, thereby securing for



Wm. B. Thompson, Jr.

the "mixed" board the respect of all the schools of practice, not only in the State, but throughout the United States. In 1891 he secured the repeal of the charter of the only medical college in the State which had degenerated into a cheap diploma manufactory.

In 1892 he secured the enactment of a law regulating the "Practice of Midwifery" in New Jersey, thus making it the second State in the Union with such a law.

He has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature, and has acquired much reputation by his articles on "Cholera-Infantum," "Therapeutics of High Temperatures in Young Children," "Atropine in Enuresis," and "Value of Creosote in Diseases of the Air Passages." He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, the American Pediatric Society, the American Medical Association, the Hudson County Medical Society and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Medical Men of New Jersey.

In 1882 he married Cornelia E., the only daughter of the late ex-Congressman J. R. Wortendyke, of Jersey City, N. J.

DR. GORDON K. DICKINSON was born in Jersey City, December 4, 1855. He is the son of the late William Leveritt Dickinson, who for so many years was superintendent of the Jersey City public schools.

Dr. Dickinson received his early education in the public schools of Jersey City, after which he attended Dr. Clark's private school, known as the Mount Washington Institute, New York. When he was fifteen years of age he entered Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J., where he took a special course, preparatory for the medical profession. At the age of eighteen he was examined in Washington, D. C., for photography, having been appointed by the government to go to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus. One week prior to his intended sailing his mother prevailed upon him to relinquish his appointment on account of his extreme youth. In 1874 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he remained two years under the preceptorship of Professor Darling. In 1876 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1877. Instead of taking the usual lectures in college he placed himself under the private tutorage of Dr. Winters for three years, including a one year post-graduate course. He then served one year in the Jersey City Hospital, after which he began his profession in this city. He enjoys one of the largest and most influential medical practices in Jersey City.

Dr. Dickinson was assistant surgeon to the late Dr. B. A. Watson at St. Francis' Hospital for four years. He is surgeon to the City and Christ hospitals. He was connected with the Central Dispensary during the existence of that institution, and with Dr. Gordon was one of its founders. He is a prominent member of the Palma Club and several other similar organizations.

In 1888 Dr. Dickinson married Miss Louise Waterman, of Glen Spey, N. Y. Her father for many years was the business partner of the late Cyrus W. Field. Three children have been born to the happy union, all daughters. Dr. Dickinson resides in a comfortable home at No. 2 Hampton Court. He has for some years made a study and a specialty of operative surgery.

CHARLES E. PUTNAM is a son of George Putnam, a paper manufacturer of Jordan. He was born at Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, November 9, 1864. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town, after which he entered the Cazenovia Seminary in 1880, where he spent one year. In 1883 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated in 1886, receiving the degree of M. D. After spending one year at Ward's Island Hospital he located in Jersey City and became associated with Dr. E. W. Pyle, with whom he remained a short time, having decided to reside in New York to practise his profession. In 1889 he returned to Jersey City, where he has resided ever since.

He is a member of the Hudson County Medico-Chirurgical and the State Medical societies. He is examining physician for the Improved Order of Foresters, is a member of Rathbone Lodge, K. of P., Magnolia Council, American Legion of Honor, and I. O. O. F., and of the Carteret Club.

On October 5, 1892, Dr. Putnam married Miss Lila A. Taylor, of Jersey City.

S. WELLMAN CLARK was born in Newark, N. J., May 29, 1857. His father was the late Rev. Samuel W. Clark, who for more than thirty years occupied the position of principal of the public schools at Newark. Early in the Seventies he was a local preacher in the Methodist church. In 1883 he was ordained. In 1882 he removed from Philadelphia with his family to Jersey City, and in 1885 to Paterson, where he resided until his death.



S. WELLMAN CLARK.

Dr. Clark received his education in the public schools of his native place, and was graduated from the High School in 1874. After completing his education he entered the Park National Bank of New York City as a clerk. He remained in the employ of that institution four years. From there he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, where he remained one year. During the years he was employed in the banks mentioned he began reading medicine. In 1878 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. After completing his medical studies he was made assistant surgeon at Ward's Island Hospital, New York City. He was afterward promoted to the position of house surgeon. In November, 1881, he located in Jersey City, where he became successor to the late

Dr. J. J. Youlin's practice, which he has retained ever since.

Dr. Clark is a member of the State Homeopathic Society of New Jersey; the New Jersey Medical Club, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Jersey City. He is attending physician to the Home of the Homeless. He is also captain of the Carteret Riding Club of Jersey City Heights and a member of the Palma Club.

On December 16, 1885, Dr. Clark married Miss Saidee M., daughter of Col. John N. Coyne, of Jersey City. Four children have been born to the union, three daughters and one son. Two of the children are now deceased, a son and daughter.

FRANK DE LOS GRAY was born in Riceville, Pa., July 17, 1857. He received his early education at the public schools of that town. He graduated in 1874 from the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Edinboro and entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he remained two years. The succeeding five years he devoted to teaching school in Western Pennsylvania towns. In 1880 he entered the medical department of the New York University. He was president of his class and took second prize at graduation, when he received his degree as M. D. in 1883. The following year he spent in the Jersey City Hospital, and in 1884 associated himself with the late Dr. B. A. Watson. In 1887 he began practice alone, and has been very successful. On June 2, 1887, he married Katharine H., daughter of Rev. John Atkinson,



FRANK DE LOS GRAY.

of Jersey City. He is one of the surgeons on the staff of Christ Hospital, city physician for the first district in Jersey City, port surgeon for the Guion, Red Star and American Steamship companies, attending physician at St. Joseph's Convent and Orphan Home, medical examiner for the New York Life, Massachusetts Mutual, Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia, New England Mutual Accident of Boston, and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. He is a member and trustee of Trinity Church, a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., and a member of the Cosmos Club.

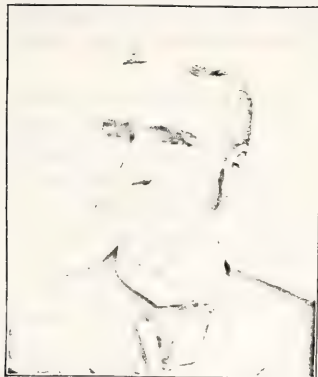
BURDETTE POST CRAIG was born in Jersey City, November 13, 1864. He graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in 1882, and from Bellevue Medical College three years later. Being under the legal age he did not receive his diploma until the fall of the year. In the summer of 1884 he served as ambulance surgeon at the Chambers Street Hospital in New York. During 1885 he was resident physician and surgeon at the Connecticut State Hospital of New Haven. In 1886 he located in Jersey City and has practised here ever since. He was a member of the Central Dispensary staff of Jersey City in 1886 and 1887. In 1888 he was elected a member of the staff of St. Francis' Hospital and still retains the position. He is a visiting physician at Christ Hospital and secretary of its medical board. He is a visiting physician for the Home of the Homeless, having been appointed in 1892. From 1887 to 1890 he was medical examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, and is now filling the same position for the Mutual Reserve and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance companies. He is a member of the Palma and Union League clubs, St.



BURDETTE POST CRAIG.

Andrew's Society, the Hudson County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, a fellow of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in New Jersey.

In November, 1889, he married Isabella, daughter of the late George R. Mackenzie, of Jersey City. One child, a son, has been born to them. Dr. Craig is a trustee of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.



ALDER CHARLES MUTTART.

ALDER CHARLES MUTTART was born on Prince Edward's Island, July 31, 1864. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, after which he attended Prince of Wales College, from which he was graduated in 1884. After completing his education he began studying medicine with his cousin, Dr. Carruthers, M. D., C. M., L. R., C. P., of London, England. In the latter part of 1884 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1887. He then took a post-

graduate course, after which he located in Jersey City and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Muttart is a member of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., Onward Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F., and Lafayette Lodge, No. 79, K. of P. He is physician of Court Pride of the Hill,

No. 7,560, and Court Aim, No. 8,077, Foresters, and is medical examiner for Communipaw Tribe, I. O. R. M. On November 24, 1887, Dr. Muttart married Miss Mary R. McLean, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. One child, a daughter, has been born to the marriage.



JAMES HOFFMAN.

DR. JAMES HOFFMAN, was born at Auburn, Salem County, N. J., March 24, 1850. His parents were James Hoffman and Sarah Fisler, the former being of German extraction, while the latter comes of old English stock. Dr. Hoffman received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native place, after which he entered the State Normal School of New Jersey, and was graduated with honors in 1875. Returning to his native place, he spent one year as an instructor in the public schools. In 1876 he occupied the chair of English branches in the Hasbrouck Institute a position he retained six years. In 1882 he decided to take up the medical profession, and in October of that year he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of M. D. He immediately located in Jersey City.

On November 1, 1892, Dr. Hoffman married Miss Roberta C. Brown, of Jersey City. He is a member of the Union League Club of Jersey City, the State Homeopathic Medical Society of New Jersey, the Communipaw, Machaon and Meissen

Medical clubs. He is an attending physician of the Home of the Homeless and president of the Communipaw Medical Club. He is also a member of Jersey City Lodge, No. 74. Dr. Hoffman is a member and trustee of the Hedding M. E. Church.

WILLIAM FERDENAND RADUE was born in New York City, January 22, 1862. He received an academic education, and entered the railway service. He filled positions in the Pennsylvania, Erie and West Shore companies. In 1884 he entered Columbia College, and a year later entered the medical department of the New York University, graduating in 1887. He has practised in Jersey City ever since. He is a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 132, F. and A. M., and of several other societies. He is physician and surgeon to the Germania Schutzen Bund, W. R. of N. J.

DR. JOHN NEVIN was born in Jersey City, September 21, 1863. He received his early education at the Catholic Institute of this city, after which he entered Manhattan College of New York City, and from whence he was graduated in 1862, receiving the degrees of B. A. and M. A. After completing his college course, he decided to adopt the medical profession. In 1883 he entered



WILLIAM FERDENAND RADUE.

the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1886, receiving the degree of M. D. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Jersey City. In November of 1886 he was appointed police surgeon, a position he still retains. He is a member of St. Mary's Church and several social and benevolent organizations.

WILLIAM F. FAISON was born at Clinton, N. C., in 1865. He was educated at Davidson College of North Carolina, and at Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va. He received his medical degree at the State Medical College of Virginia, where he graduated in 1888. He located in Jersey City, and served two years in the City Hospital, the second year as house physician. He was two years assistant-surgeon in Christ Hospital, and later became emergency surgeon. On October 29, 1894, he married Jessie M. Butler, of Jersey City.

DR. HARRIS K. SIMMONS was born in New York City, January 7, 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of that city, after which he entered the New York City College, from which institution he was graduated. In 1874 he began the study of medicine, and in that year entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and was graduated therefrom in 1877. He also attended lectures at Ward's Island Hospital. After receiving his degree he immediately located in Jersey City, where he has resided and practised his profession ever since. He is associate surgeon for the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America, and is a member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is also a prominent member of the Jersey City Athletic Club. On January 9, 1878, Dr. Simmons married Miss Mary Hill, of New York City. Two children, sons, have been born to the marriage.



JOHN NEVIN.



HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF.

HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF was born at Rocky Hill, N. J., May 23, 1865. His ancestors located in Bergen County in 1630, and the family is one of the best known in the eastern part of New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, graduating from the High School in 1883. After spending half a dozen years in mercantile pursuits he entered Bellevue Medical College, and graduated in 1892. He spent seven months in the Jersey City Hospital before beginning private practice. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, a member of the Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., and was a sergeant in Company A. He is a member of Woodland

Lodge, K. of P., and is city physician of the fifth Jersey City district. He is a member of the city board of health, and had charge of the cholera hospital in 1892-93.

ROY INGLIS is the son of James Inglis, Jr., and Ella M. Field, and is of Scotch and English extraction. He was born in Paterson, N. J., March 28, 1867, and received a careful education in



ROY INGLIS.

public and private schools of Paterson, after which he went abroad, and attended a classical institution located at Kelso, Scotland. In 1887 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was graduated in 1890. He immediately located in Jersey City, where he spent eight months as a member of the house staff of the City Hospital. He was afterwards called to a similar position in the German Hospital of New York, where he also spent eight months, after which he went abroad, remaining three months seeking professional information in noted hospitals of Continental Europe. In 1892 he located in Jersey City and entered upon active practice of his profession.

On December 12, 1892, Dr. Inglis married Miss Myra Moffat Watson, daughter of the late Dr. B. A. Watson, of Jersey City.

Dr. Inglis is a member of the Palma and Carteret clubs of Jersey City and the F. and A. M. fraternity. He is the medical examiner for the American Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, and the Northwestern Masonic Mutual Aid Society.

DR. JOHN P. HENRY was born in New York City, January 23, 1858. After receiving an academic education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. He immediately began his profession in Jersey City and has practised here ever since.

In 1884 Dr. Henry was appointed city physician for the fourth district of Jersey City. He has continued to fill that position since then.

In 1885 Dr. Henry married Miss Whiteside, a step-daughter of the Hon. Dr. S. V. Stout, of Jersey City. He is a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey. He is also a member of the Union League Club and several other organizations. For several years he was one of the attending physicians to Christ Hospital.



JOHN POWELL HENRY.

DR. ENOCH MILLS BAKER was born at Irvington, N. J., January 9, 1861. He received his early education in the public schools of that place, and was graduated from the High School in 1878. He afterwards entered the Newark Academy, where he completed his studies. In 1886 Dr.

Baker entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and received his degree in 1890. Before beginning the study of medicine, he filled the position of principal in the Salem Public School of Elizabeth, N. J. After his graduation in medicine he immedi-

ately began his practice in Jersey City. Dr. Baker is a member of the Union League Club, Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 126, and Hudson Lodge, K. of P. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Irvington, and was for several years a deacon in the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Dr. Baker has resided in Jersey City since 1890. In 1892 he married Miss Helen, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ambrose, of Digby, Nova Scotia. He was for one year resident physician to Christ Hospital.

DR. JAMES WILKINSON was born at Acerington, England, April 27, 1837; was brought to this country when a child; reared and educated by his uncle at New Brighton, S. I.; received his education at the boarding school of Rev. Thomas Towle at Clifton, S. I., also at the classical school of Solomon Jenner in Henry Street, New York City. This was a school well known to all New Yorkers, and many of New York's famous men were educated at Solomon Jenner's, notably the late Roscoe Conklin, and many others afterwards prominent in the professions.

In 1855 he entered the office of Prof. James R. Wood, and matriculated in the same year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then situated in Crosby Street. The subject of our sketch was graduated in 1858. In November, 1858, he settled in South Bergen (now Jersey City), and began the practice of his profession. Slow and laborious work it was, for the population was sparse, and not a paved street existed, nor even a sidewalk, except that a wooden sidewalk stretched on Bergen Avenue as far as the steps of Dominic Taylor's church.

Dr. Wilkinson, with one exception, was the only physician in Jersey City from the Pennsylvania Railroad cut to the Greenville line, including Lafayette.

After seventeen years of incessant labor, he took for the first time a vacation and went to Europe. Since that time he has been a great traveler—has crossed the Atlantic many times and has also traveled extensively in the West Indies and in South America.

Failing health induced him to retire from the active exercise of his profession in 1887.

On May 9, 1860, he married Miss Lizzie Y. Burton, of Staten Island, and ten children, of whom seven survive, were born. His two surviving sons are both practising physicians in Jersey City.

Eschewing politics altogether, the doctor has been entirely wedded to his profession, and has always preferred the pleasures of the domestic circle to the allurements of society in any shape. He is, and has been for many years, a ruling elder in Rev. Dr. Herr's Presbyterian church.

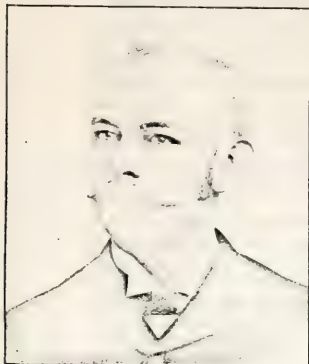


ENOCH MILLS BAKER.



JAMES WILKINSON.

Of late years disease of his ankle-joint has kept the doctor closely confined to his home, and now he restricts his practice entirely to office consultations.



GEORGE WILKINSON.

DR. GEORGE WILKINSON was born in Jersey City, July 16, 1862. He was educated at Hasbrouck Institute, after which he entered Williams College, of Winston, Mass., where he remained one year. In 1879 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1882. During his medical course his preceptor was Dr. James R. Wood. After completing his medical studies he went abroad, where he spent several months in travel in various parts of Europe. During the latter part of that year he began the practice of his profession in Jersey City.

In 1883 Dr. Wilkinson married Miss Ida Dickinson, of Jersey City. After a wedded life of a few months he was deprived of his wife's companionship by death. On February 22, 1889, he married his present wife, who was Miss Juliet Basted, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Two children have been born to his last marriage, both sons. Dr. Wilkinson resides at 274 Bergen Avenue. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and is also a member

of the Jersey City Athletic and Carteret clubs. He is medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company and American Legion of Honor.

DR. ARTHUR DELEVAN DeLONG is the son of the late Delevan DeLong, who was vice-president of the Third National Bank of Jersey City, and was an old and highly esteemed citizen. He was born in Jersey City, January 25, 1866, and was educated in the public schools. In 1885 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. After completing his medical course he spent eighteen months in Christ Hospital, after which he entered St. Michael's Hospital of Newark, where he remained two years. In 1891 he returned to Jersey City and entered upon the duties of his profession.

DR. WALTER WILKINSON was born in Jersey City, October 11, 1868. He was educated at the Hasbrouck Institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1886. He immediately began reading medicine with his father, Dr. James Wilkinson, also with Dr. Morton Grinnell, of New York City. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated in 1889. After receiving his degree he went abroad, and after gaining considerable experience in hospitals of the various cities of Europe he returned home and began active practice of his profession.

Dr. Wilkinson is a member of the Jersey City Athletic Club, and the First Presbyterian Church. On December 31, 1891, he married Miss Emma J. Kitching, of Staten Island.

JOSEPH WOLFSON was born in New Brunswick, May 8, 1860. He graduated at Rutgers in 1880, and at Bellevue in 1883, when he established himself in Jersey City.

CHARLES E. JAECHLE was born in Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1862. He graduated from the



WALTER WILKINSON.

Jersey City High School, and from the New York Homeopathic College in 1884. He located in Jersey City.

Dr. JULIUS A. STEGMAIR was born in New York City, July 23, 1857. When he was fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the drug business. He afterwards attended the New York College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from that institution in 1877. In 1879 he opened a drug store in Greenville, which he conducted with considerable success. In 1883 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1886, receiving the degree of M. D.

Dr. Stegmair is physician to Raymond Roth Home. He is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, Ladies and Knights of Honor, the Sexennial League, Order of Iron Hall, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Order of Chosen Friends and several other organizations. He resides at 77 Linden Avenue.



JULIUS A. STEGMAIR.

Dr. EDMOND P. SHELBY, JR., was born at Lexington, Ky., November 25, 1866. He is a descendant of one of the best known pioneer families of that State. His great-grandfather, Isaac Shelby, was Kentucky's first governor. Dr. Shelby received his rudimentary education in private schools of his native town, after which he entered the Kentucky University, and was graduated in 1887. After completing his education he decided to take up the study of medicine. He entered the University of Virginia, and later the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from whence he was graduated in 1891, receiving the degree of M. D. In the competitive examination he was appointed to the house staff of the Jersey City Hospital. After serving one year as house surgeon he associated himself with the late Dr. B. A. Watson in the practice of medicine, which association continued until the death of Dr. Watson.



HORACE BOWEN.

HORACE BOWEN was born at North Attleborough, Mass., June 26, 1867. He was educated at Phillip Exeters Academy and Harvard College, and took his medical degree at the New York Homeopathic College in 1889. In 1890 he located in Jersey City with his uncle, Dr. Bowen, to whose practice he succeeded in May, 1893, when the elder Dr. Bowen died. He is a member of the Carteret and Union League clubs, and has a large practice.

WILLIAM L. PYLE was born in Chester County, Pa., June 22, 1865. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen years entered the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa., where he remained three years. In the fall of 1884 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1887 received his degree, carrying off the third honor. He immediately located in Jersey City. Dr. Pyle is a brother of Edwin W. Pyle, M. D., one of the most prominent homeopathic practitioners in Jersey City.

In 1890 Dr. Pyle married Miss Louise Apgar, of Jersey City. Two children, a son and daughter, have been the fruit of the marriage. He is president of the Machaon Medical Club.

DR. JOHN J. McLEAN was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, September 3, 1858. He received his education at the Pictou Academy and Dalhousie College of Halifax. In 1876 he entered the



JOHN J. McLEAN.

Halifax Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1880. While a student at the latter named institution he was engaged in hospital work in the Provincial and City Hospital of Halifax. After receiving his degree, he immediately began the practice of his profession at Alberton, Prince Edward's Island, and where he remained seven years. In 1888 he took a course at the Post-Graduate School of New York City. In October of 1889 he located in Jersey City, and has resided here ever since. He succeeded to the practice of Dr. O'Sullivan, who formerly resided in Jersey City.

Dr. McLean is medical examiner for a number of social and benevolent organizations, among which are the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star; he is also a member and examiner of Alpine Lodge, I. O. O. F. He resides at No. 2 Central Avenue.

DR. JOSEPH JOHN CRAVEN is a son of Patrick Craven and Julia O'Brien, natives of Dublin, Ireland, and residents of Jersey City for more than forty-one years, the former having held a responsible position with the Cunard Steamship Company for that period. He was born in Jersey City, June 27, 1860.

He received his education in the parochial schools of Jersey City, after which he attended St. Mary's College of Montreal, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, receiving the degree of B. A. and M. A. The following three years were spent at St. Francis Xavier College of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1882. It was then that Dr. Craven decided to take up the study of medicine, which he began at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1887 he was graduated, receiving the degree of M. D. After spending one year in Christ Hospital as house surgeon, and six months in the Chambers Street Hospital in the out-patient department, he returned to Jersey City, where he began the practice of his profession.

Dr. Craven is medical examiner for the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, and was for six years the medical examiner for the Industrial Life Insurance of Newark, N. J. He is a prominent member of the Hudson County Medical Society, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of New Jersey, of Court General Wayne Foresters, the Jersey Club, and is emergency surgeon of St. Francis' Hospital.

On February 8, 1892, Dr. Craven married Miss Isabelle Hamill, daughter of Alexander Hamill, a well-known citizen and iron merchant of Jersey City. He is a member of St. Peter's Church.

JOSEPH MANUEL RECTOR, M. D., was born in Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1867, and is the son of the late Dr. Pierson Rector and Mary Elizabeth Jordan, the former having been a practising physician of Jersey City for many years. He died January 22, 1891. Dr. Joseph Manuel Rector received his early education at Trinity



JOSEPH JOHN CRAVEN.

School of New York City. He afterwards attended Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, where he prepared himself for college. In the spring of 1886 he entered Columbia College, and after a four years' course he was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of B. A. The following autumn he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the medical department of Columbia College and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1893. He immediately began active practice of his chosen profession in Jersey City.

Dr. Rector is a member of Monticello Lodge, I. O. O. F., Highland Council, 398, American Legion of Honor, the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and the Philoleian Literary Society of New York City.

Dr. Rector's office and residence is at 100 Grand Street, the same as occupied by his father.

DR. CHARLES P. OPDYKE is a son of the late Sylvester H. Opdyke, a well-known and prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died at Newton, New Jersey, in 1881. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools. After a preparatory course at the Newton Collegiate Institute, he entered the Wesleyan University, where he spent four years. After completing his college course he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he remained three years and was graduated. He immediately located in Jersey City, and for a time practised medicine with his brother, Dr. L. A. Opdyke. He is a member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society and the Machaon Medical Club of Jersey City.



JOSEPH MANUEL RECTOR.

DR. JAMES H. KENNEDY is a son of John Kennedy, a prominent merchant of Lindsey for the past thirty years. He was born in Lindsey, Ontario, Canada, August 7, 1864.

He received his education at the Toronto University. After completing his studies in 1884 he entered McGill University of Montreal.



JAMES H. KENNEDY.

He was graduated and received his diploma in 1888. After practising successfully for five years at Guelph, Ontario, he located in Jersey City in 1893, where he now resides.

He is a member of the Physicians' and Surgeons' Society of Ontario, and is medical examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company and Court Onward, Independent Order of Foresters.

On November 19, 1890, he married Miss Anna Doran, of Guelph, Ontario.

DR. MATTHEW J. SMITH was born in Jersey City July 24, 1859. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Jersey City, after which he entered St. Mary's College of Montreal, Canada, where he remained during the years of 1873, '74 and '75. In 1876 he entered St. Francis Xavier College of New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1881, receiving the degree of B. A. After completing his studies he engaged in mercantile business with his father, with whom he remained for five years. In 1886 he entered the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons of New York City, and was graduated in 1889. He was immediately made a member of the staff of the Central Dispensary, Jersey City, and served in that capacity eighteen months.

During that time he was also connected with St. Francis' Hospital, being still a member of the house staff of the latter institution.



MATTHEW J. SMITH.

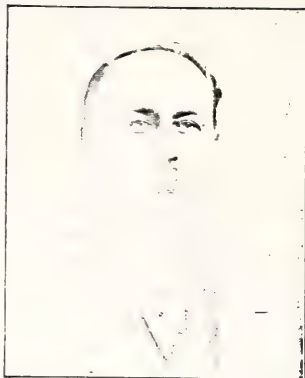
was graduated in 1881, receiving the degree of M. D. He was for two years on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital. In 1882 he came to Jersey City, where he has resided ever since. He was for two years a member of the city board of health, and is at present city physician for the third district; the latter position he has now filled for three years.

In 1887 Dr. Hoffman married Miss Ida N., a daughter of James Cassidy, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Jersey City.

SETH B. SPRAGUE, son of the late Captain Dennis Sprague and Olive A. Sprague, of Milo, was born in Dexter, Me., January 12, 1840. The family was originally from England, and removed to Massachusetts in early colonial days. Seth B. was educated at Foxcroft Academy, and taught school five years after graduation. He graduated with the degree of M. D. at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1867. He married Maria E. Kimball, daughter of the late Ezra Kimball, M. D., of Maine. She died in 1876, leaving three children: Ezra K., now a surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital service; Olivia A., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, now a teacher in Public School No. 7, Jersey City, and Seth B., Jr., now a student in the Jersey City High School. In 1878 he married his second wife, Miss Addie L. Billington, of Jersey City, daughter of the late Seth Billington. By this marriage two children are living, Lily B. and Mary A., who are students at Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City. Dr. Sprague practised medicine in his native town twenty-five years, and two years in Lewiston, Me., and while in this place was professor of theory and practice in the Eclectic Medical College. He was associated in Milo two years with his brother, Dr. C. D. Sprague, who is now practising in Omaha, Neb. He was a congressional candidate on the Greenback ticket in 1884, and ran several hundred ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the republican nominee in the Bangor district. For ten

Dr. Smith is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, and has filled the office of treasurer of that body for the past two years, and is now serving in his second term. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; also a charter member of the board of governors of the Hudson County Democratic Society, the Palma Club; also a charter member of the Catholic Club, and is one of the charter members of the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey, and a member of the Catholic Historical Society of the United States.

DR. PETER HOFFMAN was born in New York City in 1861. His ancestry on the paternal side is German, while that of the maternal side is English. He received his earlier education in the public schools. In 1873 he entered Hasbrouck Institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1875. In 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and



SETH B. SPRAGUE.

years he was United States pension examining surgeon, and in 1887-88 was surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, and superintendent of the C. P. R. R. Hospital at Brownville, Me. He is a member of Piscataquis Lodge, F. and A. M., Dirigo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Mutual Lodge, A. O. United Workmen, in Maine. He has been a resident of Jersey City since June, 1891, and has been actively engaged in his profession. He is president of the S. B. Sprague Medicine Company, and physician and surgeon at the Jersey City Dispensary.

DR. EZRA KIMBALL SPRAGUE, son of Dr. S. B. Sprague, was born in Milo, Me., May 26, 1866. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. He prepared for college at Nichol's Latin School in Lewiston, Me., and entered Bates College in 1883, graduating there in 1887. He studied medicine in the office of his father, surgeon to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. Three years later he graduated as a doctor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston. After spending a year practising in Brownville, Me., he removed to Jersey City in 1891. In August, 1892,



EZRA KIMBALL SPRAGUE.

he was appointed as interne at the U. S. Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, S. I. He passed the competitive examination for the Marine Hospital service in April, 1893, and was commissioned by President Cleveland as assistant-surgeon, and assigned to duty at Charleston, S. C. In August, 1893, he was ordered to assume charge of the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Ill., and in October, 1894, was ordered to Mobile, Ala. He is now in charge of that station. In August, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara R. Blaisdell, of Newton, Mass. She was a graduate at Bates College in the class of '87.



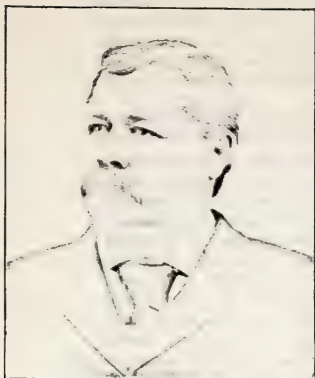
GILBERT J. LIGNOT.

GILBERT J. LIGNOT was born in Brooklyn in 1852. He is the eldest son of Julius Lignot, who lived in the Greenville section since 1853. He received his earlier education in the public schools, and graduated from the scientific department of the New York University in 1873, after taking a four years' course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He graduated from the medical department of the same university in 1876 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served four months in the surgical ward of Roosevelt Hospital under Prof. Erskine Mason. During 1876 and 1877 he studied at the Faculte de Medecine de Paris, and at the K. K. Allgemeines Krankenhaus University of Vienna, during 1878. After his return to

this city he located in the Greenville section, and built up a large practice. He is medical examiner for the Knights of Honor, Chosen Friends, Foresters, Companions of the Forest, C

B. L., Schuetzenbund and other fraternal organizations. He is vice-president of the Greenville Building Loan Association, one of the largest in the State, and a trustee in Greenville Building Loan, No. 2. He was appointed by the late

Justice M. M. Knapp a commissioner for the condemnation of land required for the right of way for the Bayonne section of the County Road known as the Boulevard. He has always taken an active interest in local improvements, and as executor of his father's estate has done much to improve the Greenville section of the city.



JOHN R. EVERITT.

JOHN R. EVERITT was born in Birmingham, England, May 6, 1845. His parents removed to Bergen township in 1850. He was educated in the public schools and prepared for college in Rev. W. H. Pendleton's private school. After completing his studies he taught school until 1865, when he entered the Long Island Medical School. He graduated at that institution in 1872 and began practice in Jersey City, where he has remained ever since. In 1873 he was made city physician for the sixth district, and was reappointed in 1878. On May 20, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada J. Rapp, of Jersey City. For five years he

was medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and he is a member of the Jersey City Club, Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Royal Society of Good Fellows and Hudson Medical Society.

RUFUS W. PEACOCK was born near Goldsboro, N. C., June 18, 1827. His father was a planter in that section and his grandfather was aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Dr. Peacock was educated at a private academy in Connorsville, Tenn., and read medicine under Dr. Arbuckle, of that place. He received the degree of M. D. from the Memphis Medical College. He was also under the tutorship of Dr. J. J. Matthews, of Paris, Tenn., two years. After practising eighteen years in the South he entered the University of New York and graduated in 1875, when he removed to Jersey City. When the war broke out he was tendered the position of surgeon in the Confederate army, but declined on account of loyalty to the United States Government. During the last two years of the war he was an assistant surgeon in the United States army. In 1870 he married the widow of Robert McCulloch, of Clarkson, Tenn. He is a member of the Masonic and other fraternities.

CHARLES BELL CONVERSE was born at Norwich, Vt., on April 2, 1842. His parents were Shubael Converse and Luvia Morrill, of Vermont. He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. In 1859 he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H. During his senior year he enlisted in Company K of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers. When they were mustered out, in July, 1863, he returned to the college and graduated. After leaving college he was appointed clerk in the office of the quartermaster-general at Washington. He held that position until January, 1868. He then studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, and graduated there in 1871. He was



RUFUS W. PEACOCK.

the second resident physician of the Jersey City Hospital, serving until April, 1872. From 1872 to 1874 he traveled in Europe, studying medicine in Paris for about nine months. He was assistant to Dr. Vondy for one year, and had a private practice until 1876, when he was appointed county physician for Hudson County. He still holds that position. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. His efficient service has been recognized by everyone in the county, and he has been re-elected by the freeholders without regard to the political complexion of the board from then until now.

The following list contains a complete record of the members of the medical profession who have been registered in Hudson County, with the date of graduation :

- Abernethy, H. H., 1826, University of Pennsylvania.
 Abercrombie, W. H., Feb. 29, 1872, Homeopathic Medical College, New York.
 Andrews, B. A., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Alluntus, J. F., 1836, Germany.
 Adams, H. T., 1869, Queens University, Ireland.
 Avery, A. G., March 9, 1840, Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky.
 Alton, C. D., 1875, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Appleton, Geo. F., March 23, 1878, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Allen, Udamore, 1880, University of the City of New York.
 Adam, Cloris, 1877, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Anderson, C. T. G., 1884, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Ackerson, A. E., 1892, University of the City of New York.
 Buck, E. W., 1857, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Brost, J. G., 1868, University of the City of New York.
 Buffett, E. P., 1857, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Bowen, Horace, 1852, Philadelphia College of Medicine.
 Burdette, J. B., March, 1856, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Bock, Emil, 1869, University of the City of New York.
 Brooks, G. L., 1855, University of the City of New York.
 Bowen, Elezer, Nov., 1854, Berkshire (Mass.) Medical College.
 Bullard, W. E., March 3, 1874, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Blake, James S., March 1, 1869, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Bidwell, H. G., 1872, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Bell, Henry, March 19, 1874, Georgiopolitan College.
 Brieglib, Wm., March 6, 1881, United States Medical College, New York.
 Buchly, W. C., 1885, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Baumann, L., 1884, University of the City of New York.
 Briggs, Josephine S., 1875, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Boyd, Wm. S., Jr., 1884, University of Maryland.
 Bauman, J. J., 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Benedict, F. A., 1887, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Bull, Edward, 1888, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Broughton, L. D., Jr., 1882, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Brownell, C. D., 1888, University of the City of New York.
 Bogardus, H. J., 1883, University of the City of New York.
 Bowen, Horace, 1889, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Bondy, S. E., July 23, 1877, University of Prague, Austria.
 Broderick, J. J., 1890, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Bance, M. Edith H., April 22, 1890, New York College and Hospital for Women.
 Baker, E. M., March, 1890, University of the City of New York.
 Blanchard, O. R., 1891, University of the City of New York.
 Brien, Wm. M., 1891, University of the City of New York.
 Brinckerhoff, H. H., Jr., 1892, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Bone, R. L., 1883, Vanderbilt Medical College, Marshall, Tenn.
 Broughton, Mark A., Feb. 22, 1881, Eclectic Medical College, New York.
 Bevan, Jno. A., 1870, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

- Belmer, R., 1878, University of the City of New York.
- Beatty, E. E. B., March, 1887, University of the City of New York.
- Craig, James, 1851, University of the City of New York.
- Case, C. H., 1868, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Culver, J. E., 1849, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Caton, P. T., 1836, Fairfield (N. Y.) College.
- Connell, G. B., 1864, University of the City of New York.
- Craven, Jno., 1865, Academy of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.
- Carrow, F., 1874, National College of Medicine, Washington, D. C.
- Cone, H. E., March 10, 1873, University of the City of New York.
- Cadmus, W. J., March 1870, University of the City of New York.
- Carey, J., 1867, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Converse, C. B., 1871, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Campbell, Huldah T., April 1, 1874, New York Free Medical College for Women.
- Clark, Wm. A., 1875, University of the City of New York.
- Crocker, F., 1876, University of the City of New York.
- Cropper, Chas. W., March, 1876, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Cahill, H. H., 1873, Eclectic Medical College, New York.
- Clark, J. G., March, 1877, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Culver, D. W., Nov., 1843, Castleton Medical College, Vermont.
- Clark, S. W., 1881, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Craig, Burdett P., 1885, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Carpenter, A. J., March 25, 1886, Eclectic Medical College, New York.
- Cudlipp, E. A., 1886, University of the City of New York.
- Craven, J. J., Nov. 1, 1887, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Connell, Jno., 1889, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Clark, W. J., June 13, 1889, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Corrigan, Jno. E., Jan. 17, 1893, University of the City of New York.
- Cooney, Jno. P., June, 1892, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Curtis, Thos. A., May, 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Culver, Geo. M., July, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Congdon, E. H., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Durrie, W. A., 1846, Yale Medical College.
- DeHart, M. F., 1868, New York Medical College for Women.
- Dickinson, G. K., Feb., 1877, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Durrie, W. A., Jr., Oct. 7, 1878, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Duryee, Geo. W., 1876, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Donance, Jno. G., 1879, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Darlington, Wm. L., 1875, Jefferson (Pa.) Medical College.
- Drain, Jno. S., 1884, University of the City of New York.
- Doherty, Jno. W., July, 1887, University of Vermont.
- Due, M. M., 1888, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Delong, A. D., March 6, 1888, University of the City of New York.
- Davies, Jas., Feb. 8, 1883, Eclectic Medical College of Maine.
- Drayton, H. S., 1877, Eclectic Medical College of New York.
- Drossner, Morris, March 19, 1863, University of Greifswold, Germany.
- Doyle, Jos. M., Oct. 12, 1890, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- DeHart, Florence, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Everitt, Jno. R., June, 1872, Long Island College Hospital, N. Y.
- Eddy, H. M., Feb., 1870, University of the City of New York.
- Ennis, Thos., April 11, 1888, Victoria University, Montreal, Canada.
- Elmore, W. T., Nov. 22, 1888, Dartmouth (N. H.) College.
- Forman, S. R., 1857, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Freeman, A., 1869, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Finn, J. F., 1854, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Fry, R. W., 1872, University of Virginia.

- Faber, J., University of Erlangen, Germany.
 Fry, H. D., Feb. 29, 1876, University of Maryland.
 Foote, N., 1852, Berkshire (Mass.) Medical College.
 Ferguson, B. W., 1878, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Fuller, F. C., 1880, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Finnerty, J. H., 1884, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Faison, W. F., June 29, 1888, University of Virginia.
 Finerty, Jos. W., April, 1889, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Fanning, N., Jr., 1859, Albany (N. Y.) Medical College.
 Fletcher, Z. P., 1888, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Ferguson, J. S., April, 1892, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
 Frazer, F. M., April 26, 1892, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
 Fernold, Sarah, March 23, 1870, New York Medical College for Women.
 Gilman, R. B., 1867, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Gordon, L. J., 1875, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Golding, J. F., March 1, 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Gray, F. D., 1883, University of the City of New York.
 Geary, J. C., June, 1877, Harvard University.
 Guerin, L. V., 1885, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Griswold, Wm., 1881, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Goode, L. G., 1886, University of the City of New York.
 Grinnell, Mrs. A. S., 1885, New York Medical College for Women.
 Gray, D. T., March 6, 1852, University of the City of New York.
 Gray, Jas. E., 1885, University of the City of New York.
 Gallagher, W. C., 1886, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Gilchrist, Chas., 1892, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Grabowski, C., 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
 Hornblower, Josiah, 1860, University of the City of New York.
 Hunt, J. W., 1859, University of the City of New York.
 Hornblower, T. R., 1871, Columbia College, New York.
 Harkness, James, 1862, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Hoper, Wm. N., March 1, 1832, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Hadden, W. J., 1860, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Hardenberg, D. S., May 28, 1863, Albany Medical College.
 Holt, Henry D., 1847, University of the City of New York.
 Holcombe, A. J., 1874, Eclectic Medical College of New York.
 Hatch, W. B., 1837, Vermont Medical College.
 Hinchman, Melissa, 1878, New York Eclectic Medical College.
 Hoffman, A. C., 1876, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Haase, H. W. A., 1881, University of the City of New York.
 Hoffman, P., 1881, University of the City of New York.
 Henry, J. P., 1881, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Holcombe, H. J., March 15, 1882, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Hommel, P., Sept. 26, 1882, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Hillegar, W., 1881, Albany Medical College.
 Hoffman, Jas., April 3, 1885, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hunt, H. E., March 1, 1882, New York Eclectic Medical College.
 Hollister, S. A., 1886, Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College.
 Humphrey, C. L., Jan. 1865, Geneva Medical College, N. Y.
 Hill, Chas. D., July 1, 1888, University of Virginia.
 Harder, Geo. W., April 10, 1890, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
 Hallock, H. M., 1889, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Hommel, P. E., 1893, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Howard, Wm. G., July, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
 Hills, F. L.
 Hart, H. M., July, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.

- Inglis, Roy, Jan., 1891, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Irvine, J. L., University of Louisville, Kentucky.
- Jaeckel, C. E., 1884, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Jones, Wm. F., 1883, University of Vermont.
- Johnson, F. L., May 1, 1890, University of Pennsylvania.
- Jellecker, Frank, March 28, 1892, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Jardine, Matilda A., April 19, 1887, New York Medical College.
- Kirsten, A., 1867, University of the City of New York.
- Knuiper, F., 1875, University of the City of New York.
- Kopetschny, O. E., 1876, Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.
- King, D. F., 1874, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Keating, John, Feb. 21, 1877, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- King, Geo. W., 1879, University of Michigan.
- Kyte, Calvin, 1881, University of the City of New York.
- Kopetschny, O. E., Jr., March 6, 1886, University of the City of New York.
- Kopetschny, E. F., March 15, 1886, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Kuehne, R., May 10, 1888, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Kahn, Arthur, 1886, Berlin, Germany.
- Kelly, Jno. S., 1885, Missouri Medical College.
- Kennedy, Jas. H., 1888, McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada.
- Kirsten, A. G., July 3, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Knox, John, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Lund, O. F., 1867, Harvard Medical College.
- Laidlaw, A. H., 1861, Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College.
- Lutkins, A. A., May 15, 1848, New Jersey State Medical Society.
- Lampson, M., 1866, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Lochner, Jno., 1871, University of the City of New York.
- Lienau, R. B., 1870, University of Wurtzburg, Germany.
- Lathrop, C. C., 1875, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Lutkins, W. C., 1876, University of the City of New York.
- Lynch, H. H., University of the City of New York.
- Lingot, A., Feb., 1876, University of the City of New York.
- Lockwood, H. L., March 12, 1879, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Limeburner, C. A., Feb., 1879, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Long, H. A., 1881, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- La Rue, Frank, 1881, University of the City of New York.
- Loomis, Albert J., 1884, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Lewis, W. C., Jr., 1880, University of Pennsylvania.
- La Vence, Geo. W., 1889, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Love, J. W., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Law, Chas. K., April, 1893, University of the City of New York.
- Mitchell, H., 1866, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Morris, Theo. F., March 5, 1863, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Morgan, J. F., June 30, 1868, Long Island College Hospital, New York.
- McBride, L. A., May, 1871, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- McDowell, J. C., March 10, 1875, University of Maryland.
- Miller, M. A., 1863, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- McGill, J. D., 1870, University of Pennsylvania.
- Murray, D., March 1, 1868, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Moore, C. H., 1873, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- McLoughlin, T. J., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- McNeil, C. H., Feb. 29, 1872, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Macwithey, E. L., March 1, 1871, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- McNeil, D., 1841, Albany Medical College.
- Mackey, W. J., 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Mallaliaw, A. W., 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Morris, S. V., Feb. 21, 1877, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

- MacMartin, D., March 1, 1877, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- MacBride, J. C., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- McNaughton, Geo., Feb. 28, 1878, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Moelling, P. A., 1878, University of the City of New York.
- Morrow, Benj. R., 1879, University of the City of New York.
- McDonald, F. C., Jr., Feb. 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Mabon, Wm., Aug. 1, 1881, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- McAdoo, R. M., 1881, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Metcalf, G. R., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Means, V. C. B., 1881, University of the City of New York.
- Moorehouse, E. W., March 7, 1882, University of the City of New York.
- McDowell, W. J., March 3, 1874, University of Maryland.
- McKenzie, W. V., 1884, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Muzzy, A. T., 1879, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Macmillan, J. W., 1886, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Muttart, A. C., 1887, University of the City of New York.
- McFarlane, A., 1887, Albany Medical College.
- Montmarquet, J., 1889, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- McLean, J. J., 1880, Halifax Medical College.
- Merrins, Edw. M., 1890, University of the City of New York.
- Mitchell, Mary E., May, 1890, Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary.
- Mulvaney, Edw., 1891, University of the City of New York.
- Meisgeir, E. B., 1891, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Murphy, F. K.
- McLaughlin, Geo. E., 1891, University of the City of New York.
- Muttart, G. W., 1892, University of the City of New York.
- Morris, A. F., 1893, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- McCann, H. H. M., July 28, 1892, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Masten, H. B., 1893, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Newell, W. H., 1859, University of Pennsylvania.
- Noble, F. E.
- Nevin, J. L., 1887, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Nevin, J. J., March 6, 1886, University of the City of New York.
- Newell, Jennie W., 1887, New York Medical College.
- Nelden, A. L., 1887, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Nevin, W. R., New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- O'Callaghan, J. C., 1862, University of the City of New York.
- Opdyke, L. A., New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Ouleus, M., 1879, University of the City of New York.
- O'Grady, J. F., 1880, Long Island Medical College, N. Y.
- O'Sullivan, P., March 8, 1887, University of the City of New York.
- Opdyke, C. P., April, 1889, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Oestmann, A. W., University of Leipzig, Germany.
- Pyle, E. W., March, 1873, University of Pennsylvania.
- Petrie, J. A., 1866, University of Pennsylvania.
- Petrie, R. M., March, 1868, University of Pennsylvania.
- Pendergast, J. J., 1868, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Paul, James, 1864, University of Glasgow.
- Pettigrew, F. W., 1845, M. R. C. I. of England.
- Peacock, R. W., University of the City of New York.
- Peck, E. E., Feb., 1879, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Parker, Wm. J., Feb., 1879, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Pearson, J. C., June 29, 1875, University of Vermont.
- Peffer, H., 1883, University of the City of New York.
- Putnam, C. E., 1886, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Pyle, Wm. L., 1887, University of Pennsylvania.
- Paddock, N. J., 1889, University of the City of New York.

- Potter, G. E., June, 1880, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Poole, L. E., April, 1890, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Parsons, J. C., University of the City of New York.
- Pollard, J. E., July, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Pruss, E. E., Jan., 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Quimby, I. N., 1858, University of the City of New York.
- Reich, J., July 23, 1860, University of Pesth, Hungary.
- Reive, D. L., 1845, University of the City of New York.
- Rugg, G. S., March, 1862, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Rae, Walter, 1876, University of the City of New York.
- Rickerts, E. C., March 2, 1876, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Rector, P., May 28, 1863, Albany Medical College.
- Rachel, G. W., March, 1874, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Rothe, C. G. L., Eclectic Medical College of New York.
- Roth, E., Feb. 24, 1880, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Redmond, M. C., June, 1881, University of the City of New York.
- Rosenkrans, J. H., March, 1883, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Russell, Wm. H., 1877, University of the City of New York.
- Rushmore, E. C., 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Radue, W. F. Von, University of the City of New York.
- Rechartd, H. J., Feb., 1876, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.
- Renwick, A. G., March, 1890, University of the City of New York.
- Ramsey, M. E., March 7, 1889, Medical College of Ohio.
- Rector, J. M., 1893, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Robertson, F. C., July, 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Rowe, S. A., May, 1894, University of the City of New York.
- Stout, S. V. W., 1868, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Sherman, O. T., 1866, University of the City of New York.
- Shelton, C. S., 1847, Yale Medical College.
- Selnow, F., 1861, Goppingen, Germany.
- Skellenger, E. B., 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Seward, F. W., 1866, University of Vermont.
- Sanderson, L., 1869, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Schmetzer, G., 1877, University of the City of New York.
- Seagram, T., 1832, Bartholomew Hospital, London, Eng.
- Simmons, H. R., 1877, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Senderling, P. M., 1856, University of Pennsylvania.
- Stephenson, A. L. W., 1865, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Swan, A. T., 1879, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Searle, S. T., Jr., 1880, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Shelton, C. H., March 5, 1880, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Strubel, J., March, 1880, New York Eclectic Medical College.
- Straughn, F., 1870, University of Maryland.
- Smith, H. M., 1871, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Salter, Jos. E., March, 1881, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Sherwood, H. De L., 1882, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Schulte, C. G. A., May, 1882, S. M. R., N. C.
- Sanborn, J. L., 1885, University of the City of New York.
- Stegmair, J. A., 1886, University of the City of New York.
- Steele, G. E., May 13, 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Schierholz, E., March 11, 1882, University of the City of New York.
- Snyder, C. F., 1887, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Silvers, G. M., March, 1887, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Shain, F., March, 1882, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
- Small, Edw., 1885, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.
- Steffens, Jno., March, 1884, New York Eclectic Medical College.
- Smith, Hulda, Feb., 1888, New York Eclectic Medical College.

- Smith, M. J., Nov., 1889, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Scofield, R. J., 1890, University of the City of New York.
- Sexsmith, G. H., 1890, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Shellby, E. P., Jr., 1891, University of the City of New York.
- Sprague, S. B., April, 1892, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Spence, Henry, 1892, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Sprague, E. K., 1890, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass.
- Somers, E. M., April, 1893, University of the City of New York.
- Sherrill, Geo., Jr., 1891, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Tibbles, G. A., March, 1867, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
- Toepfer, A., 1874, University of the City of New York.
- Tyler, L., March, 1876, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Titus, G. E., Feb., 1877, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Treskatis, G., Medical College of Albany, N. Y.
- Taylor, C. O., March, 1879, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Treskow, H., June, 1879, University of Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Thomson, J. W., 1875, Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- Thomas, J. P., 1887, University of Georgia.
- Varick, Theo. R., 1846, University of the City of New York.
- Van Saun, J. D., 1873, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Viers, C. O., 1867, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Vondy, J. H., 1851, University of the City of New York.
- Van Houten, J. W., 1870, University of Pennsylvania.
- Van Vorst, John, March, 1874, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Varick, W. W., June, 1876, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Van Horne, J. P., March, 1877, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Van Tine, M. H., Jan., 1878, New York Eclectic Medical College.
- Vreeland, H., 1885, University of the City of New York.
- Van De Venter, J., 1881, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Van Horn, A. F., 1884, University of Pennsylvania.
- Valentine, E. J. G., 1894, State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey.
- Watson, B. A., March, 1861, University of the City of New York.
- Wolfe, Theo. F., March, 1868, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Wilkinson, James, Nov., 1858, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Whittemore, F. H., Feb., 1874, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Waldmeyer, J. R., May, 1865, S. M. R., N. C.
- Wright, W. P., 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Watson, W. P., 1878, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Warner, W. B., 1882, University of the City of New York.
- Wilkinson, George, March, 1882, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Ware, W. P., March, 1883, New York Eclectic Medical College.
- Winges, C., May, 1883, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Wolfson, Joseph, March, 1883, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Weeks, James, 1885, University of the City of New York.
- Willis, Mary A., March, 1886, New York Eclectic Medical College.
- Wilson, W. S., March, 1861, Jefferson Medical College, Pa.
- Warwick, H. S., Oct., 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Whalley, T., 1855, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England.
- Williams, T. D., May, 1885, University of Pennsylvania.
- West, J. E., March, 1867, Medical College of Ohio.
- Walter, A. P., March, 1884, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.
- Wilkinson, W., Oct., 1889, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- White, Wallace, 1894, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Yerrington, C. H., 1870, University of the City of New York.
- Young, C. A., 1874, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Youlin, J. J., 1854, Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Zabriskie, G. A., 1881, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE CITY CHURCHES—HOW THE LEADING ORGANIZATIONS WERE STARTED AND HOW THEY GREW.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF BERGEN.*



THE earliest settlers of Hudson County were from the Netherlands. They found good farming lands where New York Bay washes the Jersey shore at Communipaw, and then climbed the hill to establish a town at Bergen. Bergen Square was the centre of the original village, which was laid out in four blocks—bounded by Newkirk and Vroom streets, Tuers and Van Reyden avenues. This was probably stockaded for defense against Indians, and the townfolk congregated within the lines for mutual protection. Outside of the enclosure each citizen had allotted to him a farm, and a wood lot, so that the agricultural pursuits of fatherland might be continued in the adopted home. The church was not forgotten in the distribution. There was not room for a church site within the stockade, but on the corner of Vroom and Bergen avenues a lot large enough, as it was then thought, for a burial plot as well, was set aside for the future edifice. At the same time four acres, including the site of the present church, were allotted to the future minister for a parsonage, while a meadow lot in South Bergen and a wood lot in North Hudson were further set apart to free the dominion incumbent from worldly care.

Just when the church was organized is not certainly known.

The oldest record in possession of the corporation is a list of members dated 1664. It is not a contemporaneous record, but a copy in the handwriting of Dominie Selyn, of the church in New York City, made some 30 years after the first mentioned date. The record of members who subsequently united with the church is complete down to the present year, with the exception of a hiatus covering the few years of confusion resulting from the American Revolution.

The records of baptisms are, with the same exceptions, complete from 1666, and the marriage records begin in 1665.

A subscription list bearing date 1662, whether for salary or a church building is a disputed point, is in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. Some of the fathers drew the inference that if a subscription list was circulated in '62, there must have been an organization at least two years earlier. Hence the assumption of the birth-date, 1660, which has ever since been prominently displayed on the walls of Zion.

The truth is, in all probability, that from the first Sabbath of the colony religious gatherings were held, and thus, to all intents and purposes, a church was founded. This must have been prior to 1660, for the colony had so far advanced in 1661 as to receive a village charter from the governor or council of New Netherlands. The list of 1664 embraces nine male members and eighteen females. It is headed by Nicholas Vertoot, the private secretary of Governor Stuyvesant.

It is probable that the congregation worshipped at first in the school-house. Education as well as religion was highly prized by the colonial fathers, and the school was located in the centre of the village, the site now being occupied by No. 11 of the Jersey City school system. Under the humble conditions of the colony, one building could easily serve a double purpose.

Some of our antiquarians claim that a log structure was erected for religious services exclusively as early as 1661; but the best authorities find no trace of such a building.

Certain is it that a stone building was dedicated early in 1681. Whether it stood on the corner of Bergen and Vroom streets, or Vroom Street opposite Tuers, is a mooted question. The stone which was set over the door, bearing the inscription "W. DAY, 1680," is built into the

*Prepared by Rev. Cornelius Brett.

side of the present sanctuary on Bergen Avenue. The Rev. Caspar Van Turen, from Long Island, preached the dedicatory sermon May 23, 1681. This building was octagonal in shape and built of the red sandstone boulders for many years common on the heights above Jersey City.

This edifice served the purpose of the congregation for ninety-two years, when the Second Church, built of the same kind of stone, was erected on the corner of Bergen Avenue and Vroom Street. This stood from 1773 to 1841, the gathering place of thousands of christian households through the generations. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid in 1841, and it was dedicated in 1842. Many of the very stones from the structure of 1680 have been wrought into both of these subsequent temples, and a few bear the rudely carved initials of the fathers who carted or cut them into shape.

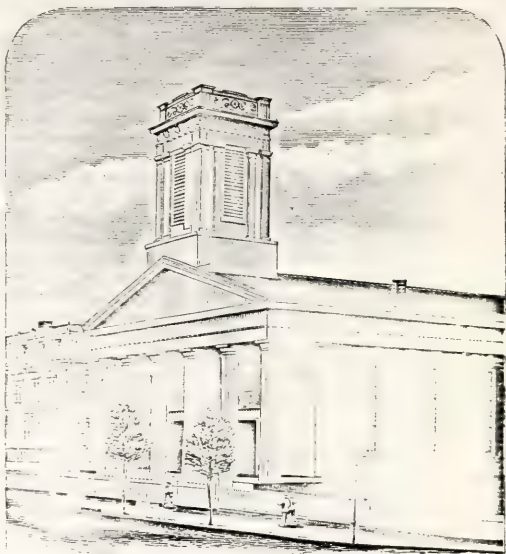
In the early days of the Reformed Dutch church the pioneers deeply felt the want of a gospel ministry. The pastors of the Netherlands were not so numerous as to permit their emigration in large numbers, nor were the rewards offered by the infant colonies sufficient to tempt from their snug livings any save the most enterprising and consecrated of men. It was essential that the dominie should preach in Dutch, or his ministrations would be worthless; and, further, the High church theories of the Reformed church recognized no orders save those obtained through the Classis of Amsterdam.

For ninety years the church of Bergen lived without a pastor.

During the whole of this time religious services were continued under charge of the Voorlezer—literally foresinger. He was at one and the same time chorister, clerk, school teacher and lay-reader. Every Lord's Day the congregation assembled to pray and sing psalms, while they listened to homilies of godly divines of the fatherland, read from printed copies. As occasion required ministers from New York or Long Island were ferried across the river to the landing stage at Paulus Hook and driven to the church, where marriages were solemnized and the children baptized.

The names of the voorlezers should not be forgotten. Reynier Van Geisen, Adrian Vermulen, P. Van Benthuyzen, Abraham Sickels and John Collard carry the succession beyond the settlement of the first pastor, after which the office lost much of its importance. A call was made in 1750 on the Rev. Peter De Wint, and he seems to have preached for about a year, both in Bergen and Staten Island, but was never installed.

On June 22, 1753, a call was formally made on William Jackson, a young man of Scotch descent, who had studied theology with one of the Dutch dominies, on condition that he sail for Holland to be examined and ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, and then return to



BERGEN REFORMED CHURCH.

reside at Bergen, and preach both at Bergen and Staten Island. After an absence of four years Mr. Jackson fulfilled his part of the agreement, and continued to serve both churches as stipulated until 1789, when he was laid aside by mental derangement. The Classis declared him emeritus, and the Consistory secured to him a home in the parsonage during his life. He lived until 1813, and was buried near the church in which he had so faithfully ministered.

In 1793 Rev. John Cornelison was installed as pastor. He continued in service until 1828, when he died after a short illness. His successor was Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, who was called from the church of Aquackanock, now Passaic, N. J. Dr. Taylor was a leader in the most important era of church life in Bergen. He saw the rural life change into the suburban, and then grew upon him the busy hum of the city. He was zealous and faithful through all, and his ministry was exceedingly fruitful.

In 1871, after a ministry of forty-four years, he was declared pastor emeritus, but continued to reside among his people for ten years longer.

Three tablets to the memory of these three honored ministers now adorn the walls of the Bergen church.

Rev. James L. Amerman, D. D., was installed in 1871, but in 1876 resigned to assume charge of theological education in Japan. He was succeeded after a few months by Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., who continues as the fifth pastor of a church more than two hundred and thirty years old.

During his pastorate a Sunday-school building has been erected, and the interior of the church remodeled. In June, 1893, the church reported: Families, 285; Members, 564; Sunday-school enrollment, 800; Money raised for all purposes, \$11,231.

Cornelius Brett is a son of Rev. Philip M. Brett, of the Reformed church. He was born in New York City, December 25, 1842. He was fitted for college at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1862, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1865. He was ordained in June, 1865, and installed as pastor of the Reformed Church of Flatlands, L. I. In 1870 he removed to Newark, N. J., becoming pastor of the Second Reformed Church of that city. In July, 1873, he removed to Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., becoming pastor of the church there. In August, 1876, he was installed pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church in Jersey City, a position he still fills.

In October, 1865, he married Miss Helen Runyon, of New Brunswick, N. J. They have two children, a son and a daughter. He received the degree of D. D. from the College of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Highland Council, A. L. of H., the Cosmos Club and Phi Beta Kappa.

*THE WAYNE STREET REFORMED CHURCH was organized as the First Reformed Dutch Church, in the township of Van Vorst. When this church was planted the corporate limits of Jersey City extended to Grove Street on the west. The region beyond was known as Harsimus and Pavonia, but was legally the township of Van Vorst, so named after an ancient family, one branch of which was represented by Cornelius Van Vorst, whose homestead stood on Wayne above Barrow Street. Few streets had as yet been opened beyond the city limits. Vegetable gardens and a few sandhills gave variety to the landscape. The finest residences in Jersey City were on Essex Street, fronting the water, and corresponding to the Battery in New York. Its population was about ten thousand. It was comparatively destitute of the conveniences and comforts which belong to a city. There was no gas, no water supply, no sewerage, no regular omnibus service. There was one public school and a tract society organized as early as 1837, and doing much good. The supply of churches was meagre. There was one Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, one Reformed (Dutch), one Methodist, the fragments of three Baptist churches just crystalizing into the Union Baptist, a Congregational church, which soon became extinct, and one Roman Catholic church. Above Grove Street the field was unoccupied.

On the 28th of January, 1846, a special meeting of the Classis of Bergen was held at the house of Stephen Garretson "to take into consideration a petition for the organization of a Reformed Dutch church in Harsimus." This petition was signed by twenty-two heads of families and twenty-five communicants in the Reformed Dutch churches of Bergen and Jersey

* Prepared by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef.

City, and of other christian churches uniting with them. The church was organized and the Classis appointed Rev. Matthias Lusk to superintend the election of elders and deacons, and Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., to preach and ordain them when chosen.

The first Consistory was composed of four Elders, Barzillai W. Ryder, Earl B. Sipple, Stephen Garretson and John Garretson, and two deacons, John Berry and Benjamin Bell. The church was incorporated under the name of the "First Reformed Dutch Church in the Township of Van Vorst." It has since been designated for many years as the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City, but is now commonly known as the Wayne Street Reformed Church, although its corporate title remains unchanged.

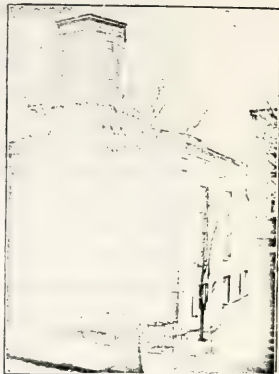
The first pastor was Rev. William J. R. Taylor, son of Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., of Bergen. He was a graduate of Rutgers College and of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and had been two years in the ministry at New Durham in this county. He received a unanimous call. His installation took place on September 27, 1846, in the First Reformed Church of Jersey City, the use of which was kindly offered for the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. Alexander H. Warner. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., and to the church by Rev. James Scott, D. D.

After the settlement of a pastor, the church next turned its attention to the erection of a house of worship. The congregation meanwhile secured temporary accommodations in the small frame building then standing on the corner of Grove Street and Railroad Avenue, and occupied by a Congregational, and later by a Wesleyan Methodist church. It has since shared the fate of other well-known buildings in this city, and is now a liquor saloon.

Before any steps were taken to organize a church in Harsimus, Mr. Cornelius Van Vorst, a warm friend of the Dutch church, had offered three lots on Wayne Street, near Grove, and a thousand dollars in cash toward the erection of a church edifice. Advantageous proposals were made by other parties also, but nearly a year passed before the question of location could be decided amid the numerous conflicting opinions and interests. At length the generous offer of Mr. Van Vorst was accepted, and the congregation proceeded to erect a brick edifice forty-five by seventy feet on the site selected. A building committee, consisting of Cornelius Van Vorst, B. W. Ryder and Stephen Garretson, was appointed. The corner-stone was laid August 24, 1847, with an address by Rev. James Romeyn. On January 16, 1848, the basement was occupied, and on May 28th the finished edifice was dedicated. In April preceding the dedication the Consistory reported forty-eight communicants. Rev. Mr. Taylor's wife became ill, and her removal to another climate became necessary. In September, 1849, Rev. Mr. Taylor accepted a call to the Reformed Church of Schenectady, and on the 4th of October, 1849, the pastoral relation was dissolved.

By invitation of the Consistory, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, a graduate of Rutgers College, and of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Cocksackie, where he had been settled three years, preached, and received a unanimous call, which he accepted, and was installed on the 30th of December. Rev. W. V. V. Mabon preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. John Garretson to the congregation. This pastoral relation has remained peaceful and undisturbed forty-four years.

The congregation numbered seventy families and ninety communicants. Its growth was rapid. It was seen that the church which the people had flattered themselves would accommodate the congregation for many years would soon become too small, and plans for enlargement were suggested. Before any of them were matured a calamity occurred which helped to decide the question. On the evening of the 13th of December, 1851, a fire, evidently of incendiary



WAYNE STREET REFORMED CHURCH.

origin, injured the building to such an extent that it could not be repaired during the winter. In a few weeks the early and liberal friend of the church, Mr. Cornelius Van Vorst, was removed by death. His loss was deeply felt, for he had taken a deep interest in the erection of the church building and in the prosperity of the enterprise.

But these discouraging events were overruled for the spiritual welfare of the church. A revival ensued. A spirit of liberality was awakened, and a proposition to enlarge the edifice in connection with the repairs was heartily approved, and the amount required for that purpose, about \$2,000, was subscribed in one week. The building was extended to the full depth of the lot, the walls were beautifully frescoed, a new organ was placed in the gallery, other valuable improvements were added, and the house was re-opened for public worship on Sabbath, June 13, 1852.

About the same time the Third Church, now the Park Reformed, was organized by the Classis of Bergen, in compliance with a petition signed by twenty-seven heads of families, including fifteen communicants, all from this church.

Notwithstanding this colonization of the Third Church and the enlargement of the church building, they were soon again embarrassed for want of room. The seating capacity was over 500, and all the pews were occupied. For many years the want of room was the only obstacle to the growth of this church in numbers, but the people have always been united and active in church work.

The history of our church has not been an eventful or exciting one. It has enjoyed uninterrupted harmony. The troubles which often attend a frequent change of pastors have been unknown, while the affection and confidence which have existed between pastor and people for forty-four years have never been disturbed.

Additions to the communion have been received at almost every sacramental season, while occasionally a revival of religious interest has been enjoyed. In 1859 there were 156 families and 250 members. Since that time there has been no material increase in the average number of communicants. The whole number of communicants enrolled since the organization of the church is 973, and of baptisms 588. The history of our Sunday-school work is full of interest. The school has been a nursery, not only of this but of other churches. Youth have been trained here who may be found in the ranks of the ministry, and of missionary workers at home and abroad.

In 1861 the Bethel Mission in Morgan Street was founded, from which has grown the Free Reformed Church in Grand Street, with its flourishing Sunday-school.

In 1871 the Wayne Street Mission was established under the efficient superintendency of Mr. Daniel Van Winkle. A chapel was built mainly by contributions from this congregation. From this school has grown the German Evangelical Church in Monmouth Street.

The missionary and beneficent work of the Wayne Street Church has included every department of christian activity, carried on by the various organizations in the church, some of which have existed from the first, and others have sprung up of late years to meet the demands of the times. The Youths' Missionary Society, the Ladies' Mite Society, the Industrial School, the Guild, the Woman's Missionary Society, the Church Work Society, the King's Daughters, have all filled an important place, and continue to be useful auxiliaries of the church. But the most important of all the societies which have arisen in response to the exigencies of the church in its efforts to meet the wants of the young, is the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Its motto, "For Christ and the Church," at once defines its character and object, and shows its place in the church. Our church in its present position needs such an auxiliary. For many years the churches of lower Jersey City have struggled against a strong ebb tide. The old church-going and church-loving people have passed away, and their once attractive dwellings are occupied by a dense population who speak a foreign language and do not care for the religious institutions which were once so highly prized. Two of the oldest and strongest churches in this part of the city, after struggling several years against the tide, finally yielded to the inevitable and were swept away. The Wayne Street Reformed Church, although sharing with others the inevitable consequences of a gradual loss of financial strength, still lives and maintains its position as an active working church.

Three years ago an important arrangement was made at the request of the pastor for his personal relief, and especially for the purpose of meeting the increasing demands of the changed

population for a variety of service, which he began to feel himself unable to render to the full extent which seemed to be demanded. The subject had been previously presented to the Consistory in a communication from the pastor in October, 1888, and by them referred to the congregation for advice. After careful consideration the Consistory, with the unanimous approval of the congregation, resolved to call an associate pastor, the amount of salary, the proportion of service, and other details having been satisfactorily arranged. A unanimous call was presented to the Rev. Robert K. Wick, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Sparta, N. Y., which was accepted, and he was installed on the last Sabbath of December, 1891. His ministry has been very acceptable and useful in the church. Mr. Wick was graduated from Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and from Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1886. The congregation has become warmly attached to him, and gives him its earnest support and co-operation in his work.

The church has raised for the support and maintenance of its own work at home more than \$200,000, and for benevolent objects, including missions in our own country and in heathen lands, nearly \$65,000.

Paul D. Van Cleef, D. D., was born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J. He was graduated at Rutgers College in the class of 1839, and prepared for the ministry at the Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick. He was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick in 1846, and was called to the Second Church of Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y. He remained there as pastor three years, when he was called to the church where he still officiates. The church was the First Reformed Church of Van Vorst when he accepted the pastorate. It is now the Second Reformed of Jersey City. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College in 1863, and was subsequently elected a trustee of the college. He has been vice-president and chairman of the domestic missions of the Reformed Church, and has been stated clerk of the Particular Synods of New York and New Brunswick, and is now stated clerk of the board of superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and also of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, which body he represented as corresponding delegate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at its session in Detroit in 1872. He was also a member of the committee of conference of the General Synod on the subject of union with the Presbyterian and German Reformed churches.

He was married in 1847 to Miss Catalina Underdunk, of New York, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters. His second wife, now living, was Miss Amelia Lamb, daughter of George W. Lamb, of New York. Dr. Van Cleef is now the oldest pastor in Jersey City.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH. The Classis of Bergen appointed a committee in 1807 to organize a church at Jersey City, but the committee could not find enough of church members to fill the offices, let alone to form a congregation. The plan was abandoned. Several subsequent efforts also failed, in spite of an offer of land for a church site made by the Associates of the Jersey Company. On December 15, 1825, the Presbyterians organized a congregation, and the four lots on the south side of Grand Street, between Warren and Washington, that had been offered to the Reformed Church, were conveyed to them. The corner-stone of a church edifice was laid by Col. Varick on May 18, 1826.

The Presbyterians worshipped there until the beginning of 1830, when their pastor, Rev. Mr. Olcott, left them. The congregation then proposed joining with the Reformed Church. On February 16, 1830, this was done, and Rev. Stephen H. Meeker, of Bushwick, Long Island, was installed as pastor. He was installed on May 9th and resigned on October 20th. Rev. James R. Talmadge was installed on February 8, 1831, and left on January 30, 1833. Rev. Matthias Lusk was installed November 19, 1833, and under his ministry the church began to prosper. The interior was refurbished and a lecture room constructed in the basement. He left the church on October 26, 1848, and Rev. John Austin Yates was called on July 31, 1849. He died August 26, 1849, before the date appointed for his installation. Rev. Daniel Lord began his pastorate on June 16, 1850, and resigned May 5, 1851. Rev. Alexander McClure became pastor on May 19, 1852. During his incumbency the work of building a new stone church was undertaken. The corner-stone was laid September 22, 1853. The old building had been moved across the street a short time before this, and became Park Hall. It was used for

miscellaneous meetings and as barracks for soldiers during the early days of the war. It was destroyed by fire December 12, 1864. The new church could not be built for the amount originally estimated, and the congregation appealed to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York for aid. It was given, and a new subscription of \$15,000 was raised, which sufficed to complete the building. It was dedicated on Sunday, April 5, 1857. Before it was completed Rev. Mr. McClure left the church. Rev. David H. Riddle was installed April 19, 1857, and remained until December 22, 1862. Rev. Henry M. Scudder succeeded him on December 5, 1864, and resigned May 23, 1865. Rev. George H. Peeke began on August 1, 1865, and remained until December 6, 1869. Rev. Wm. W. Hallows, Jr., was installed June 11, 1871, and remained about a dozen years, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Westerfield. The congregation moved from the section, and the church was abandoned. An attempt to carry on a mission was made by Rev. Mr. Zabriskie, and that, too, had to be given up.



The building remained closed for some time, but was reopened by a German congregation.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH OF HUDSON CITY (GERMAN). This church was organized November 6, 1859, as a mission by Rev. Carl Sebastian Doeppenschmidt, who had been preaching in mission work among the Germans at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, in connection with work on the hill, for about three years previously. In 1863 a portion of the Jersey City congregation from Franklin Hall joined this church, and a mission that had been worshipping at Washington Village, under the care of Rev. Leopold Mohn, joined them on April 12, 1863, forming quite a congregation. Rev. C. S. Doeppenschmidt was installed as pastor December 16, 1864. Rev. Mr. Hammond was installed July 21, 1871. In 1879 Dr. Doeppenschmidt was declared pastor emeritus, retaining his connection until 1885, when he died. Rev. C. Girtanner succeeded him in 1879, and remained until Rev. Emile A. Meury was installed in July, 1883. During his pastorate, now extending over eleven years, the church has flourished as never before. The Sunday-school has 600 scholars, and there is a day school, where both English and German lessons are given. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Central Avenue, near Franklin Street, in November, 1864, and the building was consecrated December 11, 1864.



SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

PARK REFORMED CHURCH. In the winter following the annexation of Van Vorst to Jersey City a number of members of the First and Second Reformed churches decided that the

Harsimus end of Jersey City should have a church. A meeting was held at the residence of Stephen Garretson, on Seventh Street, in April, 1852, at which it was decided to call a public meeting in Smythe's Hall at Fourth and Grove streets.

On April 20th the Classis granted the petition for organization, and appointed Rev. Drs. Taylor and Abeel and Rev. P. D. Van Cleef as a committee. They met in Union Hall May 7th, and received fifteen communicants on certificate. The elders chosen were: Stephen Garretson, Thomas Tabor, John H. Smyth and L. D. Hardenbergh. The deacons were: Peter Hart, John Ludlum and Robert Moore. Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor was the first pastor, and he began his service on July 25, 1852. A frame church was built at Erie and South Third streets. It is still used for religious service. The permanent church at Eighth Street and East Hamilton Place was begun in 1859. The corner-stone was laid September 20th, and the building was dedicated May 6, 1860. Rev. J. Paschal Strong succeeded Mr. Taylor, January 21, 1855, and remained until Rev. Calvin Selden was installed, May 10, 1857. He remained until October 5, 1857. Rev. Cornelius L. Wells was pastor from June 13, 1858, until March 5, 1863; Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, from November 25, 1863, until November 1, 1868. Rev. J. Howard Suydam was installed as his successor on January 31, 1869, and his long and prosperous pastorate closed early in 1891, after twenty-two years of service. The church was served for a time by different ministers; Rev. Thomas Powell and Rev. Walter T. Griffin were each several months in the service. On October 9, 1892, Rev. J. M. Francis Morgan accepted a call, and was installed November 2, 1892. He is still the pastor, and the church is prospering under his ministration. The Consistory in 1894 was: Elders—Thomas M. Ward, Charles L. Krugler, David J. Hulshizer, John C. Lay, Horatio C. Baker, Joseph Swing. Deacons—John H. Newton, John R. Van Kleeck, William J. Welsh, Frederick P. Benedict, William M. Frazer and William Williams.

THE GREENVILLE REFORMED CHURCH. A little more than twenty years ago there lived in the village of Greenville, since incorporated into Jersey City, a noble Scotchman named Mr. James Currie. At his death, with christian foresight and liberality, he bequeathed \$1,000 or an acre of land to aid in the establishment of a church of the Reformed or Presbyterian denomination, whenever the people in that neighborhood should desire to effect such an organization. Encouraged by the gift, the christian families resolved to start a Sabbath-school, and on January 1, 1871, six teachers and twenty-one scholars met in the township school-house, and the enterprise was auspiciously started. Owing to the illness of Mr. Edwin Bettley the superintendent, Mr. S. B. Vreeland, conducted the exercises. In connection with the school, preaching services were conducted by members of the Classis, especially Revs. B. C. Taylor, P. D. Van Cleef, W. R. Duryea and H. W. Z. Jones.

On the 24th of January, 1871, a petition signed by twenty-four heads of families and thirty-four communicants was presented to Classis, asking that steps be taken to organize a Reformed church. Consent was granted, and on Sabbath afternoon, February 19, 1871, the classical committee, consisting of Revs. B. C. Taylor, W. R. Duryea and Elder John Van Horne, Jr., met the petitioners. Twenty-five persons were received on certificate, and constituted the Reformed Church of Greenville, N. J. An election of officers followed, resulting in the choice of Messrs. S. B. Vreeland, Edwin Bettley and Michael Terhune for elders, and Messrs. Wm. Currie, P. V. Kershaw and John Morrell for deacons.

For a year the little flock was without a pastor, depending on neighboring preachers for supplies. On March 27, 1872, a call was extended to Rev. A. H. Young, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Ohio. He accepted, and entered upon his work, though not formally installed until January 19, 1873, when the Revs. Van Cleef, Jones, Wells and Halloway assisted in the interesting exercises.

In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Abram Becker gave \$10,000 to the church as a memorial to their son, whose death in the morning of life had filled them with sorrow. This, with the \$1,000 before received from Mr. Currie, enabled the congregation to buy four and one-half lots on the corner of Danforth and Ocean avenues and begin the erection of a chapel. On October 17, 1875, the corner-stone was laid, and on January 16, 1876, dedicated to God. The edifice had cost \$5,250 and the site \$5,000, and the property was free from debt, with the exception of \$800, while \$5,000 of Mr. Becker's gift was placed at interest as the nucleus of a new church. In

1881 Rev. Alex. Young resigned the pastorate, leaving a membership of one hundred and eight, well equipped for the Master's work.

The charge was not long vacant. The Rev. P. T. Pockman was called, and on October 19, 1881, duly installed. For five years he labored, the people cheerfully responding to the demands made upon them until their liberality was "known in all the churches." On January 1, 1887, he left to take charge of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick, N. J. There were then one hundred and forty-seven names upon the roll, well organized in all departments of work.

In May, 1887, Mr. Wm. P. Bruce graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He was called to the vacant pulpit, and ordained and installed on June 12th, his father, Rev. James Bruce, of the United Presbyterian Church of Andes, N. Y., assisting in the service. The roll of membership is now increased

to two hundred and ninety-four, and the Sabbath-school prides itself on an attendance of over three hundred. There are two societies of Christian Endeavor, one circle of King's Daughters, and a Ladies' Missionary Society, all doing excellent work "in His name."

The ground for the present edifice was broken June 9, 1889, and the cornerstone laid August 1st of the same year. It was dedicated to God on Sabbath, November 16, 1890. The Rev. A. H. Young, D. D., then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newton, N. J., preached the sermon in the morning from Acts xx: 28, and the Rev. P. T. Pockman, of New Brunswick, in the evening, from Acts vii: 48. During the afternoon addresses were made by ministers and brethren, Revs. Van Cleef, Duryc, Brett and Jones, while Elders S. B. Vreeland and Mr. S. L. Harvey represented the laity. The building is Romanesque in style, designed by Mr. Henry Palmer, of this city. The main auditorium is 51 by 67 feet, unbroken by pillars or columns, the roof being supported by heavy trusses. The floor slants towards the platform, and the seats are arranged in a circle, giving ample room for 600 people. The windows are nearly all memorials, and represent the highest artistic skill of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb and Messrs.



ST. TRINITATIS LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Tiffany & Co. The chapel was enlarged 28 by 30 feet at the same time, and is now 98 by 30 feet, with all the appointments of kitchen, toilet rooms, etc., necessary for religious and social meetings. The cost of this work was about \$33,000, and is free from debt, with the exception of an \$8,000 mortgage. The building committee consisted of Elders D. W. Oliver, S. B. Vreeland and Michael Schultz.

The present officers of the church are: Elders—David W. Oliver, S. L. Harvey, E. A. Garthomets, W. J. Clark; Deacons—H. Nelson Walker, Mungo J. Currie, H. N. Ingersol, Michael Schultz, Jr.

CENTRAL AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH. In 1871 Rev. W. V. B. Mabon, D. D., LL. D., late professor of didactic theology in the New Brunswick Seminary, then a pastor at New Durham, decided to build a new church. He selected a site on the corner of Bowers Street and Central

Avenue, obtained \$5,500 from James Brown, of New York, and added \$2,500 from his own funds and bought the lots from Wm. B. Ogden. A small edifice was built, and Rev. A. B. Campbell, a retired Presbyterian minister, was induced to take charge of the work, which was of a missionary character. Rev. Mr. Bookstaver devoted some time to the work in gathering a Sunday-school and congregation. The church was organized by the Classis of Bergen, July 10, 1872. Twelve names were enrolled at the first communion. There were twenty-three signers to the application for organization. In the following November twenty-four names were added to the roll. Only four of the original members are now connected with the church. The present structure was completed May 15, 1894, and is a handsome brick building, 50 by 90 feet. The clergymen who have served as pastors were: Rev. George H. Pool, Rev. George L. Wolfe, Rev. Algernon Matthews, Rev. W. T. Griffin, Rev. W. C. Handy and Rev. Charles S. Wright, the present pastor. He was born in New Utrecht, L. I., graduated at Rutgers in the class of 1873, and from the seminary in the class of 1876. During his ministry about 200 have been received into the church. During its existence this church has sent two sons and one daughter into the service—Rev. John H. Gillespie, Greek professor in Hope College, Michigan; Rev. R. W. Greek, teacher of Greek at Princeton College, and Mrs. John G. Fagg, who went to the mission field at Amoy, China.

SOUTH BERGEN REFORMED CHURCH. This church was the outcome of a meeting held in the residence of Rev. James L. Amerman, on January 22, 1874. Several meetings were held, and it was decided to rent a small hall at Bergen and Communipaw avenues for a Sunday-school. At a meeting held in the residence of C. V. H. Post, February 3, 1874, a committee, consisting of J. V. R. Vreeland, N. G. Vreeland and Nelson Provost, was appointed to select a site for a church building. The Sunday-school was opened February 15, 1874. E. L. Nichols was elected superintendent, and N. G. Vreeland, secretary and treasurer, and E. W. Vreeland, librarian. There were fifteen teachers and nineteen scholars. On February 24th there were thirty scholars, and fifty-seven signatures had been obtained for the petition to Classis to organize a new church. March 29th the Bethel Chapel was finished and occupied. It was a small building at Bergen and Virginia avenues. The church was organized May 5, 1874. Rev. I. P. Brokaw was installed as pastor in May, 1874, and did good service until 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry M. Cox, who served until 1882. In June, 1883, Rev. Wm. Vaughan was installed, and remained until December, 1888. In May, 1889, Rev. Wm. D. Grant became pastor. In 1880 a new frame church had been erected at Bergen Avenue and Union Street. By 1890 the congregation had outgrown it, and a new



SOUTH BERGEN REFORMED CHURCH.

site was secured at Boyd and Bergen avenues. The new church was dedicated February 11, 1894. It is an ornament to the city. It is of mixed Gothic and Romanesque design, built of brown stone, and will accommodate one thousand worshippers. The building is well provided with lecture-room, Sunday-school room, committee rooms, and all that is required for the prosecution of church work. Rev. Mr. Grant is still the pastor, and the church will be his monument.

LAFAYETTE REFORMED CHURCH, at the corner of Pine Street and Communipaw Avenue, was organized in 1863. Seventeen members left the Old Bergen Church, and nine left the Second Reformed Church to form the new one. Services were held in the Pine Street Public School until the lecture room of the church was tenable, in the early summer of 1864. The church was not completed until November, 1866. The parsonage was built in 1879. Rev. Wm. Rankin Duryee was called in May, 1864, and remained for about twenty-five years, building up a strong congregation. He was selected for a chair in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Kommers, the incumbent.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN), on Fairview Avenue, was organized June 24, 1883, with nineteen members. The early services were held in Odd Fellows and Fairmount halls. Rev. Gottlieb Andreae was installed pastor November 11, 1883. On May 14, 1884, three lots were bought on Fairview Avenue for a church site. The corner-stone was laid June 22, 1884. The church was dedicated September 14, 1884, and in 1887 the parsonage was erected. The church property is worth over \$12,000. There are now 220 communicants, with a Sunday-school numbering 350 officers, teachers and scholars. Rev. Mr. Andreae is still pastor, and the church prospers under his ministrations.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH is situated on Sussex Street, near Warren. The parish was organized on August 21, 1808. The first services were held in the Jersey Academy. In 1831 the corner-stone of the church building was laid. This edifice was destroyed by fire in December, 1869. The services were held in the new building on October 15, 1870. The first rector was Rev. Timothy Clowes. He was succeeded in May, 1809, by Rev. Edmund D. Barry. He resigned in 1816, and Rev. Cane Jones was rector until 1824, when Rev. Mr. Barry was recalled and served until his death, on April 20, 1852. Rev. A. C. Patterson was assistant rector from 1844 to 1847; Rev. Charles Aldis, from 1847 to 1849; Rev. James J. Bowden, from June, 1849, to May, 1852, and was rector until June, 1859. Rev. J. Brindon Smith was rector from 1859 to 1865, when Rev. Wm. A. Matson succeeded him. Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie became rector on January 7, 1872, and continued until December 7, 1884, when he died. He was one of the most popular ministers of the Episcopal church. He was dean of the Convocation of Northern New Jersey, and was prominently mentioned for bishop. His father was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, during the Revolution, and numbered President Washington among his parishioners. Rev. Wm. A. Holbrook became pastor in charge in 1884 and became rector in 1886, remaining until 1890. Rev. Joseph Albert Nock was rector from 1890 until 1893. In February Rev. M. H. Throop became rector, and is now a favorite with a large congregation.

* **GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, corner of Erie and Second streets, was the second Episcopal church organized in what is now Jersey City. The corporate title of the parish is "Grace Church, in Van Vorst," that being the township when the church was organized, April 30, 1847. A temporary chapel was then erected in Grove Street, near Newark Avenue, which was used for about six years. In 1850 steps were taken towards the erection of a permanent church for the parish. Three lots of land were given on Erie Street by Mrs. Sarah Van Vorst and three of her children, and plans were accepted, prepared by Mr. Detlef Lienau, architect. December 6, 1850, the corner-stone was laid by Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, and a church of Belleville brown stone erected. May 6, 1853, the church was consecrated by Bishop Doane, and regular services established therein. After a few years the church was found to be too small for its congregation, and it was enlarged in 1864 by extending the nave and aisles, thereby providing sittings for 800 worshippers. In 1867 the parish built a rectory of brown stone adjoining the church, on Second Street. In 1879 a Sunday-school building was erected adjoining the church on Erie Street. To effect these additions to the parish property three additional lots of land were purchased, making six in all.

* Prepared by Rev. George S. Bennitt.

Grace Church is in the early English (thirteenth century) style of architecture, of Belleville brown stone, hammer-dressed, with the buttresses and ornamental work well finished. The roof is slate, pointed for ornament, the ridge supporting an iron cresting, and the gables surmounted with stone crosses. Midway on the south side is the baptistry, with a groined ceiling, above which is yet to rise the tower of the church. The ivy growing on the church was brought from Lambeth Palace, England.

Inside, the building is open-roof, the arches resting on fourteen stone pillars (monoliths). The altar and font are of stone, and the church is paved throughout with encaustic tile. The furniture, pews and wainscoting are in black walnut; the windows of stained glass, made in England, France and America. The church contains some very valuable and historic paintings, and abounds in numerous memorials. Many improvements have of late been effected, including the rebuilding of the altar, erection of a reredos, the removal of the organ to the



GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

chancel and rebuilding and enlarging it, and the addition of new stalls for the clergy choir. The last report of the parish to the Convention of the diocese gives the presence of communicants as 511.

The rectors have been: Rev. Albert C. Patterson, 1847-'48; Rev. Milo Mahan, 1848-'50; Rev. David H. Macurdy, 1850-'57; Rev. Charles Arey, D. D., 1857-'59; Rev. M. Rice, D. D., 1860-'81; Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., 1882-'86; Rev. George S. Bennett, D. D., 1887.

Present clergy and officers—Rev. George S. Bennett, B. D., rector; Rev. John T. assistant minister. Wardens—Benjamin Illingworth, James Flemming (lately deceased) trymen—John Van Vorst, George H. White, John Medole, James G. Hasking, Richard senden, Edmund W. Kingsland, Smith D. Mackey, Florence M. Relyea, Robert M. Conrad Wienges, M. D.

Rev. George S. Bennett, B. D., was born at New Milford, Conn.; educated at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He was a deacon by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, in St. John's Church, New Milford, Conn., September 28, 1873, and was ordained priest by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin B.

dock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, in All Saints Church, Boston, Mass., January 20, 1880. From October, 1873, to October, 1875, he was assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., of which the Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D., was rector, who afterwards became the Bishop of Washington Territory. Under him his theological studies were pursued. From October, 1875, to March, 1887, he was rector of All Saints Church, Boston, Mass., during which time a feeble church, receiving missionary aid, became one of the strongest parishes in the suburban districts around Boston. March 1, 1887, he became the rector of Grace Church, Erie and Second streets, Jersey City, and was instituted by Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Newark, June 19, 1887. With the beginning of his rectorship, Grace Church became a free church for all people, and under him has gone steadily onward, reaching out to every class in need of christian ministrations. Mr. Bennitt's influence and work extend far beyond his parish. He has been for many years president of Christ Hospital, Jersey City. When he came to reside in this city he found Christ Hospital in a rented house, having no land or buildings of its own, and trying to do its work with limited capacity and resources. He took hold of this work with faith and zeal, and led the people of Jersey City to the purchase of land and the building of a new hospital, and its equipment and service have been brought to a



REV. GEO. S. BENNITT.

standard of excellence second to none in the State. He is also president of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in this diocese. He has been honored by being sent by the diocese as one of its delegates to the General Conventions of the church in the United States, which have been held during his connection with the diocese. He is a member of the commission appointed by the General Convention to point the Psalter for chanting in the American church. His college, St. Stephen's, at its commencement in June, 1894, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in recognition of his many positions of honor and usefulness in the church. Mr. Bennitt was married in 1874 to Thomasetta Butler, of Staten Island, and they have had five sons.

ST. MARY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized as Holy Trinity on September 10, 1851.

The building was erected on the north side of St. Paul's Avenue, a little west of Central Avenue.

The corner-stone was laid December 10, 1851,

and the building was dedicated on May 19, 1853. It was moved to its present location on Hoboken Avenue, and placed on a lot owned by Judge Marcus Beach, and which the vestry rented of him in April, 1881.

The Rev. Wm. B. Gries was the first rector, and served from 1851 until 1855, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Norman W. Camp, D. D. He served until 1858, and was succeeded by the Rev. Louis L. Noble. His rectorship lasted from 1858 to 1872.

The next rector was the Rev. James Chrystal, who served from 1872 to 1874.

The Rev. George E. Packard's rectorship lasted about one year, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Ralph B. Hoyt in 1875, and he resigned in 1880, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Baker.

The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, D. D., was called to the rectorship in 1882, and served two years and a half, when, in November, 1885, the Rev. George P. Hebbard accepted a call to the rectorship, and served until April 1, 1888.

The rectorship of the Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., commenced on the 1st of June, 1888. At a meeting of the vestry, held February 25, 1889, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The Church of Trinity is found to be in a bankrupt condition, having scarcely sufficient assets to pay its debts,

Resolved, That as it seems best that the parish pass more directly under the control of the bishop of the diocese, that we, the rector, wardens and vestrymen, do hereby go out of existence as a corporate body.

The property of the parish was sold to Marcus Beach, except the land, which he already owned, and the proceeds went to paying the debts of the parish.

After which the rector, wardens and vestrymen resigned.

Then a mission was organized under the name of St. Mary's, and the Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., was appointed the missionary by the bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Warren purchased the lots on Hoboken Avenue, and the building formerly owned by Holy Trinity, from Marcus Beach, where St. Mary's Mission held its services until Easter, April 18, 1892.

An election of wardens and vestrymen of Holy Trinity was held, and the name legally changed to St. Mary's Church, and the Rev. D. F. Warren, D. D., accepted a call to the rectorship thereof.

Since then the parish has gone on under the name of St. Mary's, and has accomplished the work for which a parish is supposed to exist.

The officers of the parish are now: Wardens, D. V. N. Williams, Joseph Keele; Vestrymen, George W. Young, David H. Blackham, Joseph G. Fletcher, George Beach; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, the Rector; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Alleman.

The present rector, who has been in charge for five years, has occupied some prominent positions in the church. His first parish was in the city of Buffalo. He was the rector of St. Mark's, Chicago, and for ten years he was the rector of Trinity, in Elizabeth.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Jersey Avenue near Van Vorst Square, was first organized under the name of Trinity Church, on September 17, 1854. A small building was opened on York Street, near Grove, by Bishop Doane, on June 10, 1855, and placed in charge of the Rev. Stephen Douglas, who died January 21, 1857. In March, 1857, Rev. C. H. Canfield became rector. In June, 1859, Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., became rector, and remained so until his death, October 26, 1866. In May, 1863, the congregation moved to the building on the corner of Grove Street and Montgomery, which had been erected originally for a Unitarian congregation. Rev. Thos. K. Coleman was then called, and he remained at Trinity Church less than two years. In August, 1868, a meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the parish under the title of St. Mark's Church, and Rev. D. H. Macurdy assumed the rectorship February, 1869, which he resigned in March, 1871. The following June the Rev. J. F. Butterworth commenced his ministrations, and continued them until February, 1875. The next two years saw the beginning and the end of the rectorship of the Rev. H. B. Stuart Martin. In June, 1878, it was resolved to sell the property and discharge all indebtedness, and for a year and a half all services were discontinued. At the end of the year 1879, Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, rector of St. Matthew's Church, leased the building and held an afternoon service in it on Sundays. In consequence of this, for one year it was known as St. Matthew's Chapel, but other duties compelling Dr. Abercrombie to relinquish the charge, Mr. John G. Crawford and Mr. W. L. Marsh, who were much interested in this movement, pressed the Rev. F. E. Mortimer, the rector of Christ Church, to take up the work, and on February 13, 1881, with the approval of the bishop, who was present at the first service, he began the resuscitation of the old parish, returning to the old title of St. Mark's Church. At the end of eighteen months the building was repurchased and put into thorough



ST. MARY'S P. E. CHURCH.

repair. After eight years of steady services and prosperity, a site for a new church was purchased at Jersey Avenue and York Street, and in June, 1888, the present handsome stone structure was commenced, and completed and opened February 2, 1889. The following autumn a parish building, measuring 26 by 105 feet, was erected. The whole being free from encumbrances in 1893, it was resolved to request the bishop to appoint a day for the consecration in the following year. In February, 1892, a small mission chapel was built on Halladay Street in connection with this church.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This parish was organized by J. L. Sutphen, E. Ward, John Rudderow, L. P. Harrison, B. Throckmorton, E. Baldwin, T. W. James, W. P. Bleeker and Christopher H. Fash. The first service was held in September, 1858, by Rev. Charles H. Canfield, then pastor of Trinity Church, Jersey City. A church edifice was built on Duncan Avenue, and opened for worship by Bishop Odenheimer on May 20, 1861. The church was organized August 1, 1860. Rev. Fernando C. Putnam was called as rector at the organization, and served continuously until his death, October 30, 1886. He was chaplain of Christ Hospital for thirteen years, and was highly respected by the whole community. He was succeeded by Rev. William P. Brush, the present rector, who took charge February 1, 1887. The church has twice been enlarged, the last time in 1888, when it was rebuilt, and a Sunday-school and guild room added. The present wardens are: A. G. Evans and T. Q. Gilson. The vestrymen are: John Cox, W. R. Drayton, J. A. Donohue, S. T. Hunt, J. J. Voorhees, E. P. Clarke, N. B. Lyons. The rector is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about two hundred.

GRACE CHURCH, GREENVILLE, was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Dr. Bern L. Budd, Danforth Avenue, on the evening of January 14, 1864. The first vestry chosen at that meeting consisted of Dr. Bern L. Budd and J. O. Seymour, wardens; John A. Schuyler, Lewis B. Bruen, J. R. Pidgeon, D. Reynolds Budd and Henry Seymour, vestrymen.

The first service was held at the house of J. O. Seymour on Sunday, January 31, 1864. Wm. G. Hughs, postulant and lay reader under Rev. F. C. Putnam, rector of St. Paul's, Bergen, officiating.

Its first edifice was an old building formerly used for factory purposes, situated near the corner of Old Bergen Road and Danforth Avenue. This was put in suitable condition and opened for divine service on Sunday, June 12, 1864. The *Evening Journal* of June 13th had the following notice of the services held that day:

"The new church edifice which we noticed some months since as in course of erection at Greenville has recently been finished, and was yesterday dedicated to the divine service. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's, New York, officiated in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Bergen, in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Jagger, of Bergen Point, in the evening. The new church is to be called 'Grace.'"

Mr. Hughs continued in charge of the parish as lay reader until October 22, 1864, when he was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey. He was called as rector-elect on the 25th of April, 1865, and on May 4, 1866, as rector of the parish. He resigned the rectorship on September, 5, 1867, a period of three years and seven months.

The following rectors have succeeded him: Rev. John R. Matthews, called April 20, 1868; resigned October 20, 1869. Rev. Frederick M. Grey, minister in charge October 24, 1869, rector April 24, 1870; resigned November 22, 1872; continued in charge until July 1, 1873. Rev. James W. Coe, minister in charge November 5, 1873, rector April 20, 1874; resigned June 30, 1877. Rev. Chalmers D. Chapman, minister in charge December 1, 1877, rector elect May 1, 1878, rector November 2, 1878. Grace Church was incorporated on May 1, 1865. Its present church building was erected in 1872, and opened for divine service on December 25, 1872. It stands on the corner of Ocean and Pearsall avenues.

The present vestry consists of George A. DeForest and Samuel Ross, wardens; Joseph G. Hoffman, Joseph Ross, Asa J. H. Darr, Charles Q. Sampson, Chas. L. Heney, Chas. N. DeForest and Frank H. Lau, vestrymen. Rev. Chalmers D. Chapman still continues in charge, his rectorship extending over a period of sixteen years and seven months, standing second in point of service of the present rectors of the city, Rev. E. L. Stoddard, of St. John's, preceding him by about nine months.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. In the beginning of 1868 the members of the Episcopal church living in Hudson City met to consider the advisability of organizing a parish, and procuring a place where they could hold religious service. In February they organized under the name of St. Paul's Church, Hudson City, by electing wardens and vestrymen, and in April they began to hold services in Luxton's Hall in Congress Street near Palisade Avenue. Rev. T. M. Thorpe was called as rector, but remained in charge only about four months, when he resigned, and Rev. Wm. Wardlaw became rector. He held the position until September, 1872. During his incumbency lots on the corner of New York Avenue and South Street were purchased, and on February 19, 1871, the corner-stone of the present church was laid. On Whitsunday, May 28, 1871, the first service was held in the new church. On the resignation of Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, Rev. D. G. Gunn was called to the rectorship, and remained until August, 1873. At this time financial difficulties overtook the church, which was unable to meet the current expenses and pay the interest on a heavy mortgage.

So the parish organization was allowed to lapse, and the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Archdeacon of the Convocation, and in charge of the missions in Jersey City, assumed most of the indebtedness and continued the work as a mission. St. Paul's parish organization ceased to exist, and the mission Church of the Ascension took its place. Rev. J. A. Denniston was placed over the work, and remained in charge twelve years, when he resigned, and Rev. Jas. Cameron became rector of the church. Since then the church has increased both in numbers and in resources. A rectory has been purchased, and it will probably not be long before the Church of the Ascension resumes its place among the parishes of the diocese.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH is on Summit Avenue. This parish, which now worships in one of the most beautiful, commodious and churchly edifices in the city, is but a quarter of a century old. Beginning with a handful of people in Library Hall in 1869, it was able two years later to lay the corner-stone of its present building. It has had but two rectors. The first, Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., resigned in 1876 to take charge of St. Paul's in Cleveland, O., and is now the Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The present rector, Rev. E. L. Stoddard, Ph. D., called to St. John's in 1877, has held the position of rector for nearly eighteen years. Bishop Rulison laid the foundation of a strong parish, and under him a substantial stone church was erected. Under the present rector the growth has continued. In 1878 a new room was built for parish work, and in 1880 a second room, forty feet by twenty. In the same year a permanent assistant was found necessary. In 1882 \$10,000 of the debt was paid off. In 1885 new aisle chairs were placed in the church, and several new pews added, filling it to its utmost capacity. In 1886, as a site for a future rectory or chapel, three and a half lots adjoining the church were purchased. These have been improved and fenced, and are now used as an athletic ground for the Young Men's Guild. In 1889 a brick parish-house was built, and the old one converted into a gymnasium. In 1894 the church was enlarged, re-decorated, its organ built over and a handsome vestibule added, at a total cost of nearly \$25,000.

St. John's has always been a free church, supported by the envelope system, but as the demand for seats has been greater than the supply, the pews have for many years been assigned. It has always been famous for its chorus choir, and the classical and sterling character of its music. It has now connected with it nearly 600 families, has 1,932 communicants, a Sunday-school of nearly 700 and twenty-two vigorous working societies. The church has always been prosperous and popular and is one of the strongest in the City.

* **THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** In the month of May, 1890, a suggestion was made by the officers of The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, that their church should consolidate or unite with The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., and desired an expression of opinion from the officers of the latter church regarding the matter. The suggestion was made known to the joint boards of session and trustees of the Bergen church at a meeting held May 6, 1889, was duly considered, and the Jersey City church was notified that a proposition looking to a consolidation or union of the churches would be cordially welcomed.

The joint board of session and trustees of The Jersey City Church, after receiving notice of this action, expressed a desire that a conference should be held of the joint boards of both churches, as early as convenient, to consider the question of a union of the two organizations.

* Prepared by Rev. Charles Herr.

The boards met May 30, 1889, when, after a full interchange of views, committees were appointed from each church to prepare a plan for consolidation or union. Subsequently the plan was approved by the joint boards, and ratified by the society and congregations of both churches at meetings held June 25, 1889; full power was conferred on the joint boards to take the necessary measures to effect the consolidation or union.

The Presbytery of Jersey City, at its meeting held November 5, 1889, approved the consolidation or union of the churches, on the plan and terms proposed, and authorized the churches to consummate the same.

March 17, 1890, a joint meeting of the boards of trustees of The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., and The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, was held for the purpose of completing the consolidation or union of said churches. The papers and documents necessary to legalize the action of the joint boards were presented and adopted. It was then resolved that the name of the consolidated or united society shall be The First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., pastor of The Presbyterian Church, to hold the office of pastor emeritus, and Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., pastor of The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, to hold the office of pastor of the consolidated church. March 29, 1890, a meeting of the church and society of The First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City was held for the purpose of electing officers for that church.

At the date of the consolidation the number of communicants were 597, eighty-four received from the Jersey City Church being included in this number.

Previous to the union of these churches it had been decided to enlarge the church building and session-house of the Bergen church, as there was not sufficient room to accommodate the congregation or Sabbath-school. After the consolidation arrangements were made to enlarge both buildings, and in the summer of 1890 work was commenced on the session-house which was completed October 8, 1890. The work of enlarging the church building then commenced. The corner-stone was laid October 16, 1890, and the church was re-dedicated October 6, 1891, when Sabbath services were resumed in that building, having previously been held in the Sabbath-school room of the session-house.

This church is in a prosperous condition, spiritually and financially. Every year shows a large increase in membership. At the present time it has the largest number of communicants of any church in the Presbytery of Jersey City. All claims upon it by the boards of the General Assembly have been paid promptly, and also those for current expenses of the church.

The following are the officers of this church at date:

Elders—Henry Dusenbery, Charles A. De Witt, S. R. Forman, M. D., James Wilkinson, M. D., Flavel McGee, J. H. Halsey, Charles D. Ridgway, David W. Hull, Manning F. Stires, William Martin, Joseph D. Bedle.

Deacons—Charles P. Benedict, C. F. Patterson, Mrs. H. D. Austin, Miss T. C. Wightman.

Trustees—George F. Perkins, J. D. Bedle, Jr., John Smith, W. H. Dickenson, C. D. Ridgway, John H. Watson, George S. Smith, F. A. Gebhard, George W. Case, J. W. Dusenbery, J. E. Hulshizer.

Sabbath-school—S. R. Forman, M. D., superintendent; Frank A. Halsey, secretary; Chas. D. Ridgway, treasurer; A. S. Burniston, treasurer Sunday-school Missionary Association.

Ladies' Missionary Society—Mrs. J. D. Bedle, president; Mrs. George Case, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Nelden, secretary; Miss Annie J. Soper, treasurer.

Our Church Home Society—Mrs. C. D. Ridgway, president; Mrs. A. Sidman, vice-president; Mrs. M. F. Stires, secretary; Mrs. George F. Perkins, treasurer.

Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., pastor; Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., pastor emeritus, died, greatly lamented by all, November 20, 1891.

As heretofore stated, this church was formed by the consolidation or union of The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City with The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., in March, 1890. The following historical sketch of the Bergen church is taken in part from a discourse delivered by Rev. Edward W. French, D. D., pastor of the church, at its twenty-fifth anniversary held October 24, 1881:

In July, 1856, Mr. John G. Parker and others, residents of South Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., met together at the house of Rev. J. G. Craighead. The subject of the importance and necessity of forming a Presbyterian church was freely discussed. They were united in opinion

that efforts should be made to gather a nucleus with a hope and view of its subsequent formation. In September following, Mr. Parker invited friends favorable to this enterprise to meet at his house. After an interchange of views it was decided to engage a building occupied as a school-house on Hudson (now known as Storm Avenue). The first services were held Sabbath morning, September 21, 1856, to a congregation of about eighty persons. On Wednesday evening, September 24, 1856, the first prayer meeting was held, which was attended by twelve persons. Rev. Edward W. French preached the three following Sabbaths. Owing to the increased attendance upon the services of the church, it was decided to call a meeting of the congregation, October 24, 1856, in order that the society might be incorporated. Application had been made in behalf of the congregation to The Third Presbytery of New York for the organization of a Presbyterian church, which was granted.

The meeting was held October 24, 1856, the church organized, and a board of seven trustees elected, who took upon themselves the name of The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time to this church, Sabbath morning, February 1, 1857. There were twenty-two communicants, all but one received by certificate.

After due deliberation it was decided to erect a church building, and a plot of ground, 100 by 170 feet on Emory Street, was purchased. The corner-stone of the church building was laid September 16, 1857. Owing to the commercial panic of the autumn and winter of 1857 and 1858, the trustees ordered the cessation of the mason's work. In the spring of 1858 work was resumed, and on October 28, 1858, the edifice was dedicated.

In 1859 a session-house was erected in the rear of the church building, with appropriate accommodations for the Sabbath-school, lectures, concerts, prayer meeting, social reunions and festivals.

The first service held in it was a meeting for praise and prayer, Wednesday evening, January 4, 1860.

Four more lots, south of and next to the church property, were bought, making the church plot 200 feet in front by 178 feet on the north and 159 feet on the south. The manse was begun in the spring of 1866, and fully completed in the next November. Rev. Edward W.

French, D. D., served the church as stated supply, from September 28, 1856, to November 19, 1856, when he received a call to the pastoral office, which he accepted November 26, 1856, and continued to preach as pastor-elect until January 15, 1857, when he was ordained, and installed as pastor by The Third Presbytery of New York, and continued to serve this church until removed by death, February 4, 1885.

Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., succeeded Dr. French January 26, 1886, and continued to act as pastor of this church until March, 1890, the date of its consolidation with The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.

On the 14th of February, 1870, twelve persons went forth from the communion of the Bergen church with their families to constitute, with others, The Claremont Presbyterian Church of Jersey City Heights. Another year and a third passed by, when it relinquished thirteen more, with their households, for the formation of The Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church of Jersey City (now Westminster). Thus, more members were surrendered in fifteen months than it had at its organization.

The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, N. J., as before stated, was consolidated with The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., in March, 1890, thus forming the church now known as The First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. The following historical sketch of The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City is taken in part from a discourse delivered in the year 1887 by its pastor, the late Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D. :



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church grew out of services held for some time in a building known as the Lyceum, and which were continued for about a year, or until the year 1844, during which it was concluded to make a more decided effort to establish a church. The first meeting for this purpose was held in February, 1844, at the house of Andrew Clerk, in Morris Street, Jersey City. After a free interchange of views it was decided to apply to the Presbytery of New York for organization, which took place in the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Grand Street, Jersey City.

There were eleven communicants organized, including the two chosen as elders; besides these there were thirty-four other persons who united in the request for the organization of the church. Just about this time The First Presbyterian Church of New York, whose building was in Wall Street, had reached the decision to move uptown. At the suggestion of David Henderson, of Jersey City, it was agreed to ascertain whether their building, which had been renewed as to the interior since it was injured by fire ten years previously, could not be purchased and removed to Jersey City. After some negotiation the contract was effected. The church, with all its furniture, became the property of The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. The cut stone in the building was all marked, and the building was taken down and carried over to Jersey City, and erected at the corner of Washington and Sussex streets. There were some changes. The building was put up seven feet shorter than it stood in New York. A basement, which had not existed in the New York building, containing the lecture-room, was added, and in this lecture-room were placed six pillars taken from the old Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, New York City, which was afterwards transformed into the New York Post-office. The architect who supervised the whole was Andrew Clerk, one of the congregation. The steeple was put up as it had been, and a clock and new bell placed in it. The corner-stone was laid September 30, 1844, and the building was finished in 1845. On May 25, 1845, the dedication took place. The Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, who had been thirty years before pastor of the congregation of The First Presbyterian Church in New York, when the same building was first erected in 1810, preached the sermon.

The first communion service was held in the new building June 29, 1845. Besides Andrew Clerk, the architect, the names of David Henderson and Dudley S. Gregory cannot be omitted in speaking of the erection of this building, for it was by the untiring care and generous liberality of these gentlemen that the building was carried to completion at so early a date. The ground on which the building was erected was given for the purpose in part by the company known as The Jersey Associates, and in part by Messrs. David Henderson and Dudley S. Gregory, these gentlemen each donating one lot out of the four lots on which the building stood. A nominal ground rent of \$60 per annum had always existed upon this property, and was annually paid until it was finally cleared off by the congregation, and in 1864 the balance of all remaining indebtedness upon the building was liquidated, and the church has ever since been entirely free from debt. The building stood in Jersey City twelve years longer than it stood in New York, and has passed through a similar experience in both cases. In 1810-11, when it was first erected in Wall Street, the congregation then and for many years after were all, or nearly all, within easy distance of the church's location. Thirty-three years later, or in 1844, when the building was sold to the congregation in Jersey City, the attendants upon the church in New York had moved so far away as to necessitate the removal and the erection of a new building on Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. When the Wall Street building was put up in Jersey City almost the whole of Jersey City could readily attend the several churches in the same neighborhood, but by the time it had stood thirty-three years, as in New York, the condition of things had entirely changed. The population which attended the churches in that vicinity for five and twenty years have been withdrawing and taking up their residence in other cities, or at long distances from the church, or on Jersey City Heights, where other Presbyterian churches have been formed.

The Rev. John Johnstone, of New York, formerly of Scotland, was the first pastor of this church. He was called as soon as the church was organized, and was installed pastor in the Reformed Dutch Church building May 30, 1844, by the Presbytery of New York. He was dismissed by the same Presbytery May 27, 1850. The Rev. Lewis H. Lee was installed as associate pastor of Rev. Mr. Johnstone by the same Presbytery November 15, 1848, and was dismissed by the same December 11, 1849. The Rev. David King was ordained and installed by the same

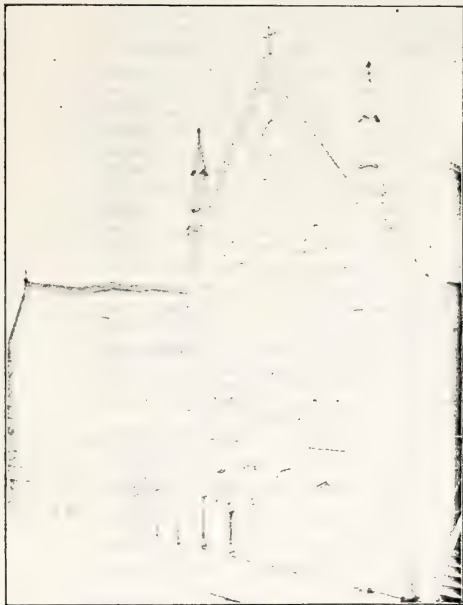
Presbytery as pastor June 12, 1850. His health failing, he visited Europe: during his absence Rev. W. Eddy (afterwards missionary to Syria) supplied the pulpit. Mr. King returning, and his health soon becoming again infirm, he again went abroad, and Rev. Wilson Phraner supplied the church until Mr. King's return. Mr. King's health still being weak, he resigned, and was dismissed by the Presbytery of New York October 14, 1851. Rev. James V. Henry also acted as stated supply of the congregation at different times during these changes.

Before leaving Jersey City Mr. King presided over a meeting of the congregation November 14, 1851, at which a call was made to Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., who was then settled as pastor of The First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., to become their pastor. Dr. Imbrie preached his first sermon as pastor-elect December 14, 1851, and on February 11, 1852, he was installed as pastor by the Presbytery of New York. He continued to hold the office of pastor until the consolidation or union of his church with The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, March, 1890, when he was elected pastor emeritus of the consolidated church called The First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. In April, 1888, commissioners, appointed by the congregation of The Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, appeared before the Presbytery of Jersey City at its stated meeting held at Passaic, N. J., with the request that their church be disbanded, and authority given to its trustees to sell the church building and other property in their possession, the proceeds of which to be invested, and the income derived therefrom to be applied for the support of their pastor during his life. The reasons given for making the request were such as to induce the Presbytery to grant it, which was subsequently carried out.

Charles Herr was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., October 20, 1856. His father was A. H. Herr, of Lancaster County, Pa., and his mother was Narcissa Hoffman, of Virginia. Mr. Herr was educated in private schools, and graduated at Princeton in the class of 1875. He studied law in Washington, D. C., three years, when he decided to enter the ministry. He returned to Princeton, and graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1881. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Washington, and was called to the Central Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, as assistant pastor, and remained two years, when he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Ohio. After serving there three years he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, now the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. On June 2, 1881, he was married to Helen Dougal, of Washington, D. C. Two sons and four daughters have been the issue of the marriage. One of the children, a son, is now dead.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The teachers in the Presbyterian mission school in Harsimus thought they were strong enough to organize a church, instead of having to go to the First Church, then at Sussex and Washington streets. The first meeting was held December 16, 1851. Thomas S. Doremus, Darius S. Crosby and William Rhodes were elected elders, and John H. Lyon, D. V. Harrison, George H. Taylor, D. S. Crosby, Levi Wilder, Adam Craig and John C. Carpenter as trustees. The first communion was observed on the second Sabbath of February, 1852. There were twenty communicants. The service was held in Smyth's Hall, at Fourth and Grove streets. Rev. Charles Hoover was called to the pastorate April 16, 1852, and was installed by the Third Presbytery of New York June 30 following. He resigned November 9, 1859. The congregation moved from Smyth's Hall to the Old Baptist Church in Barrow Street, and thence to the new church on Third Street, between Jersey Avenue and Erie Street. The main body of the church was built first, the front being completed March 21, 1860. The front contains ante-rooms, church parlors and other rooms. The church was placed on a permanent foundation by Mr. Hoover's labors. Rev. George C. Lucas was pastor from May 31, 1860, to 1863. In June, 1864, Rev. James M. Stevenson was called, and ordained and installed the following October. During his incumbency a debt of \$12,000 was canceled and the building was enlarged. His health failed, and he resigned his charge April 24, 1871. Rev. Hiram Eddy succeeded him, serving from May 30, 1871, until March 16, 1874. Rev. John R. Fisher was pastor from June 19, 1874, until 1883. Rev. Alexander McKelvey served from February 12, 1884, until September 30, 1892. Rev. H. C. Cronin was called to the pastorate March 7, 1893, and installed June 6 following. Under his pastoral work the church has a new era of prosperity. The session consists of: Wm. German, Wm. C. Whyte, John F. Schmidt, J. H. Frye, Albert Kampermann and Garrett Smith. The trustees are: John S. McNagh, Oliver Coombs, A. M. Henry, H. R. Hocker, John T. Rowland, Wm. Howeth and Joseph D. Gopsill.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on Mercer Street near Varick, was organized May 29, 1856. The early meetings were held in Andrew Kerr's furniture store on Newark Avenue, nearly opposite the old city hall. The Sunday-school met in the furniture store until Franklin Hall was secured for a temporary meeting room. The original members were Scotch, and when application was made to the First Presbytery of New York, the organization was not approved of because it was thought there were not enough of that nationality in Jersey City to warrant a church. The dozen families who desired to form the church would not be suppressed, and they applied to the Second Presbytery of New York, and their petition was granted. The first pastor was Rev. James Petrie, who remained from November 5, 1856, until 1858, when he resigned. During his pastorate Franklin Hall was given up, and the congregation secured the old Baptist church on Barrow Street. After Rev. Mr. Petrie resigned, the church was served



SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

by supplies until June 7, 1859, when Rev. William Cochrane was ordained and installed pastor. He remained until March 28, 1862, when he accepted a call to a Canadian church, and has there achieved a reputation for eloquence and efficiency. During Dr. Cochrane's pastorate the church edifice was renovated and very much improved. The congregation later decided to move, and the frame building on the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets was secured, but it was not satisfactory, and the frame church on the corner of Erie and Sixth streets was bought, and it was the church home from October, 1862, until the present edifice was built in 1874.

On October 21, 1862, Rev. James Harkness was installed as pastor, and the church grew rapidly under his charge. The new brick church was erected during his pastorate. It is a brick building of English gothic style, 52 by 86 feet. The front is of Philadelphia pressed

brick with stone trimmings. The pews in the audience room will seat 480, and the gallery contains seats for 70 more. The basement contains trustees', lecture, Sabbath-school, infant class and library rooms. By sliding doors the lecture room and Sabbath-school room can be thrown into one, forming a large hall. The building cost \$30,000. Rev. James Harkness died in the service July 4, 1878. He was a remarkable man, both in physical appearance and in attainments. He was born in Scotland in 1803. He prepared for college at the Jedburgh High School, and graduated in the Edinburgh University. After graduation he entered the medical department and took the full course of medicine. He then went to the Glasgow University and graduated in theology under the celebrated Dr. Dick. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1830, and his first call was to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but he would not accept it. He preached in London for several months, and accepted a call to Ecclesfechan, in Dumfriesshire, where he

was ordained in 1832. After seven years he resigned his pastorate because he had decided to remove to the United States. He arrived in New York on Sunday morning, May 5, 1839, and took his family to the Astor House, where he left them while he called on the late David Henderson, a relative in Jersey City. That evening he accepted an invitation, and preached his first sermon in Jersey City before the First Reformed congregation, then worshipping in Park Hall. He accepted a call to the Franklin Street Reformed Church in New York, and preached there about a year, but was not regularly installed. Before leaving Franklin Street he had a call to the Laight Street Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Varick Street, then one of the large churches of the metropolis. Sickness in his family compelled him to leave the city, and in December, 1842, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y. He remained there several years and built up a strong congregation.

His next charge was at Fishkill Landing, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church until November, 1855, when he accepted a call to the State Street Presbyterian Church in Rochester, N. Y. There his throat became affected, and he resigned after four years. He removed to Yonkers and remained there four years without preaching. In 1862 he accepted a call from the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city. It was then a mission church. His ministry was prosperous, and he soon had the congregation on a self-sustaining basis. His ministry extended over a period of forty-six years. His last sermon was preached on June 16th, when he officiated both morning and evening. His last public act was on June 20th, when he attended a funeral. He was a lifelong student, and conversed fluently in Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He practised medicine as a matter of charity until 1843, when his success brought him a large practice. In 1840 his attention was drawn to homeopathy. He took a full course in the Medical University of New York to refresh his memory prior to 1843, and when the New York College of Homeopathy was established he took a regular course there, and received the degree of M. D. for the third time. He practised medicine thirty-six years with marvelous success, carrying on the double work without any evidence of the strain to which he was subjected. He was one of the originators of the Gamma Sigma Society in Jersey City, and its members were his pall-bearers. He was buried in the Rural Cemetery at Fishkill.



REV. DAVID MITCHELL.

During Dr. Harkness' pastorate the name of the church was changed from Scotch to Third. It was thought that the name militated against it. Rev. S. S. Stobbs became pastor on January 25, 1879, Rev. Andrew Colville on May 5, 1885, and Rev. David Mitchell on March 8, 1886. He was well known in the Province of Ontario, and built the Central Presbyterian Church of Toronto before he accepted the call to Jersey City. There are two ladies' societies, two societies of Christian Endeavor, a young ladies' brigade and a literary society among the active agents in the church work. The present elders are: Richard Vevers, G. G. Lane and William Jones.

THE TABERNACLE CONGREGATION. This church had an informal organization in September, 1857. On March 29, 1858, a council of neighboring churches was convened to advise upon the propriety of organizing a church. In accordance with the recommendation of this council,

nineteen persons formally organized on April 14, 1858. These original members were: Mrs. E. E. Allen, Charles H. Dummer, J. V. N. DeHart, N. P. Dennison, Aug. H. Farlan, A. S. Hatch, Mrs. Theodosia Hatch, Fred. W. B. Hemming, Mrs. Mary M. Hemming, Mrs. Jane S. Hatch, S. F. Lund, Catharine Lund, Stephen N. St. John, Mrs. Laura E. St. John, Harriet T. Storrs, William S. Taylor, Mrs. Julia L. Taylor, Illinois Winters and Mrs. Elvira Winters.

The recognition service was held on April 25th, ensuing. Lyceum Hall was secured for a place of worship, and from there the little band moved successively to Park Hall, Metropolitan Hall, Franklin Hall, and back to the Lyceum. It was not until April 17, 1861, that the church felt strong enough to call a pastor. Mr. John Milton Holmes was called from the Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained and installed on May 23, 1861. The installation service was held in the Hedding M. E. Church. The Lyceum soon became too small for the congregation, and on June 15, 1862, the church at Grove and Montgomery streets was secured. On June 16, 1862, the corner-stone of the present Tabernacle was laid. The building was opened for worship May 3, 1863. Rev. Mr. Holmes resigned on April 7, 1867; the congregation did not accept it, but sent him to Europe in search of health. He was gone a year, but was not improved. His resignation was accepted on May 5, 1869, and he died September 20, 1871. Rev. G. B. Willcox was installed December 8, 1869, and remained until April 27, 1875. For two years the church remained without a pastor. Rev. A. P. Foster was installed May 23, 1877. He resigned March 23, 1886, and went to the Emanuel Congregational Church in Boston, Mass. Rev. J. L. Scudder was installed October 26, 1886, and is still pastor.

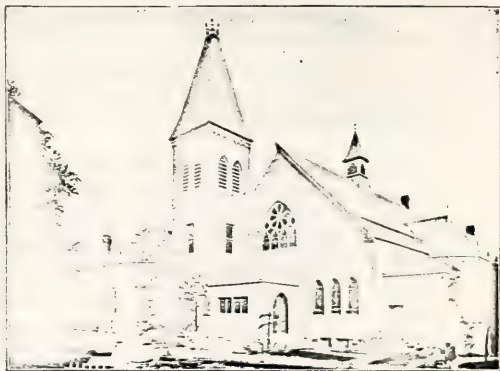
The Sunday-school was organized in February, 1858. The superintendents have been: A. S. Hatch, Charles H. Johnson, Peter Hasbrouck, George W. Clerihew and C. C. Stimets. The work of a large congregation was more than one man could do, and several years ago Rev. J. Lester Wells was called as assistant pastor. Then a movement was inaugurated to make the church a centre of social life, in order to attract a new element that had come to live in the vicinity of the church, as the more-well-to-do moved westward to the heights. First a reading-room and gymnasium was erected, and as the movement grew several buildings fronting on Grand Street were purchased, and the People's Palace became one of the institutions of the city. It is a gymnasium, a reading-room, a library, a day-nursery, an employment bureau and many other things combined. Among its features is a large swimming bath, which is kept busy by the boys of the vicinity during the summer. There are debating societies, Chautauqua circles, university extension courses, an orchestra, a brass band and a drum and fife corps, a boys' brigade, with uniforms and regular military drills, sewing and cooking schools, with instructions in dressmaking, housekeeping and typewriting. There are lecture courses, popular entertainments, and refreshments are sold on the premises. The place is a hive of industry from the bowling alley up, and practical help, education and amusements are afforded free, or at a nominal cost, for humanity, from the nursing infant to the mature person. The whole is conducted on a christian and philanthropic basis, and fills a unique place in the social life of the downtown section of the city.

The present officers of the church are: George Ware, clerk; Messrs. Ingersoll and Higginbotham, deacons; George Krouse, treasurer; music committee, John C. Gillies, W. H. Turner and H. C. Wall; John C. Parsons, M. D., superintendent of the Sunday-school; Theo. L. Parker, W. J. Hunt and Charles Hill, assistants; Harry McGown, secretary, and Frank Lawrence and Louis Dougherty, assistants; Sidney Gould, treasurer, and R. J. Dale, assistant.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This church is an offshoot from the Bergen Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1865 the Session of the Bergen church was requested by the Third Presbytery of New York to take charge of organizing a church in Hudson City. No action was taken under the commission until the spring of 1869, when prayer meetings were held in a building on Newark Avenue. On June 15th a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Hull. Nothing was accomplished; but at the next meeting, held at the house of Samuel Tooker on June 28th, it was decided to organize a church. Those present were: Rev. Edward W. French, Walter Storm, Samuel Tooker, James Dunn and Alexander Bonnell, of the Session of the Bergen church; Messrs. James Martin, Nathaniel Tooker, John Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comings, members of the Bergen church, and Messrs. C. C. Jewell and R. T. Rodgers. Dr. French appointed C. Comings, S. Tooker and C. C. Jewell as a committee to secure a meet-

ing place. They made an arrangement with the Summit Avenue Baptist Church, by which services were held there on Sunday afternoons, and Dr. French preached to congregations varying from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty until the end of July, when other ministers aided until May 1, 1870, when services were suspended. On October 21, 1870, a meeting was held at the house of James Dunn to revive the church. A few days later four lots on Prospect Avenue were purchased as a site for a church. On November 8th, Henry Dusenberry, John Gordon, C. C. Jewell, G. P. Howell and Robert Wells were elected trustees. They hired a building on Newark Avenue, near Chestnut Avenue, and had it fitted for service. It was opened on December 11, 1870, and the Sunday-school, opened the same day, had thirty pupils and twelve teachers. In the meantime, work was carried on at the new chapel, and it was opened for service May 14, 1871. The pulpit was supplied by Dr. French and other clergymen until October 1, 1871, when Rev. John S. Glendenning was installed as pastor-elect. He remained until December 8, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. O. B. Bidwell, who served until January, 1879. During his pastorate the name of the church was changed from Prospect Avenue Presbyterian to Westminster. Rev. I. W. Hathaway was called March 1, 1879. In February, 1887, the new church, corner of Summit and Magnolia avenues, was finished and occupied. The church building covers a plot one hundred feet square, and is a handsome, comfortable house of worship. During Pastor Hathaway's ministration the church has prospered in every way, and it is now one of the principal churches in the city.

THE CLAREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Claremont Presbyterian Church owes its origin to the efforts of the Missionary Association of the Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, at the time under the pastoral care of Rev. E. W. French, D. D.



WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the latter part of the year 1867 the subject of missionary work in this section was agitated. Early in 1868 various meetings were held in Claremont under the auspices of this association. On the first Sunday in February, 1868, a Sabbath-school was gathered, consisting of thirty-two pupils and twenty-four teachers. It was held in the school-house on Columbia Street (now Ege Avenue), near Ocean Avenue.

On May 11, 1868, a plot of ground, 240 by 100 feet, bounded by Ocean and Claremont avenues and Clerk Street, was purchased for \$6,500, and the contract for building the present edifice was soon thereafter entered into for \$8,300. Ground was broken for its erection on July 15, 1869. The corner-stone was laid August 3, 1869. The dimensions of the building were 36 feet by 75 feet. A fair was held in the incomplete structure on December 15, 16 and 17, 1869, from which the gross receipts were \$1,115. The opening services were held on Thursday evening, December 30, 1869, and regular services were inaugurated on the morning and evening of January 2, 1870.

Application was made to the Third Presbytery of New York on February 7, 1870, for the organization of a church. In response to this application, on the 15th of February, 1870, the following twenty-five persons were by a commission of the Presbytery constituted The Claremont Presbyterian Church: Harriet A. Bidwell, Florene A. Bidwell, Harriet A. Bidwell, Nancy J. Bidwell, William Crawford, Mary H. Crawford, James Crawford, Mary C. Crawford, Chris-

tina H. Crawford, William Cross, Elizabeth Cross, Edward G. Dickson, Mary L. Dickson, John H. Fisher, Andrew Jordan, Eliza C. Jordan, Harriet P. Kernaghan, James K. King, Edward Oliver, Helen M. Oliver, John H. Simonson, Jennie A. Simonson, Joseph Thornton, Eliza H. Thornton, Eletheir W. Wilson.

Twelve of these presented letters from the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen. At the same time one elder and one deacon were ordained. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered to the church, Sabbath morning, March 27, 1870.

The church property cost \$19,000. The following is a list of the pastors who have served the church, together with their terms of office: Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, May 31, 1870—July 31, 1871; Rev. Joseph McNulty, January 2, 1872—July 7, 1873; Rev. John P. Hale, October 13, 1874—July 30, 1880; Rev. Adolos Allen, June 23, 1881—April 23, 1884; Rev. Henry T. Ford, October 28, 1884—February, 1887; Rev. George R. Garretson, September 29, 1887.

The following have served as elders: Edward Oliver, William Crawford, Robert Lee, Charles Gulager, James K. King, James Crawford, William Cross, John Marc Martin, John L. Noyes, Edward G. Dickson, William McComb, Peter Vreeland, John L. Brown, H. B. Clafin. Those now present and acting are: James McIlhiney, William A. Gregory and George Morton.

The deacons have been: William Crawford, William Cross, Rufus A. Hackett, James McIlhiney, John H. Fisher, Wm. M. Jackson, Ralph Robinson and Gilbert C. Arrowsmith.

There are two present and acting deaconesses, Mrs. Anna M. Daniels and Mrs. Fannie E. McKaig.

During these years a total of 365 names have been placed upon the roll of membership in full communion. Of these, 115 have been added during the present pastorate. At the same time almost as many have been dismissed, or are no longer resident here. The present membership is 166.

JOHN KNOX CHURCH. On October 29, 1889, Rev. David Mitchell, of the Scotch Church, organized a Sunday-school mission in an old building owned by Mrs. Dingwall on Woodward Street. Rev. Thomas Houston, a student at the Union Theological Seminary, was placed in charge, and there were six teachers and twenty-five scholars. For six months services were held in Mrs. Dingwall's house, with Sabbath afternoon service and weekly prayer meetings. The services drew quite a congregation. George R. McKenzie, of the Scotch Church, at his own expense built the church which now stands on the corner of Grand Street and Manning Avenue at a cost of \$10,000, and presented it to the members of the Scotch Church Mission. It was opened and dedicated April 29, 1890. In May the connection with the Scotch Church was dissolved, and the new organization was called the John Knox Presbyterian Church. On June 7, 1891, Rev. Thomas Houston was ordained and installed. The congregation now numbers 150 communicants, a large Sunday-school and numerous societies carrying on practical christian work.

SUMMIT AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. In April, 1880, Rev. Arney S. Biddle, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, not having any evening service in his own church, rented, at his own expense, the little hall on the northeast corner of Fairmount and Bergen avenues for preaching at night. The room was in a mansard roof of a building, the first story of which was a barber shop, the second story a gun club, and the third a temperance society. The mission was successful from the beginning, and was organized into a congregation May 2, 1882, with twenty communicants, as follows: Elders—Hamilton McCaw, James Heggans, Sr., and Thomas Stewart. Trustees—Kenneth Dingwall, president; H. F. Burlew, secretary; Thomas Gallagher, treasurer; James Heggans, Sr., Thomas Stewart, Hamilton McCaw, and Robert G. Booth. The other charter members were: Mrs. Maria Dingwall, Mrs. Sarah Heggans, Albert Scott, Mrs. Ellen Scott, Mrs. Amanda Stewart, Mrs. Ada Gallagher, James A. Booth, Mrs. Mary J. Booth, Mrs. Eliza J. McCaw, Miss Jane F. McCaw, Joseph McComb, Jr., Mrs. Anna McComb and Mrs. Samantha Burlew. Mr. and Mrs. Burlew, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart removed from the bounds of the congregation within a few weeks, so that the success or failure of the work rested with the remaining sixteen. Rev. Arney S. Biddle having resigned the pastorate of the First Church, was installed pastor of the new organization in August, 1882. Three lots were obtained on Summit Avenue near Montgomery Street; Mr. Kenneth Dingwall advanced a considerable part of the pur-

chase money, and without his financial help and energy but little could have been done. The congregation erected a neat, plain building. The cost of the ground, building and furniture was \$9,600, of which the Board of Church Extension contributed \$2,000, and the congregation the remainder.

The first communion was held February, 1883, in the lecture room, as the auditorium was not yet completed. This communion was remarkable in that it doubled the membership of the congregation, and greatly increased the financial resources of the church. The character and social standing of the new members were excellent, and of them, Mr. G. W. Leifried, now deceased, became afterwards a member of Session, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, president of the board of trustees, besides filling important offices in the church at large, and whose financial and moral support did much to give success to the new enterprise.

The congregation soon became self-sustaining and free from debt. The statistics for June, 1894, are as follows: 210 members, 229 Sabbath-school scholars, \$256 contributed to missions, and \$2,712 contributed for all purposes during the year.

THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION was organized April 12, 1871. Its original home was No. 68 Bowers Street. There were fifty-eight charter members, fifteen of whom are still in this congregation. The first elders elected were Samuel Martin and James Henry.

The former has fallen asleep; the latter still serves.

Rev. Robert Armstrong, D. D., began the work in this field. He was installed as pastor January 10, 1872, and continued in this relation until called from labor to reward, April 2,

1892. Their present commodious church home was erected in 1873. Their present pastor, Rev. James Parker, began his labors December 25, 1892. The present officers include five elders and seven trustees. The congregation now numbers 250 communicants. The Sabbath-school has 335 members, including 30 officers and teachers; the young people's meeting, 110; the ladies' missionary society, 30.



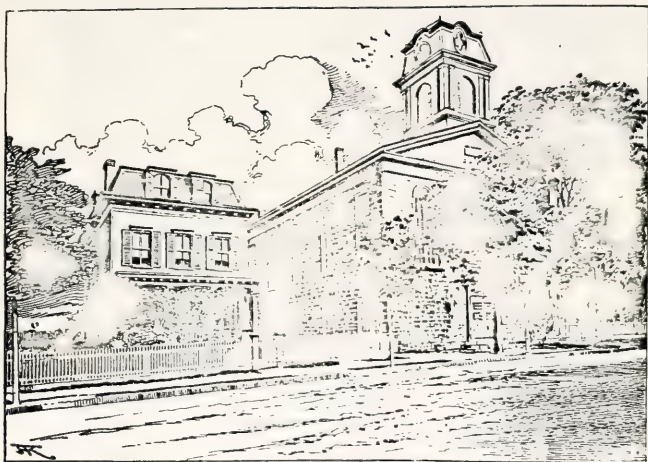
SECOND U. P. CHURCH.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

The first attempt to establish a Methodist church in Jersey City was made in 1811. Rev. John Robertson was assigned to preach in Bergen. It was a missionary charge, and services were held in private houses. The succession of missionaries was: Daniel Fidler, 1812-'13; Joseph Totten, 1813-'14; Stephen Martindale, 1814-'15; David Best, 1815-'16; John Taylor, 1816-'17; Peter Van Ness, 1817-'18; Joseph Sybrandt, 1818-'19; John Potts, 1819-'20; George

Banghart, 1820-'22; Manning Force, 1822-'23; Benjamin Collins, 1823-'24; Bartholomew Weed, 1824-'26; David W. Bartine, 1826-'27. At this date these appointments ceased and a Methodist society was incorporated in the school-house at Five Corners as the Bergen Mission. These trustees were elected January 20, 1826: Anthony Cathlin, Archer G. Welsh, Hiram L. Meeker, James J. Seaman and Josiah Hornblower. This organization failed, but was revived and gave birth to the Simpson Church.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This church, known at present as Old Trinity, was organized in 1835. The first building was a frame structure raised on piling above the surrounding marsh on the site now occupied by the brick edifice on York Street between Warren and Washington. The small frame building was used until the congregation was able to erect a more substantial house of worship. The corner-stone of the present church was laid May 5, 1843, and the building was dedicated December 25th, the same year. The lecture-room was renovated in 1869, and improvements were made in 1881-82 that cost \$4,000. The church was recently re-decorated and is as good as new. The list of pastors who have served in this church embraces the names of many of the most prominent Methodist divines. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$35,500.



SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH.

SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. There is a tradition that the little band of Methodists who organized Simpson Church began to hold prayer meetings in various places as early as 1801, but no authentic record of their work has been found until they held prayer meetings in the district school-house at Five Corners in 1839. Dr. Josiah Hornblower built a small frame chapel for them at No. 11 Cook Street, where they were known as the Bergen Mission, and services were held by the pastors of Old Trinity in York Street. In 1843 a church building was begun on Oakland Avenue, between Newark and Hoboken avenues. It was finished in 1844. The title of the church was then changed to the North Bergen M. E. Church. In 1856 the congregation outgrew the building, and the present edifice was built on Central Avenue near St. Paul's Avenue. The old church became the town hall of Hudson City, and the site is now occupied by the Third Precinct Police Station House. When the new stone church was dedicated in 1857 the name was changed to the Simpson M. E. Church. The building was enlarged in 1878. There have been twenty-nine pastors, the incumbent being Rev. D. Halleron.

THE LINDEN AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, formerly known as the Greenville Church, has a history antedating many of the older and most prosperous churches of that denomination in Jersey City. It was organized in 1844, under the labors of the Rev. George Thomas, a local preacher of considerable local fame. Previous to that time, class-meetings had been held in Bro. Martin Van Pelt's, and in several other private houses, by the Methodists of the vicinity; but at length a more permanent organization was deemed advisable, which resulted in the above organization. Meetings were at first held in the old school-house on Bergen Road, but under the enthusiastic lead of "Father" Thomas the infant church grew so rapidly that in the following year, 1845, the Rev. David Graves was assigned as pastor. It then formed part of the Hudson City circuit, which included Communipaw and Centreville. Its first board of trustees consisted of: Geo. Thomas, president; Martin Van Pelt, secretary and treasurer; Abraham Simmons, John Wauters, Thomas Anderson, Garret G. Vreeland and Wm. Ellsworth.

The first church was built on what was then known as Georges Lane, now Linden Avenue, with an entrance from Bergen Road, and with no houses near it. Although difficult of access, its services were well attended. It was a commodious brick structure, and cost about \$3,000. It could not be replaced in these days for four times that sum.

The list of pastors that served the church contains names honored in the annals of the Newark Conference. The church was blessed with revivals under the ministry of the Revs. Waters Burrows, David Walters, A. E. Compton, A. M. Palmer and T. H. Runyon. In the winter of 1860 a remarkable revival occurred, which took place while the pastor, Rev. T. E. Gordon, was absent from the field on account of sickness. During the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Compton, a parsonage was built costing about \$1,500.

The history of the church continued with varying fortunes until 1887, when, during the ministry of Rev. W. E. Blakeslee, a movement was started looking toward the erection of a new church edifice. A meeting was held on Sunday, January 9, 1887, and over eleven thousand dollars was subscribed for the enterprise. No further steps were taken until the following year, when lots were purchased on the corner of Linden and Ocean avenues. The corner-stone was laid September 20, 1888, by Bishop Fitzgerald. The church was dedicated Sunday, May 5, 1889, by Bishop Andrews. At the same time a commodious parsonage was erected.

The Newark Conference, at its last session, appointed Rev. Charles F. Hull pastor. The official board is as follows: Trustees—President, D. W. Hitchcock; Secretary, Charles Burger; Treasurer, S. Waterbury; and A. B. McIntyre, Louis McIntyre, J. G. Miller, T. D. Riley, H. L. Krall, Jos. Hampton. Leaders and Stewards—A. A. Rapp, M. D. Vreeland, T. E. Ferrer, I. Griffin, J. Justice, M. Cropper, Wm. H. Provost, Wm. Pitcher, Jos. McIntyre.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This church was organized as the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pavonia, before Van Vorst township was added to Jersey City. It is located on its original site, Third Street between Grove and Erie. It was organized in July, 1848; the corner-stone was laid December 2, 1849; the basement was opened for service June 30, 1850, and the church was dedicated November 27, 1850. It was enlarged in 1868, and again in 1880. It is a large and flourishing church.

THE HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized March 20, 1855, and incorporated May 10th ensuing. The church is on the north side of Montgomery Street between Grove and Barrow. The corner-stone was laid August 15, 1855; the lecture-room was dedi-



LINDEN AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

cated January 20, 1856, and the main auditorium on April 11, 1858. In 1878 the lecture room was improved and an infant Sunday-school room added. In 1879-80 the church was remodeled at a cost of \$9,000. The church and parsonage are valued at \$40,000. The congregation is the largest of the denomination in the city.

THE PALISADE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized May 26, 1858. The building is on the corner of New York Avenue and North Street.

EMORY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This church grew out of a prayer meeting held in a frame building at what is now 59 Gardner Avenue, which had been a carpenter's shop. The church was organized in May, 1862. In 1863, through the aid of Edgar B. Wakeman, a plot of land was secured at the corner of Mill Road and Colden Place, now Ivy Place and Summit Avenue. The brick building was far enough advanced in December, 1864, to allow the congregation to occupy the basement, and Rev. C. C. Winans became the pastor. The audience room was completed in the spring of 1865. Rev. J. I. Morrow was pastor from 1865 to 1866, when Rev. D. R. Lowrie succeeded him. He remained three years, and the building became too small for the congregation. In 1870 the present site on Belmont Avenue near Bergen was secured, and work begun on the building under the pastorate of Rev. John Atkinson, D. D. This building is intended to be used as the chapel and Sunday-school, and the coming church is to front on Bergen Avenue. The chapel was dedicated May 19, 1872, by Bishop Simpson. The ground and building cost \$45,000. In July, 1872, the old church on Summit Avenue was sold to the Universalists. The pastors since then have been: Rev. S. B. Van Benschoten, Rev. J. B. Faulks, Rev. D. W. Bartine, Rev. P. G. Blight, Rev. R. Van Horne, Rev. J. M. Meeker, Rev. L. C. Muller and Rev. D. R. Lowrie. During the last few years the congregation has been growing too large for the building again, and it is probable that a new church will soon be erected.

LAFAYETTE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In 1863 M. S. Allison, a shipbuilder, who had then recently settled in Lafayette, decided that a school was needed in that vicinity. He owned vacant property on Whiton Street, and made a contract with Samuel Cosgrove for the erection of a building 18 by 36 feet. Most of the lumber required was obtained by breaking up a large freight barge which had outlived its usefulness. The little building had a frontage of 18 feet on Whiton Street. Miss Byrnell taught school in it until the end of the term in 1868. Weekly prayer meetings were held in it on Sunday afternoons by Rev. D. R. Lowrie, then pastor of Emory M. E. Church, a brick structure at the corner of Ivy Place and Summit Avenue, now occupied as a Universalist church. In 1868 a Sunday-school was organized, with seventeen teachers and scholars. In 1868, during the Presidential campaign, the people of Lafayette decided to build a wigwam or meeting place. Mr. Allison offered the use of his land and a liberal donation on condition that the building should revert to the M. E. Society for a church after the political campaign closed. The offer was accepted, the little school-house was moved to the rear of the lot, with its side toward the street, and it formed an addition to the wigwam when it was built. After the election the building was altered for a church, and on February 28, 1869, it was dedicated. The property was then worth \$9,000. Rev. D. R. Lowrie became pastor by his reappointment to the Emory M. E. Church, which included the Lafayette charge. In 1870 Rev. W. L. Hoagland was appointed preacher in charge of Lafayette M. E. Church, thus becoming first pastor of the independent charge. Rev. A. H. Tuttle succeeded him in 1872, Rev. C. S. Coit in 1875, Rev. E. W. Burr in 1878, and Rev. J. A. Monroe in 1881. During his pastorate the old Communipaw M. E. Church was absorbed. This was a small congregation, incorporated April 14, 1853. The "Little White Church," on the south side of Communipaw Avenue, near the bay shore, was built in 1854, the dedication taking place October 15th, that year. The only pastor the society had was Rev. T. C. Carman. After he ceased his connection, a few years later, the church was added to first one church, then another, as a mission charge. There were but nineteen members in 1882, when it was merged with the Lafayette Church. The present church edifice on Pacific Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, was begun June 24, 1884. The corner-stone was laid on August 20th succeeding, and the church was dedicated May 3, 1885. The building committee was: M. H. Gillette, George R. Hillier, E. S. Allison, F. H. Spengeman, W. R. Wheeler and W. L. Hoagland. The new church cost about \$40,000. The church was begun and completed under the pastorate of Rev. W. L. Hoagland,

the first pastor, who had been returned for the work at the request of the congregation. The pastors since then have been: Rev. J. W. Johnson, 1887-'89; Rev. P. G. Blight, 1889-'90; Rev. Charles E. Little, 1891 to the present time. The church has 210 members on the roll.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Central and Hopkins avenues, was organized in 1866 by Rev. F. H. Rey, under whose pastorate the church was built in 1868-69, and was dedicated on March 7, 1869. The cost was about \$10,000. It was the first German M. E. church in this city. Three other churches, viz.: one in Jersey City, one in Hoboken and one in West Hoboken, were organized through the efforts of this congregation. The church is at present free from debt, and the congregation recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary on March 7, 1894.

THE CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. At the session of Conference held on Staten Island in 1867 Bishop Simpson, who presided, was much impressed with the fact that no work had been done in Jersey City for church extension since 1855, when Hedding church was organized. When the appointments were made there was one "Fourth Church, Jersey City, to be supplied." Rev. David Graves was assigned to the work, and Centenary was organized April 17, 1867. It was incorporated September 27, 1867. The corner-stone was laid on a site on the north side of Pavonia Avenue, between Cole and Monmouth streets, on September 26, 1870. The basement was dedicated April 30, 1871, and for ten years that was all there was of a church. In 1882 the main building was erected, and in 1884 it was finished. The church stood in open lots at first, but is now in a densely settled section of the city, and has a large congregation.



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This was originally the West End M. E. Church, and was organized September 1, 1868. A chapel, a small one-story frame building, was erected on the east side of Tonnele Avenue, north of Newark Avenue, and by 1869 a hundred scholars were gathered into the Sunday-school. In 1881 this property was sold because of financial embarrassment. In 1882 Rev. J. A. Gutteridge was sent to rebuild the church. He was an enthusiastic worker, and he soon had four lots on the west side of Tonnele Avenue, south of Newark Avenue, as a site for a new church. The name was changed to Grace M. E.; a handsome church and parsonage were built at a cost of \$16,000. The building was dedicated in 1884.

THE WAVERLY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was incorporated December 20, 1870, and worshipped in a hired building, and disbanded in 1882.

THE JANES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was incorporated March 10, 1870. The church is on Summit Avenue near Charles Street.

THE WEST SIDE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In 1869 Wm. H. Beach built a house near where this church stands. The nearest church was the Claremont Presbyterian, a long distance away, across lots and unpaved roads. Mr. Beach opened a Sunday-school at his home. He began with two scholars, Garret Vreeland and Mrs. T. A. Swennerton, both now nearing middle age. Rev. John Atkinson, then pastor of Emory M. E. Church on Summit Avenue, prevailed upon Conference in 1871 to appoint a preacher to organize a church on the West Side. Rev. Henry M. Simpson was assigned to the duty, and the first Sunday after Conference adjourned he preached in a private house on Culver Avenue. Among those who attended this

service was Delos E. Culver. When it was over he asked for a hearing, and said he did not belong to any church, but believed it would be a good thing to have a church in that vicinity, and offered a subscription of \$1,000 to help to build one. He also promised that his brother, I. B. Culver, would make a similar subscription. Before the meeting adjourned \$7,000 had been subscribed. The work was prosecuted with such vigor that the subscription was run up to \$20,000, the site bought, the plans adopted and the corner-stone laid in September, 1871. The basement was ready for use in May, 1872, and the main audience-room in 1888. The congregation has been united and peaceful, and has a property worth over \$30,000. Rev. J. Atkinson, who first suggested a church on West Side Avenue, is closing a five-year pastorate which will end in April, 1895.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. The first Baptist church in Jersey City was known as the Particular Baptist Church of Jersey City and Harsimus. It was organized March 11, 1839. A central site was secured on Barrow Street, near Newark Avenue. The building still stands, and has been used by a number of congregations. The pastors were: Rev. Joseph Houghwout,



WEST SIDE M. F. CHURCH.

1838-41; Rev. John O. Edmunds, 1841-42; Rev. Arus Haynes, 1842-44; Rev. Wm. Smith, 1844-47. There was some dissension among the members, and Rev. Arus Haynes organized the Grand Street Baptist Church, and served as pastor for three years, 1844 to 1847. Another section of the original church separated about the same time, and organized the Jersey City Baptist Church on March 11, 1844. Rev. Wm. Rollinson preached to this branch from May to November, 1843; Rev. Silas C. James, from March to September, 1844; Rev. Joseph M. Morris, from April 1, 1845, to February 26, 1846, and Rev. Wm. Gooding, from August 11, 1846, to February 15, 1847. These three congregations were too weak to stand alone, and on March 1, 1848, those members who were so disposed reorganized themselves into the Union Baptist Church of Jersey City. They were then sixty-eight in number. They built the present church on Grove Street, and it was dedicated July 17, 1853, at a cost of \$17,000. On March 9, 1868, on application to the legislature, the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Jersey City. The building was enlarged

in 1875-76, at a cost of \$34,000, and the property at present is worth about \$51,000. Rev. O. C. Wheeler was the first pastor. He resigned November 21, 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Verrinder, who resigned in April, 1854, to become city missionary for the City Missionary and Tract Society. He filled that position until he died, October 14, 1891. He was one of the most patient, persistent christian workers that has ever been in the city. He ministered on the city piers, in the jail, almshouse and penitentiary for forty years. He retained his membership in the First Church to the end. Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly, D. D., became pastor September 1, 1854. On July 1, 1886, Rev. O. J. White was appointed assistant pastor. In 1888 Dr. Parmly was made pastor emeritus. On September 1, 1888, Rev. H. B. Steelman became pastor, but was compelled to resign on account of failing health within two years. On May 1, 1891, Rev. Theodore Heisig was called to the pastorate, and served more than three years, when he resigned. The church is at present without a pastor. It has been a strong congregation, liberal in beneficence, and has sent out many preachers, be-

sides being the mother or grandmother of all the other churches in the city of the Baptist denomination. Dr. Parmlly became prominent by reason of his long pastorate, extending over thirty-four years, and by his service in the denominational boards and for its educational institutions. He died, much lamented, in 1894, and the congregation changed the name of the church to the Parmlly Memorial in his honor.

SUMMIT AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Mary Glass and Releif G. Tripp, members of the Union Baptist Church in Jersey City, and residents of Hudson City, were the originators of the First Baptist Church of Hudson City. In the spring of 1856 Rev. Wm. Verrinder, city missionary, at their request held prayer-meetings at the residence of James Glass. There was no Baptist church in Bergen at the time, and all Baptists went to the Union Church in Grove Street. The prayer meeting grew in favor, and a small frame school-house was hired in Bergen, and meetings were held, Rev. Mr. Verrinder serving without compensation. On June 22, 1857, the congregation was organized. Services were held after that in Graves Seminary on the Bergen road. Baptism was administered in New York Bay off the foot of Communipaw Avenue. On June 1, 1858, Rev. Marvin Eastwood was called to the pastorate. In the following month a majority of the members decided that the morning service should be held in Bergen, and Rapp's Hall, on the Newark Plank Road, was hired. A building committee had been collecting money to build on two lots that had been bought in 1857. A majority of the members lived in Bergen, and when it came to vote on a site, on February 3, 1859, thirty-six out of the sixty members favored Bergen. This caused a split. The majority organized the Bergen Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Eastwood went with them. This left eight male and sixteen female members of the Hudson City Baptist Church. They were few, but plucky. They exchanged the lots they had for the present site of the church, corner of Summit Avenue and Cottage Street. There was a large frame building on the new property, and services were held in it until the new church was built. Rev. Samuel



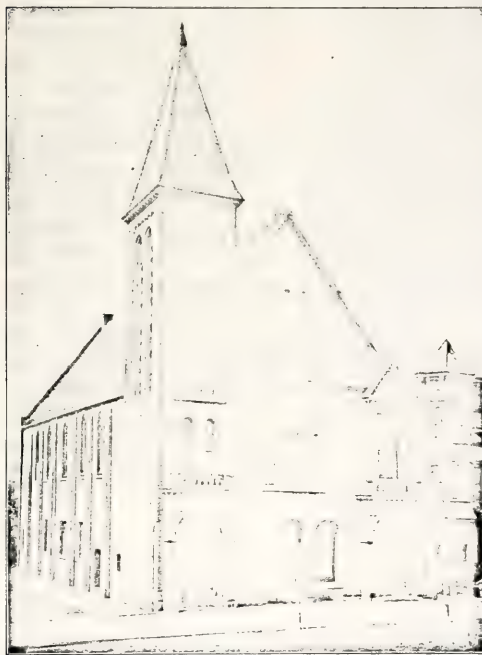
SUMMIT AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH.

followed from June 2, 1867 to March 28, 1869. Rev. T. R. Howlett was pastor from July 15, 1869, until March 27, 1871. Rev. Wm. H. Harris, from November 13, 1871, to April 30, 1874. Rev. James L. Lodge accepted the pastorate October 27, 1874, and remained until October, 1879. Rev. A. S. Gumbart accepted the charge January 13, 1880, and resigned December 23, 1883. Rev. David C. Hughes became pastor May 1, 1884, and resigned December 1, 1886. July 1, 1887, Rev. I. F. Davis became pastor, and died December 31, 1889. On May 15, 1890, Rev. Edwin MacMinn became pastor, and still ministers acceptably to a large congregation. The present officers are: Rev. Edwin MacMinn, pastor; Deacons—Asa Phillips, Thomas Jenny, Marshal Ward, Henry Grimm, R. T. Richardson, H. W. Bahrenberg; Trustees—F. Falkenbury, H. B. Lowe, Percy Gemberling, Oberlin Hunter, Charles Davis, B. B. Southwick; Church Clerk, H. C. Corriell; Church Treasurer, Thomas Jenny; Sunday-School Superintendent, C. W. McPeck; Superintendent of Mission School, W. T. Hunter.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. The first attempt to organize a German Lutheran church was made by Rev. A. Geissenheimer, in 1849, at Harsimus. The church was incorporated October 24, 1850, but it had a brief existence. No attempt was made to revive a successor for several years. Early in 1860 an informal meeting was held at the residence of some one of the men who subsequently united to form a church. At this meeting a committee was appointed to select a meeting-place. They chose Metropolitan Hall, on Newark Avenue, in the building now occupied by Hoos & Schulz as a furniture warehouse, and the first service was held there on June 2, 1860. A temporary council was elected on October 25, 1860, and the place for service was changed to Union Hall, corner of Fourth and Grove streets. An organ

J. Knapp served as pastor without salary until October 25, 1859. On January 27, 1860, his brother, Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, accepted the charge. The erection of the present church was begun under his pastorate. He contributed his salary to the sinking fund. He resigned April 4, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Custis on October 10, 1865. He remained until January, 1867. Rev. Charles E. Cordo

was presented to the little congregation by Rev. Hohlman, of the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of New York. The congregation was regularly organized on January 11, 1861, with Rev. Carl M. Wassidlo as pastor. Messrs. Hegeler and Koster, of the original elders, are still members of the church. The Sunday-school was organized on June 2, 1861. On February 6, 1862, Rev. Julius Augustus Bangeroth was called to the pastorate after Mr. Wassidlo had resigned. Pastor Bangeroth arranged with the Presbyterians in Barrow Street for the use of their church for Sunday morning services, and the congregation connected with the New York Ministerium. In May, 1860, a parochial school was opened under the name of St. Matthew's Academy. The congregation incorporated September 23, 1863, and the Bethesda Baptist Church was purchased at a cost of \$7,500. This was a small frame church on South Fourth,



CENTRAL AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

presented the silver communion service. The congregation grew so large that mission churches were started; the first was St. Paul's Lutheran Church, St. Paul's and Summit avenues, and the second, Christ Church in Lafayette, both of which are now prosperous, independent churches. These offshoots drew away a good many of the members, but the mother church still grew and prospered. Plans have recently been adopted for the erection of a new and larger church, to cost \$43,700. Of this sum, about \$5,000 has been collected, and about \$10,000 more subscribed. During the past year the communicants have numbered 1,000. The Sunday-school numbers 600. There were 200 baptisms, 90 funerals and 65 marriages last year. The ladies' society is presided over by Mrs. C. Ruh, and numbers 125 members; the men's society is presided over by W. F. Schuman, and numbers 36; the young ladies' society is presided over by Miss Dora Evers,

now Fifth Street, between Erie and Jersey Avenue, the present site of St. Matthew's Church. Pastor Bangeroth died on May 28, 1868, and a mural tablet in the church records his faithful service. Rev. George Ewh was called to succeed him, on July 17, 1866. On November 12, 1868, Mr. Menge, the principal of the parochial school, resigned, and Mr. C. Wertemeyer succeeded him, and also served as organist in the church. In the summer of 1871 the church and school were enlarged at a cost of \$4,680. A ladies' society was organized May 14, 1862; the men's society on January 21, 1875. On April 7, 1881, Pastor Ewh died, and Rev. J. C. J. Petersen was called to the pastorate. He was installed in the following September. A debt of \$2,500 was soon removed, and the church prospered. In 1880, at the four hundredth jubilee of Luther's birth, the ladies' society presented the handsome marble baptismal font, and in 1886, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church, the same society

and numbers 70; the young men's society is presided over by Mr. R. Petersen, and has 45 members. There is also a society for the sick and dying, each member of which contributes fifty cents a week, and \$1 in case of a death. The congregation contributes about \$600 annually for mission and benevolent purposes. During its existence the members have given \$107,000 for church purposes. It is the strongest of the German churches.

ST. TRINITATIS CHURCH. This church was organized in 1874 in a small chapel at 66 Bowers Street; Rev. Mr. Hock was the first pastor. In January, 1875, Rev. C. J. Goessling was called, and ministered one year. Rev. Ernst Ide succeeded him, and remained until September 15, 1879. Rev. R. A. Hafer, the present pastor, succeeded him, and found but twenty-five members and \$3,200 of debt. He built up a strong congregation, and the handsome new church was dedicated May 22, 1892. The building is 42 by 100 feet, and has a spire 135 feet high. The interior is quite ornate, and the organ above the altar has 1,000 pipes. It cost \$3,000. The stained glass windows are all memorials, and cost \$2,500. The chime of bells in the belfry were donated by the families Rohrssen, Franz and Heinsohn. The donors of the windows were: The Sunday-school, Ladies' Society, W. H. Kuhl, pastor, and Mrs. R. A. Hafer, Mrs. Kalisch, Mr. C. Prigge, A. Kattenhorn, J. F. Meyer, C. Dietzel, Amalia Kurtz and the church societies. The church cost \$30,000, exclusive of the ground, and has a Sunday-school with thirty-five teachers and 300 scholars. It is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New Jersey.



ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized November 26, 1884, at the house of Henry Siewers, 631 Newark Avenue. Rev. Athanasius Stuckert, of Rahway, presided at the meeting, accepted a call to the pastorate, and has served to the present. The congregation is connected now with the New York Ministerium of Buffalo. The corner-stone of the new church was laid September 30, 1885, on the present site, corner of Summit and St. Paul's avenues. The handsome brick building, 44 by 67 feet, with a tower 158 feet high, was dedicated January 24, 1886. The property cost \$20,000. There are over 100 members and 400 children in the Sunday-school, with forty-six teachers. In 1893 a new bell was procured for the tower, and the interior was handsomely frescoed. H. Claussen is superintendent of the Sunday-school, Christ Cordes, treasurer, and Henry Rathjen, secretary. The Ladies' Society, which has been an active agent in collecting funds, is presided over by Mrs. Anna Freund, president; Mrs. Meta Freund, secretary; Mrs. M. Prange, vice-president, and Mrs. K. Marschall and G. Mahlenbrock. The

trustees are : Carstan Droege, president; H. Siewers, H. Beck, Chr. Cordes, H. C. Freund, H. Rathjen, C. Stelling, S. Gavenesok, F. C. Freund, H. Clausere, Charles Flugge, D. Mahlenbrook, H. Plate, A. Kost and C. Lampe.

GREENVILLE EVANGELICAL ZION CHURCH (LUTHERAN). In 1866 a small number of Lutherans, with a few members of the Evangelical Association, began to worship in the old public school-house on the Old Bergen Road in Greenville. In 1877 two lots on McAdoo Avenue were bought, and a Mr. Nelson donated a lot adjoining, on condition that a Lutheran church should be built on it. In October, 1877, the corner-stone of the church was laid. The Lutherans and the members of the Evangelical Association disputed about the church, each party desiring to have it dedicated for their denomination. The matter could not be amicably settled, and it was taken to court, where a decision was rendered in favor of the Lutherans. They refunded the amount that had been collected for the building by members of the association, and paid for the building unpaid. The first pastor was Rev. C. Kuehn, of Mansfield, Ohio. He resigned, and his successor, Rev. J. Muelder, was requested to resign after four months. In April, 1871, Rev. J. P. Schoener was called to the pastorate. He had the church building raised, a new brick basement added, and opened a Sunday-school and a German-English day-school. He resigned in June, 1872. The church had no pastor until late in 1873, when Rev. G. Burkhard was called. He was a missionary at West New York at that time. He continued to serve both places until May, 1876, when he gave up West New York. Since then the Zion Church has prospered. A new parsonage was built, lots adjoining the church site have been bought as a new church site, the debt of \$4,000 has been paid, and more than 100 families are members. The Sunday-school is one of the largest in Greenville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Tradition has handed down the fact that assistant priests from New York celebrated mass in private houses in Jersey for the benefit of the early Catholics, who had no church. The first mass was said in 1830. The first corporate body of Catholics in the city was the "Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, Jersey City, N. J." It was organized January 29, 1831. To this body was deeded, on March 10, 1831, four lots of ground on Grand Street. The site of the old stone church that was built upon them is now occupied by St. Aloysius Academy, a young ladies' school conducted by Sisters of Charity. The trustees made a beginning at building their church, but with all the help they could get, it was only after a struggle lasting ten years that the building was finished. The first pastor of the church, and the first permanent priest in the city, was Rev. Wm. Byrnes, who was appointed in 1834. He had the building well advanced in 1836, when ill health forced him to leave. He died in 1837 at Plattsburg. Father Mohan succeeded him, and he got the church opened for service in 1837. It was consecrated in 1839 by Bishop Hughes, of New York, assisted by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston. Rev. Walter J. Quarter succeeded to the pastorate in 1842, and remained until the spring of 1844, when Rev. Patrick Kenny was appointed. His health broke down, and he died in Charleston, S. C., in 1845. Rev. John Kelly was appointed pastor in 1844. He had been a missionary in Liberia. The church belonged to the diocese of New York until October 30, 1853, when the diocese of Newark was created, and James Roosevelt Bayley consecrated bishop. Father Kelly died in 1866. He had planned and partially completed St. Peter's Church, at Grand and Van Vorst streets, but Father Patrick Corrigan finished it. He was made pastor on May 5, 1866. Father Corrigan wanted a Catholic college in Jersey City, and as an inducement to the Jesuits he offered them St. Peter's Church, the old church, four cottages and the parish school, in all valued then at \$250,000. The offer was accepted, and Father Corrigan resigned in 1871 and became pastor of St. Bridget's, then a new churchless parish in the meadows. The Jesuits have since built St. Peter's College, on Grand Street, near the church. The present pastor is Rev. John Harpes, and the assistants, Revs. Joseph Loyzance, J. Busam and J. H. Finnegan. From St. Peter's the other Catholic churches have grown. There are now fourteen of them.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH. This church was organized as St. Bridget's, of Hudson City, in June, 1856, and the first church was a frame building on Hopkins Avenue, built in 1856. The first pastor was Rev. James Coyle. The church was opened for the benefit of the Irish Catholics who were employed in constructing the Erie tunnel. The first meetings were held in a laborers'

boarding house on Summit, then Bergenwood Avenue. In 1857 Rev. Aloysius Vanuta became pastor, and he built a new church at the corner of Baldwin and Pavonia avenues. It was a brick building, with brown stone trimmings. This church was taken down to make way for the present stone structure, which was dedicated September 14, 1873, by Bishop Corrigan. Mgr. Robert Seton is pastor, and has been since January 2, 1876. The church property consists of the church, school and rectory, and is valued at more than \$100,000. The congregation numbers about 4,000.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH stands on the northeast corner of Erie and Second streets. It was begun in 1861 and finished in 1863. It is a plain, but commodious brick building. The pastor, Rev. Louis Domineck Senez, built the church, and still officiates. He is assisted by Revs. P. W. Smith and J. T. Brown. The Catholic Institute on Third Street, connected with St. Mary's, has a public hall that has a seating capacity of 1,000. The parochial school is large, and St. Mary's Academy and St. Francis' Hospital and the Orphans' Industrial School belong to St. Mary's parish. The church property is valued at more than \$250,000, and there are about 7,500 members in the congregation.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. In 1854 Rev. J. Kelly, pastor of St. Peter's Church, built St. Mary's Church, on the corner of Erie and Tenth streets. The building was of brick, and two stories high. The property included four lots. Rev. Father L. D. Senez became its pastor in 1859. The parish grew rapidly, and in 1861 he began to build St. Mary's, at Second and Erie streets. In 1863 the new church was built, and old St. Mary's was used as a parish school until the Catholic Institute was built on Third Street. In November, 1867, Bishop Bayley created the new parish of St. Michael's, and old St. Mary's was refurnished for worship. Rev. Januarius De Concilio, an assistant in St. Mary's, was appointed the pastor. He is still the pastor, as Mgr. De Concilio. Soon after assuming charge Father De Concilio opened a parochial school with lay teachers. Later he built a dwelling for the Sisters of Charity. Subsequently he built an additional school-house at Fifteenth and Grove streets. This is now St. Lucy's Church. In 1870 the pastor moved into the old parochial residence on Erie Street. He had been living in two small rooms in the church building. The residence is now an infant asylum conducted by the Sisters of Peace. In 1871 he bought the site of the present church and residence at a cost of \$35,000. On September 25, 1872, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by Archbishop Bayley. In the following August the basement was completed and used. The church was dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan on October 8, 1876. The same year Harold Henwood bought the old Children's Home on Pavonia Avenue, and presented it to the parish. It cost him \$30,000, and the pastor spent \$10,000 in fitting it for an orphanage. It opened with sixty inmates, but has been rebuilt since, and is now a large institution. The old church was again used as a school, the alteration costing \$15,000. In 1890 a new rectory was built at a cost of \$25,000. The new church cost \$150,000, and the property of the parish has cost over \$250,000. The congregation is said to be the largest in the county, numbering over 8,000. The church fronts the northern end of Hamilton Square.



ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH. The parish was organized in 1869 by Bishop Bayley, and Rev. Patrick Corrigan was its first pastor. The corner-stone was laid November 14, 1869, and a commodious frame church was ready for service on December 25, 1869. The church stood on Mercer Street, and the congregation numbered about one hundred. Father Corrigan labored there six years. Rev. E. P. Smyth succeeded him in January, 1875. Rev. James Hanly followed on February 1, 1882, and on January 6, 1890, Rev. P. M. Corr was appointed. During Father Hanly's incumbency the handsome large church at Montgomery and Brunswick streets was erected. It was only partially equipped, and Father Corr finished it. Rev. W. H. Dornin is the present pastor, assisted by Fathers D. S. Clancy and S. A. Holleran. There is a handsome rectory, a large parochial school and a Catholic club house connected with the church. The congregation numbers over 6000.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. This church is the largest and finest in the city, and occupies one of the best sites the city affords. It is on the crest of Bergen Hill, on the corner of Grand Street and Bramhall Avenue. The structure is 272 feet long and 138 feet wide, built of stone, and, with the rectory, cost over \$300,000. The district was a mission, attached first to Jersey City, then to Hudson City. There was a small wooden church in which assistant priests from other churches held services. In 1870 Bishop Bayley made it a separate parish, and

assigned Rev. Patrick Hennessy to form a church. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by Archbishop Bayley November 13, 1870, but the church was not finished, ready for dedication, until August 19, 1877. Father Hennessy is still pastor, and has been popular with the citizens generally. He was born at Limerick in 1834, graduated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburgh, Md., in 1859. His theological course was made at the American College in Rome, and he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Patrizzi, in the cathedral of St. John Lateran,



ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

in 1863. Father Hennessy's labors in the temperance cause have given him a national reputation. Rev. James J. Sheehan, the assistant priest, has also achieved deserved popularity.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH. The increase of population on the western side of Bergen Hill opened the way for a church in that section ten years ago, and Rev. B. Henry Ter Woert was commissioned to organize one. At that time the old St. James Hotel at Marion had become a tenement house. It had a large vacant room, which had once been the billiard room. This the young priest hired, and there he said his first mass on November 9, 1884. The altar was improvised with two tables borrowed from an adjoining beer saloon. There were no chairs, and the worshippers knelt on the floor. Nothing could be more simple or primitive than this beginning. A boy carried the vestments, and that boy is now Father McCarn. Father Ter Woert's father presented him with five lots of ground on the corner of Nelson Avenue and Van Winkle Street, and in twenty-four days the young priest had a commodious frame church built on the eastern end of the plot. In 1886 a large brick parochial school was built at a cost of \$13,600, and it now has over 600 pupils in daily attendance. On November 24, 1892, Bishop Wigger laid the corner-stone for the handsome Romanesque church on the Nelson Avenue front of the property. The avenue in the meantime had become the Boulevard. This church

is an ornate structure, 157 by 57 feet, with a chapel 57 by 27 feet and a tower 252 feet high. It cost \$100,000. A neat rectory was built some time ago, and the church property is now worth \$150,000.

ST. BONIFACE CHURCH, on First Street, between Erie and Jersey Avenue, was built by Rev. Dominick Kraus. It is a German church. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1864. The present pastor is Rev. Win. F. Wahl, and the assistant is Rev. Charles Mull.

ST. ANTHONY, OF PADUA, is a large stone church recently erected for the Polish Catholics on Monmouth Street between Sixth and Seventh. Rev. L. Kukowski is pastor.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH is an Italian church on Sixth Street near Monmouth. Rev. P. Schoenan is pastor.

CATHOLIC COMMUNITIES.

Fathers of the Society of Jesus, 107 Grand Street; Rev. J. Harpes, S. J., superior.

House of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 250 Second Street; Brother Albion, director.

House of the Franciscan Brothers, 93½ Mercer Street; Brother Anthony, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Greenville; Sister M. Angelo, superior; also 35 Van Winkle Street; Sister M. Mechilde, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 561 Jersey Avenue; Sister Francis of Assisium, sister servant.

Convent of St. Dominic, mother house, 254 First Street; Mother M. Catherine, prioress.

St. Joseph's Convent of the Sisters of the Peace, 78 Grand Street; Mother Ignatius, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, St. Francis' Hospital; Sister Demetria, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of Christian Charity, 15 Ferry Street; Sister Appolonia, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 618 Grove Street; Sister Morcia, superior.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 112 Grand Street; Sister M. Zita, sister servant.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street; Sister M. Liberata, sister servant.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 94 Mercer Street; Sister Maurice, sister servant.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 166 Hancock Avenue; Sister Maria Francis, sister servant.

Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Linden Avenue; Sister M. Angelo, superior.



CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CITY OF TO-DAY—WHAT CAUSED ITS REMARKABLE GROWTH—STATISTICS OF ITS CIVIC WORK
AND INDUSTRIES DOWN TO DATE.



JERSEY CITY stands at the front door of the nation. The waves of the Atlantic wash its wharves, and the land that adjoins its back doors extends to the Golden Gate, where the setting sun gilds the Pacific Ocean. Its unrivaled location has been the secret of its success. This location attracted the attention of enterprising men ninety years ago, and with the eye of faith they faintly discerned the coming city. At that time there was but a single house in Paulus Hook. In preceding chapters the story of the early efforts has been told. After forty years the future city was still a village, but the faith of its founders never wavered. The latter half of the ninety years has justified their faith, and was made possible by their works. The grassy shores of half a century ago have been mailed in commercial armor, and miles of solid piers now face deep water far beyond the old landing places. The



VIEW OF JERSEY CITY FROM THE RIVER.

hills and valleys, creeks and marshes, have disappeared, and broad, level, paved streets, lined with buildings, thronged with people, have blotted out these old landmarks. The trees that beautified the shores have given way to forests, whose buds are block and tackle. Every port in the world is connected by bounding billows with these piers, and no railway station is too remote to be linked to Jersey City by bonds of steel. The other shore of the water that laps its piers includes every shore that bounds the oceans; the other end of the rail-

ways that diverge from its depots includes every railroad on the continent.

Few foreign ports have prospered without drawing on Jersey City's resources; no western town has flourished without aid and comfort from this city by the sea. No city in the country offers more advantages for residence or business. Every source of supply for every material for profit or pleasure is in communication with Jersey City piers and depots. Coal, iron and wood, building material and everything required in manufacturing is cheap by reason of the ease of transportation. Coal by rail or water without cartage, spurs to factory yards that transform them into depots for every railroad on the continent, and an abundant supply of labor and material, with the best market in the world within a mile of the ferry slip, have all conspired to make Jersey City grow and prosper. These causes have made Jersey City increase from a bustling village of 6,000, when the census of 1850 was taken, to a city that now numbers 180,000, and hopes to pass the 200,000 line before the next national census is taken.



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MAP OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The city occupies a peninsula. The Hudson and Hackensack rivers bound it on the east and west in the northern portion, and New York and Newark bays on the east and west of its southern section. It has a water front on each side of about six miles, the eastern six miles fronting on the best harbor in the world. It is at the focus of travel and commerce. The railroad lines having termini in Jersey City number their incoming and outgoing trains by thousands. The passengers carried annually by the eight lines of ferries leaving Jersey City have passed the billion line in number. More ocean steamships sail from Jersey City piers than from those of any city in the Union except New York, and the breeze that cools the toilers in her shops also lifts the flags of every nation along her shores. The grain elevators on the river front are among the largest in the world. Among the manufactories in Jersey City are some of the largest of their kind; business firms whose names are household words the world over; whose labels are printed in every language known to trade; whose products grace the shelves of store-keepers in every nation. Factories, like the Lorillard Tobacco Works, where more than three thousand wage-earners are employed; sugar houses, with an output approximating seven thousand barrels a day; soap works, like Colgate & Company's immense establishment, whose product forms part of every perfect toilet; pencil factories, like Dixon's, whose product is to be



SCENE ON MONTGOMERY STREET.

found in every stationery store. These and many others have found business homes in Jersey City, and have carried its name through every business artery known to commerce. Smoky plumes from tall chimneys, and gushing steam jets, cover the business section of the city, like banners waving over the busy haunts of the artisans, who are providing for the wants of the people wherever people have wants.



SCENE ON NEWARK AVENUE.

The city is divided into east, west and hill sections by Bergen Hill, a trap-rock formation, which extends in a generally north and south direction longitudinally through the city. This hill is about eighty feet high and about a mile in width. Natural grades give access on the west slope to the meadow land along the

east, west and hill sections by Bergen Hill, a trap-rock formation, which extends in a generally north and south direction longitudinally through the city. This hill is about eighty feet high and about a mile in width. Natural grades give access on the west slope to the meadow land along the

Hackensack River and Newark Bay. The elevation decreases toward the south, and is scarcely noticeable at the southern end of the city. In the upper half of the city the hill shows quite



SCENE ON NEWARK AVENUE FROM GROVE STREET.

an abrupt bluff on the east and affords fine views of New York and the harbor. This elevated plateau is about a mile in width and is rapidly becoming the favored residence section. Building lots can be had there at prices ranging from \$500 to \$2,500, according to location. In the business section the range is from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a lot, the city lot being 2,500 square feet, with a street frontage of 25 feet. Real estate has rapidly appreciated in value, as will be seen by reference to the annual return of ratables on another page. The area of the city is now 12,288 acres, but nearly one-half is marsh land. Almost one-third of the area has been absorbed by railroads and canals, and every lot bought by these corporations is taken from the local list of ratables to be taxed by the State. The State refunds the tax collected to the municipalities affected. In spite of the withdrawal of nearly a third of the ratable area the ratables have increased from \$60,726,887 in 1871 to \$86,470,970 in 1894. The value of the railroad and canal property approximates \$30,000,000, and the increase of the individual holding has been over \$26,000,000 since 1871. This is within \$4,000,000 of an increase of 100 per cent. The business of the city has grown in like manner. New sections have been invaded

by stores and workshops. Merchants have enlarged their stores and opened branches in many instances to accommodate more remote sections of the city. The banks have increased in number and have enlarged their premises. The First National Bank recently enlarged its banking house, and the Hudson County and Provident Savings Banks have erected handsome new buildings. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has built a fine building. The Second National put up a commodious building a few years ago. These are but instances. An enumeration



SCENE ON GROVE STREET.

of new business enterprises would resemble a business directory for a less active community.

The growing population has made heavy intraurban travel. The street cars of a few years

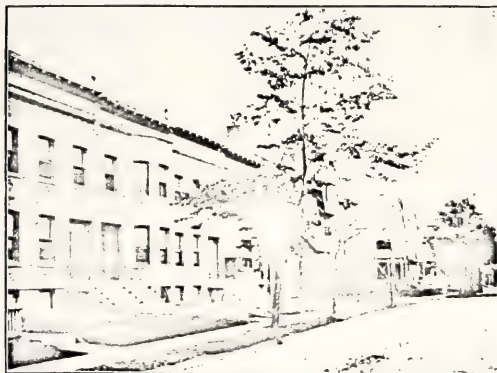
ago, that employed a thousand horses, have been replaced with electric lines, which have been extended in many directions, until there are nearly fifty miles of streets occupied, and many more

authorized. The northern section of the city, where the bluff is high, has an elevated system, giving access to the Hoboken ferries. Electric lines have been extended to Bayonne, Newark, Orange and other suburban places, and all do a good business. Any portion of the city can be reached in ten minutes from any central location. The cars leaving the ferries form an almost unbroken procession night and day. A broad boulevard has been built through the county from north to south, which affords a drive of fourteen and a half miles. It has a central



SCENE ON PACIFIC AVENUE.

driveway of rolled earth, with smooth Telford pavements and broad sidewalks, illuminated with electric lights, shaded by trees, and affording views of both river valleys and the harbor, from well chosen points reached by artistic curves that carry the road from one side of the hill to the other. No city in the country has a finer driveway. It is sprinkled daily, and teaming for commercial purposes is not allowed on the road. It is designed as a pleasure drive, and was built at a cost of \$2,500,000. A fine class of buildings is growing up along this driveway, and real estate fronting on it has gone up in value with great rapidity. The road is one hundred feet wide, and over six miles of it is in Jersey City. The main thoroughfares are paved



SCENE ON KENSINGTON AVENUE

with Belgian blocks, cut from trap rock, but the city is extending a system of asphalt paving through the residence streets, and in a few years a majority of the streets will be rendered noiseless and easily kept clean by reason of their smooth surfaces. The team traffic on the main thoroughfares is very heavy. Several streets have an average of 600 vehicles an hour during business hours. This has caused the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad companies to elevate their tracks through the city. The railway depots recently

erected by the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Erie railway companies are among the largest in the country. Many special freight depots are novelties.

The milk, fowl, hay, small fruit and cattle depots are all notable buildings of their class. There are ferries running to Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, Chambers, Twenty-third and



SCENE ON KENSINGTON AVENUE.

Thirty-fourth streets in New York, and to Fulton Street in Brooklyn, and their boats are the largest and most thoroughly equipped boats of their kind in the world. They run at short intervals night and day. The public school system is taking a front rank among cities on a parity in size with Jersey City. More schools will be added during the coming year, and several thousands added to the seating capacity. Besides these there are a score of large private schools, some of which are noted places of learning, like Hasbrouck Institute, with large

buildings specially constructed for their use, and containing all improvements that experience can suggest. A number of new school-houses have been built by the city during the last five years to take the place of smaller structures; new police stations have been built in each precinct, and there is a large and efficient police force. There are now ninety-five churches in the city, and the charitable institutions include three hospitals, a Children's Home, Home for the Homeless, an Industrial Home, a Home for Aged Women, several orphan asylums and many minor charities. The social life has developed a number of clubs, some of which have erected handsome, large, substantial buildings. The statistics of the city will be found elsewhere. Its beauties can only be transferred to paper by photography. Even these fail to convey an idea of the crowds that throng its thoroughfares during busy hours, or the current of humanity that flows through the well-lighted business sections in the evening.

There are some undesirable features about the city, but they are few, and the softening hand of time will eliminate them. Each year these will be fewer, until there will be none. As it is, there is no more desirable place for residence than Jersey City Heights, nor a better site for manufacturing than in the business sections.



SCENE ON COMMUNIPAW AVENUE.

NUMBER OF CITY STREETS. There are 484 streets in Jersey City, of which 74 were unoccupied in 1894. The police posts in the city aggregate about 300 miles. Of these streets there

are 58 miles paved and 130 miles unpaved. The streets contain 65 miles of sewers and 185 miles of water mains.

SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS. There are 54 public halls, 2 theatres, 3 national banks, 3 savings banks, 1 trust company, 52 clubs, 3 hospitals, 4 convents and 9 cemeteries.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND OCCUPANTS. The census of 1890 showed these facts in relation to Jersey City homes and families: Number of dwellings, 18,562; number of families, 34,434; average number of persons to a dwelling, 8.78; average number to a dwelling in 1880, 8.59; the change being due to an increase in the number of flats; average number of persons to a family in 1880, 5.04; average number in 1890, 4.73; number of dwellings in 1890 occupied by 1 person, 190; by 2 persons, 876; by 3 persons, 1,511; by 4 persons, 2,007; by 5 persons, 2,323; by 6 persons, 2,099; by 7 persons, 1,827; by 8 persons, 1,464; by 9 persons, 1,136; by 10 persons, 903; by 11 to 15 persons, 2,011; by 14 to 20 persons, 944; by 21 or more persons, 1,271. There were 22.77 per cent. of all the dwellings occupied by 11 or more persons, and they contained 49.41 per cent. of the entire population. There was 23.53 per cent. of the population living in dwellings containing more than 20 persons.

The census returns show the increase of population; the following list of ratables show the material increase of the city from consolidation to the present:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
1871	\$52,281,720	\$8,447,167	\$60,726,887
1872	58,294,070	8,259,060	66,553,130
1873	53,205,966	7,232,010	60,437,976
1874	53,318,750	7,205,290	60,524,040
1875	54,270,500	5,750,244	60,020,744
1876	54,279,543	5,614,549	59,894,092
1877	54,581,869	6,033,150	60,615,019
1878	54,503,100	5,901,181	60,404,281
1879	54,922,815	5,365,667	60,288,482
1880	53,580,040	4,831,918	58,411,958
1881	54,619,565	4,786,037	59,405,602
1882	55,238,630	4,759,000	59,997,630
1883	58,287,892	4,664,390	62,952,282
1884	59,515,030	4,661,397	64,176,427
1885	61,571,412	4,564,683	66,136,095
1886	61,075,622	5,014,718	66,090,340
1887	63,880,735	4,750,200	68,630,935
1888	64,069,305	4,971,420	69,040,725
1889	67,165,900	5,201,567	72,367,467
1890	70,291,705	5,707,750	76,121,955
1891	75,304,115	6,083,950	81,388,065
1892	77,644,800	6,811,350	84,456,150
1893	78,174,530	6,894,450	85,068,980
1894	79,551,020	6,919,950	86,470,970

CASH INVESTMENTS IN CITY MANUFACTURES. Some interesting statistical information in regard to the expenses and investments of Jersey City manufacturers is contained in a report to the Department of the Interior by the division of manufacture in 1890.

The total number of establishments reporting was 726; capital—value of hired property, \$4,772,898; direct investment, aggregate, \$18,165,094; value of plant—land, \$1,933,125; buildings, \$2,400,475; machinery, tools and implements, \$3,782,240; live assets—raw materials, \$2,192,867; stock in process and finished products on hand, \$2,452,403; cash, bills and accounts receivable and all sundries not elsewhere reported, \$5,403,984.

Miscellaneous expenses, total, \$1,893,026, including—rent paid for tenancy, \$463,734; taxes, \$177,646; insurance, \$77,256; repairs, ordinary, of buildings and machinery, \$154,468; amount paid to contractors, \$72,000; interest paid on cash used in the business, \$126,269; sundries not elsewhere included, \$822,553.

WAGES PAID. Average number of employees, 12,800; total wages, \$7,808,270; number of clerks over 16 years of age, 1,260; wages, \$1,492,691; average number of female clerks em-

ployed above 15 years of age, 197; wages paid to them, \$71,697; male operatives above 16 years of age, 8,839; wages paid to them, \$5,295,413; female operatives above 15 years of age, 1,121;



COURT HOUSE IN 1895.

wages paid to them, \$333,856; children employed, 317; wages paid to them, \$47,715; piece workers, males above 16 years, 733; wages paid to them, \$459,839; females above 15 years, 400; wages paid to them, \$106,683; children 2; wages, \$376.

COST OF MATERIAL USED. Total, \$22,096,462; fuel, \$279,767; rent of power and heat, \$14,279; mill supplies, \$81,559; all other materials, \$734,767.

VALUE OF PRODUCT. Total \$37,376,322; principal products, \$34,323,755; all other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, \$3,052,567.

COAL CONSUMED IN CITY. The total quantity of coal consumed in the city in 1890, including that used for domestic purposes and manufacturing, was: anthracite, 334,328 tons; bituminous, 132,602 tons.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING. Establishments, 33; value of property hired, \$40,000; direct investment, \$58,625; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,865; number of employees, 97; wages, \$66,937; cost of material, \$27,941; value of product, including custom work and repairs, \$126,629.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Establishments, 49; value of property hired, \$78,500; direct investment, \$36,913; miscellaneous expenses, \$7,293; employees, 76; wages, \$42,338; cost of material, \$32,148; value of product, including custom work and repairs, \$90,648.

FANCY AND PAPER BOXES. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$45,000; direct investment, \$236,621; miscellaneous expenses, \$24,252; employees, 250; wages, \$114,225; cost of material, \$127,436; value of product, \$369,250.

BRASS CASTINGS. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$5,550; direct investment, \$59,132; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,238; employees, 45; wages, \$29,892; cost of material, \$77,234; value of product, \$122,393.

BAKERIES. Establishments, 54; value of hired property, \$326,115; direct investment, \$229,387; miscellaneous expenses, \$29,372; employees, 258; wages, \$159,691; cost of material, \$416,156; value of product, \$698,699.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES FLEMING.

CARPENTERING. Establishments, 39; value of hired property, \$43,900; direct investment, \$194,558; miscellaneous expenses, \$9,590; employees, 378; wages, \$302,829; cost of material, \$445,201; value of product, including repairs, \$887,571.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. Establishments, 24; value of hired property, \$31,200; direct investment, \$193,408; miscellaneous expenses, \$8,367; employees, 191; wages paid, \$133,789; cost of material, \$118,116; value of product, including repairs, \$324,605.

CAR BUILDING. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$469,668; employees, 1,628; wages, \$834,122; cost of material, \$650,298; value of product, including repairs, \$1,484,423.

CHEMICALS. Establishments, 11; direct investment, \$973,155; miscellaneous expenses, \$47,494; employees, 169; wages, \$142,102; cost of material, \$1,080,862; value of product, \$1,804,339.

CLAY AND POTTERY PRODUCTS. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$40,930; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,892; employees, 30; wages, \$17,372; cost of material, \$23,170; value of product, \$54,900.

CLOTHING—MEN'S CUSTOM. Establishments, 32; value of property hired, \$160,625; direct investment, \$117,917; miscellaneous expenses, \$15,170; employees, 167; wages, \$112,132; cost of material, \$130,262; value of product, \$285,951.

CLOTHING—FACTORY PRODUCT. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$9,955; miscellaneous expenses, \$12,440; employees, 41; wages, \$19,980; cost of material, \$76,140; value of product, \$135,920.

DRESSMAKING. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$4,150; employees, 9; wages, \$3,668; value of material, \$1,661; value of product, \$6,805.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING—FACTORY PRODUCT. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$37,775; direct investment, \$31,550; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,845; employees, 132; wages, \$40,538; cost of material, \$91,247; value of product, \$141,400.

CONFECTIONERY. Establishments, 16; value of hired property, \$122,900; direct investment

\$32,585; miscellaneous expenses, \$8,242; employees, 48; wages, \$25,149; cost of material, \$54,862; value of product, \$111,139.

COOPERAGE. Establishments, 5; direct investment, \$81,252; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,641; employees, 64; wages, \$46,104; cost of material, \$100,413; value of product, \$171,660.

DRUGGISTS' MATERIALS. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$5,800; employees, 9; wages, \$3,520; cost of material, \$6,590; value of product, \$17,666.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$22,775; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,252; employees, 14; wages, \$6,170; cost of material, \$2,148; value of product, \$16,000.

DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$24,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,250; employees, 26; wages, \$13,850; cost of material, \$8,550; value of product, \$33,000.

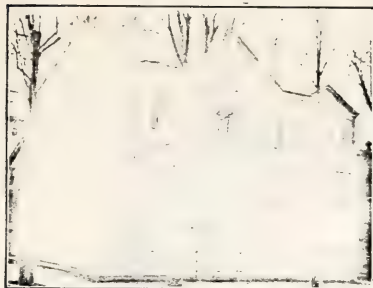


RESIDENCE OF THOMAS W. WRIGHTMAN.
241 Ege Avenue, near West Side.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES JUDGE.
238 Ege Avenue, near West Side.

FOOD PREPARATIONS. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$17,800; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,845; employees, 22; wages, \$9,083; cost of material, \$56,454; value of product \$79,250.



RESIDENCE OF HON. ALLAN McDERMOTT.

vestment, \$18,200; employees, 12; wages, \$6,090; cost of material, \$6,552; value of product, \$13,925.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$44,200; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,041; employees, 55; wages, \$45,182; cost of material, \$53,130; value of product, \$137,000.

MALT LIQUORS. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$585,195; miscellaneous expenses, \$51,156; employees, 47; wages, \$41,060; cost of material, \$102,037; value of product, \$259,498.

LOCK AND GUNSMITHING. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$4,545; direct investment, \$790; miscellaneous expenses, \$331; employees, 6; wages, \$2,912; cost of materials, \$877; value of product, \$4,695.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$34,750; direct investment, \$6,985; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,889; employees, 18; wages, \$10,492; cost of materials, \$21,928; value of product, \$44,300.

LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS. Establishments, 8; value of hired property, \$78,675; direct investment, \$430,100; miscellaneous expenses, \$21,267; employees, 247; wages, \$157,743; cost of materials, \$457,476; value of product, \$698,250.

MASONRY, BRICK AND STONE. Establishments, 7; value of hired property, \$17,750; direct investment, \$191,336; miscellaneous expenses, \$65,538; employees, 286; wages, \$257,720; cost of materials, \$166,903; value of product, \$553,669.

MILLINERS' CUSTOM WORK. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$15,425; direct investment, \$3,610; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,102; employees, 15; wages, \$5,595; cost of materials, \$16,740; value of product, \$27,680.

MINERAL AND SODA WATERS. Establishments, 7; value of hired property, \$14,775; direct investment, \$54,900; miscellaneous expenses, \$9,500; employees, 41; wages, \$26,982; cost of materials, \$54,765; value of product, \$125,759.

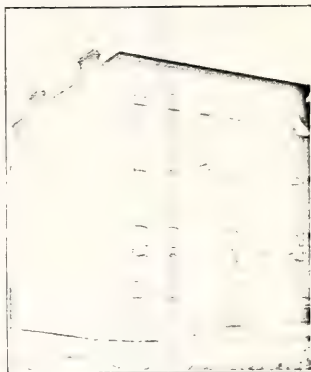
MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES. Establishments, 6; value of hired property, \$12,775; direct investment, \$49,050; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,308; employees, 64; wages, \$47,166; cost of materials, \$68,507; value of product, \$130,336.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS. Establishments, 33; value of hired property, \$345,375; direct investment, \$1,399,356; miscellaneous expenses, \$92,622; employees, 975; wages, \$675,700; cost of material, \$787,948; value of product, \$1,822,104.

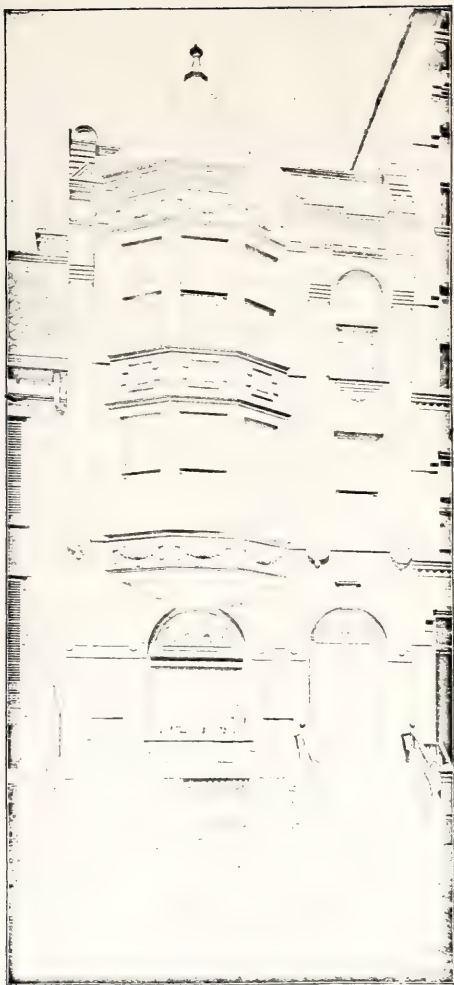
FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK. Establishments 7; direct investment, \$38,950; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,789; employees, 26; wages, \$16,836; cost of material, \$11,708; value of product, \$42,764.

FURNITURE—FACTORY PRODUCT. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$64,200; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,020; employees, 62; wages, \$40,628; cost of materials, \$26,928; value of product, \$85,250.

HAIRWORK. Establishments, 3; direct investment, \$6,552; value of product,



BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING.



RESIDENCE AND UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT OF
GEORGE STEVENS, JERSEY CITY

PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING. Establishments, 17; value of hired property, \$38,935; direct investment, \$42,177; miscellaneous expenses, \$4,635; employees, 119; wages, \$93,591; cost of materials, \$33,403; value of product, \$153,156.

PAINTS. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$5,000; direct investment, \$1,201.338; miscellaneous expenses, \$22,361; employees, 230; wages, \$176,429; cost of materials, \$514,239; value of product, \$808,613.

PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$5,855; direct investment, \$17,920; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,180; employees, 6; wages, \$5,174; cost of materials, \$6,930; value of product, \$16,950.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Establishments, 9; value of hired property, \$27,300; direct investment, \$11,355; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,377; employees, 16; wages, \$9,060; cost of materials, \$5,601; value of product, \$24,100.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING. Establishments, 37; value of hired property, \$80,110; direct investment, \$156,707; miscellaneous expenses, \$10,854; employees, 233; wages, \$174,331; cost of materials, \$153,969; value of product, \$401,712.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—BOOK AND JOB. Establishments, 5; value of hired property, \$112,400; direct investment, \$183,370; miscellaneous expenses, \$12,001; employees, 169; wages, \$92,380; cost of material, \$69,400; value of product, \$214,100.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—NEWSPAPERS. Establishments, 6; value of hired property, \$130,735; direct investment, \$280,110; miscellaneous expenses, \$186,753; employees, 336; wages, \$225,496; cost of materials, \$91,256; value of product, \$589,700.

ROOFING AND ROOFING MATERIAL. Establishments, 8; value of hired property, \$15,120; direct investment, \$126,925; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,587; employees, 142; wages, \$111,969; cost of materials, \$175,841; value of product, \$315,465.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. Establishments, 11; value of hired property, \$27,115; direct investment, \$33,065; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,341; employees, 26; wages, \$16,088; cost of materials, \$9,442; value of product, \$36,416.

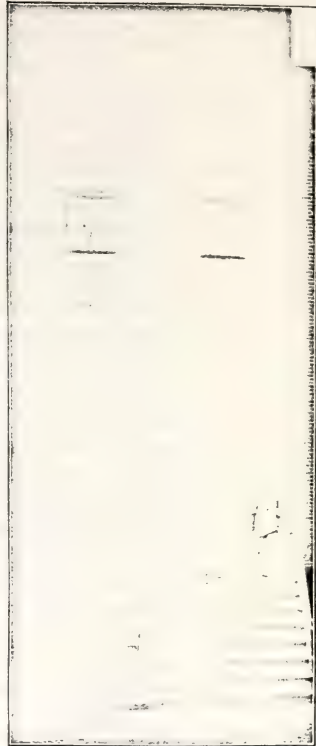
SHIPBUILDING. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$199,250; direct investment, \$276,980; miscellaneous expenses, \$26,986; employees, 109; wages, \$111,332; cost of materials, \$61,600; value of product, \$277,016.

SHIRT MANUFACTURE. Establishments, 4; value of hired property, \$9,550; direct investment, \$2,725; miscellaneous expenses, \$757; employees, 22; wages, \$6,184; cost of material, \$2,943; value of product, \$11,533.

SILK AND SILK GOODS. Establishments, 7; value of hired property, \$24,000; direct investment, \$593,900; miscellaneous expenses, \$59,964; employees, 820; wages, \$327,320; cost of material, \$565,757; value of product, \$1,066,000.

SLAUGHTERING AND PACKING—WHOLESALE. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$26,765; direct investment, \$57,200; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,120; employees, 51; wages, \$37,030; cost of material, \$664,501; value of product, \$731,652.

SLAUGHTERING—WHOLESALE—NOT INCLUDING PACKING. Establishments, 15; value of



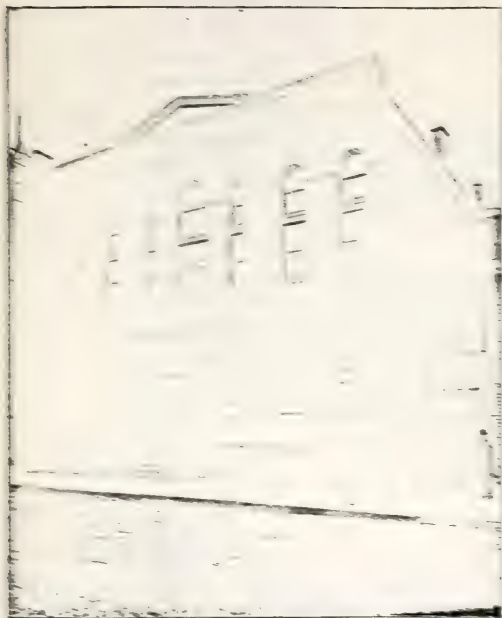
RESIDENCE OF DR. JULIUS FLHR

hired property, \$22,469; direct investment, \$20,440; miscellaneous expenses, \$20,175; employees, 401; wages, \$22,469; cost of materials, \$20,440; value of product, \$20,440.

SOAP AND CANDLES. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$1,485; direct investment, \$1,004,300; miscellaneous expenses, \$155,647; employees, 401; wages, \$22,470; cost of materials, \$7,26,288; value of product, \$1,522,070.

STEAM FARTING AND HEATING APPARATUS. Establishments, 3; value of hired property, \$202,850; direct investment, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$25,210; employees, 441; wages, \$302,812; cost of materials, \$20,205; value of product, \$25,000.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON. Establishments, 13; value of hired property, \$20,015; direct investment, \$1,177,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000; employees, 80; wages, \$20,725; cost of materials, \$25,500; value of product, \$20,550.



WOODS HALL, Ramer Street.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. Establishments, 50; value of hired property, \$80,000; direct investment, \$1,177,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$35,058; employees, 100; wages, \$20,000; cost of materials, \$25,000; value of product, \$25,000.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES. Establishments, 2; value of hired property, \$20,000; direct investment, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$20,000; employees, 20; wages, \$2,000; cost of materials, \$2,000; value of product, \$20,000.

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING. Establishments, 2; value of hired property, \$20,000; direct investment, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000; employees, 10; wages, \$2,000; cost of materials, \$2,000; value of product, \$20,000.

WOOD TURNING AND CARPENTRY. Establishments, 1; value of hired property, \$20,000; direct investment, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000; employees, 10; wages, \$2,000; cost of materials, \$2,000; value of product, \$20,000.

Woolen Halls. Direct investment, \$1,177,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000; employees, 401; wages, \$22,469; cost of materials, \$20,440; value of product, \$20,440.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES. Establishments, 10; value of hired property, \$1,177,000; direct investment, \$1,177,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,000; employees, 401; wages, \$22,469; cost of materials, \$20,440; value of product, \$20,440. These embrace awnings, tents, sails; 1; axle grease; 1; barrel metal and sheet; 1; bellows and hose rubber; 1; bone ware and furniture; 1; bookbinding and book making; 1; boot and shoe uppers; 1; boots and shoes; 1; butter product; 1; bones, wooden packing; 1; card cutting and designing; 1; carpets, rag; 1; cast street railroad; 1; cast iron; 1; clothing; 1; cotton; 1; dynamite; 1; furniture; 1; glass; 1; gunpowder; 1; hair; 1; hardware; 1; hosiery; 1; iron; 1; jewelry; 1; leather; 1; linen; 1; machinery; 1; metal; 1; oil; 1; paint; 1; paper; 1; pottery; 1; rubber; 1; silk; 1; soap; 1; steel; 1; stone; 1; sugar; 1; tobacco; 1; tin; 1; wood; 1; wool; 1; yarn; 1; zinc; 1; and various other products.

furnishing goods, men's, 1; galvanizing, 1; illuminating and heating, 1; gloves and mittens, 1; gold and silver leaf and foil, 1; hardware, 1; hats and caps, not including wool hats, 1; hosiery and knit goods, 1; ink, printing, 1; instruments, professional and scientific, 1; iron and steel, 1; iron and steel forgings, 1; iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, 1; ivory and bone work, 1; lamps and reflectors, 1; leather goods, 2; leather, tanned and curried, 2; lithographing and engraving, 1; marble and stone work, 2; mats and matting, 1; mattresses and spring beds, 2; models and patterns, 2; musical instruments, organs and materials, 1; oakum, 2; oil, castor, 1; paper, 2; paving and paving materials, 1; pencils, lead, 1; perfumery and cosmetics, 1; photographic apparatus, 2; photographic materials, 1; pickles, preserves and sauces, 2; plastering and stucco work, 1; plumbers' supplies, 2; pocket books, 1; pumps, not including steam pumps, 1; refrigerators, 1; rubber and elastic goods, 1; springs, steel, car and carriage, 2; stamped ware, 2; surgical appliances, 1; toys and games, 2; trunks and valises, 1; upholstery materials, 1; varnish, 1; vinegar and cider, 1; watches, 1; window shades, 2; wire work, including wire rope and cable, 2; wood preserving, 1.

SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES. The formation of the enterprise known as the sugar trust has consolidated the sugar refining interests in Jersey City and prevented the publication of any information about the extent of the business done. Therefore, this industry is omitted from the foregoing list. It is one of the most important in the city, and for that reason is worthy of mention. The Matthiessen & Weichers Company was organized originally in 1867, and the works were completed the following year at a cost of \$514,000. Ten years ago, with 1,000 employees, these works produced 1,200,000 pounds of sugar daily. The capacity is greater now, but how much greater is not known. The plant has been enlarged a number of times. The Have-



VAN VORST PARK.

meyer Company was organized in 1880 to succeed a company that spent \$300,000 on the plant. An additional \$128,000 was spent in enlarging the works. Ten years ago there were

150 employees, and the output was 350,000 pounds of sugar daily. In the absence of specific information no estimate can be given of the business. It is much more extensive than it was in 1884.

The Lorillard Tobacco Works is another very large concern that is omitted from the classified enumeration, because the census department will not give information in detail about the business of a single manufactory. The investment in the works is \$5,000,000; there are 3,000 employees, and the wages paid average \$1,000,000. The value of the product is \$10,000,000.

The works were established in 1760 in New York, but the superior advantages offered by Jersey City caused a removal to Jersey City about a score of years ago, and the factory covers over ten acres of ground. The plant is the largest of its kind, and some idea of the extent of the business can be formed from the fact that the revenue tax on its product paid to the general government has varied between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 annually.

The Colgate Soap Works employs from 300 to 400 hands, and produces high grade soaps and perfumery, besides the lower grades of product, and the output runs up to many million pounds annually. The firm started the factory in New York in 1806, and moved it to Jersey City over forty years ago.

The Dixon Crucible Company was organized about fifty years ago in a small way, and has grown until it is the largest business of its kind in the country. About 600 employees work in its blocks of buildings. Many millions of lead pencils, millions of packages of stove polish and crucibles and lubricants, that are estimated in thousands of tons, are produced annually.

BUILDING INSPECTORS' REPORTS. The office of building inspector was created in 1888. Prior to that time no regular record of new buildings was kept. The report includes new buildings, repairs, extensions and alterations. It shows the extent of building carried on in the city during the past six years as follows:

	Buildings.	Amount Expended.
1888	794	\$3,974,951
1889	722	2,939,857
1890	678	2,909,044
1891	646	2,004,599
1892	670	2,510,256
1893	628	1,958,433
	<hr/> 4,138	<hr/> \$15,388,140

RAILROADS IN JERSEY CITY. The importance of Jersey City as a tidewater terminal was one of the first facts recognized by the far-seeing men who embarked in the novel enterprise of railroad building sixty years ago. The efforts of the earlier organizations to secure water front terminals in the city, and to prevent rivals from obtaining equal advantages, together with the constant growing needs for additional facilities, has had a marked effect upon the municipality.

The first railroad that reached tidewater was the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's road. It was chartered on March 7, 1832, with a capital of \$775,000. The commissioners who were appointed to receive subscriptions were: John S. Darcy, William Chetwood, Isaac Baldwin, Abraham W. Kinney, Garret Sip, William Edgar, Cornelius P. Hardenburg, Thomas Muir, William R. Allen, James C. Van Dyke, William Pennington, Zephaniah Drake, Amzi Dodd, Thomas Salter, Jacob K. Mead, A. W. Corey, Joseph W. Scott and Jacob S. Morris. They secured more subscriptions than were called for. The roadbed across the meadow and the bridges over the rivers were finished in two years, and the cars were run with horses from September 15, 1834. The depot in Jersey City was a small building about halfway between York and Montgomery streets on Hudson. The team travel then went up York to Gregory, and so to Newark Avenue. Montgomery was a back street. The first locomotive used was the "Newark," and its first trip was made on December 2, 1835. The cut was not completed until January 1, 1838. The ferry franchise in Jersey City was secured by the company in 1853. The New Jersey Railroad Company was consolidated with the Camden and Amboy in 1867, and the United Railroad and Canal Company was formed. On December 1, 1871, the United Railroad and Canal Company leased its roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Extensive improvements were begun at once. A large depot was erected, which was 620 by 228 feet in floor area. This was burned down on August 4, 1884, and a new one was built which was torn down to make way for a larger one in 1890. The Harsimus Cove grant

gave the company 1,100 feet of frontage on the Hudson, which was utilized for freight piers, and an abattoir on an extensive scale. A large grain elevator was built, and the most complete freight terminal of the day was made on land reclaimed from the river. Since then the needs of the company have been growing daily, and it has branched out in many directions. A large repair shop, covering twenty acres, was built on the meadows back of the city, and several thousand men were employed there. The Pennsylvania Company now controls 782 miles of railroad in New Jersey, which represents \$63,683,647, and it paid a tax in 1893 of \$416,297 on its holdings.

The Lake Erie Railroad Company was the second to arrive in Jersey City. The company was chartered in 1832, but did not reach Jersey City until 1853, when it leased the Paterson and Hudson road, and connected with the New Jersey Railway at West End. It secured its own terminus in 1861, when the tunnel was completed. The first train ran through the tunnel on May 1, 1861. The Erie now has 79 miles of road in New Jersey, valued at \$17,239,664, on which it is taxed \$146,177.

The Morris & Essex road reached Jersey City in 1855, connecting with the New Jersey road in Harrison. In 1862 the terminal was moved to Hoboken.

The New Jersey Central opened its depot in 1860 in Jersey City, and filled in the South Cove. It now has a companion there in the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading. The New York, Susquehanna and Western came later. The main lines now arriving in Jersey City have property in New Jersey valued at \$218,406,065, which paid a tax in 1893 of \$1,483,477. The stock and bonds of the roads in New Jersey, all of which reach tidewater in Hudson County, was \$302,632,326 in 1892, and their gross earnings that year aggregated \$45,301,925. The Consolidated Traction Company, which operates the street railway system in Jersey City, has a capital of \$25,504,216. The North Hudson, which gives the northern part of the county access to Jersey City, has a capital of \$4,946,277.

All the trunk lines which reach the seaboard, with the exception of the New York Central, have terminal stations on the Hudson County water front, and all are connected with Jersey City. The exact amount of business done over these roads through Jersey City is not known, but it forms a large percentage of the business of the nation.



CHAPTER XXXII.

THE EVENING JOURNAL—A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS—THE MEN WHO MAKE THE "JOURNAL"—THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE EVENING JOURNAL—THE JERSEY CITY PRINTING COMPANY—THE LARGEST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.*

IT is simple truth to assert that in a large sense the history of *The Evening Journal* has been also the history of Jersey City for the past twenty-seven years. *The Evening Journal* has shared, and may justly claim to have largely promoted, the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1867, when *The Evening Journal* issued its first number, Jersey City was but a small town of about 40,000 inhabitants. It has since then more than quadrupled its area and population, carried out a comprehensive system of public improvements, including streets, sewers, schools, public buildings, public institutions, hospitals, public library, systems of lighting and transportation, great factories and thriving commercial establishments and handsome residences on a scale that augurs and secures progress and prosperity to a still greater extent in the future. It is, therefore, in strict accord with the fitness of things that A History of Jersey City compiled by *The Evening Journal* should be accompanied by a sketch of a paper that, from humble beginnings, has risen to be one of the leading institutions of the city it is proud to claim as its home.

The Evening Journal was founded by its present editor-in-chief, Major Z. K. Pangborn, who also ness were transferred to a stock company, under the old name of *The Evening Journal Association*, organized under the general manufacturing law of New Jersey, and the publication is at present continued by this association. Shortly after the organization of *The Evening Journal Association*, Capt. Dunning died, and since that date the affairs of the association have been under the sole management of Messrs. Pangborn and Dear.

The first number of *The Evening Journal* was a four-page sheet, 22 x 33, six columns to the page, set up in brevier type, liberally padded with low-priced advertisements taken to "fill up," and containing on all its pages less reading matter than ordinarily appears on any one reading page of *The Evening Journal* of to-day. Its speedy failure was generally predicted; people were sure it could not be maintained in competition with the two apparently prosperous and well-established papers then existing. This prediction, although it borrowed some probability from the very slender resources of the proprietors of the *Journal*—after paying for their small



CAPT. WM. B. DUNNING.
One of the Founders of the Evening Journal.

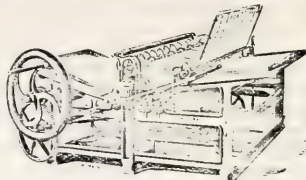
associated with himself in the enterprise Capt. William B. Dunning, a practical printer, with some experience in newspaper publication, and the paper was issued by Messrs. Pangborn and Dunning under the firm name of *The Evening Journal Association*, on May 2, 1867. In November, 1868, they sold an interest in *The Evening Journal* to Mr. Joseph A. Dear, and thenceforward, until 1877, the style of the firm was Pangborn, Dunning & Dear. At the latter date the firm was dissolved, and the property and publication busi-

*Prepared by Z. K. Pangborn.

outfit of type and a slow press run by hand, their total available capital was only \$119.00—was soon proved to be false. The apparently rash venture was soon seen to be a success. Its vigorous editorials, its spicy comments and free and fearless criticisms of all public matters, and its thoroughness in the collection and presentation of all local, State and county news, quickly gave it a place in the favor, and a hold on the affections, of the people of Jersey City that has never been weakened, nor even seriously threatened.

The publication office of *The Evening Journal* consisted of two small rooms, also used as editorial rooms, in No. 13 Exchange Place, while the kindness of Mr. D. S. Gregory, a staunch friend, provided it with a composition and press-room in a garret of what was then known as the Darcy (now Fuller) building, at the corner of Hudson and Montgomery streets. A convincing proof of popular favor was shown when Mr. Thos. Blainey, Sr., who took the place of a steam engine to turn the wheel of the country "railroad" press, became unequal to the labor required by the increasing edition, and had to be helped out every afternoon by at least one, and sometimes two or three, longshoremen from the Cunard dock. In May, 1869, these cramped quarters were exchanged for the partly burned three-story frame building at 158 Greene Street, between York and Montgomery.

Here a very ambitious and, as it then seemed, daring scheme was undertaken. The size of page was increased to seven columns, a hot-air engine and fast double-cylinder press were procured and installed on the ground floor. By dint of much propping and shoring—performed almost alone by Mr. James White, now the chief pressman of the *Journal*—the upper floors of the rickety old building were rendered safe for occupancy; the cases of type and frames were carried around by the compositors after the issue of the paper, and on the 29th of May, 1869, the *Journal* was for the first time printed on a power press. The circulation of the *Journal* had already reached the encouraging figure of 2,300 daily, to which, with the advantage of its improved facilities, an increase of 1,000 was soon added. All the floors of the building were soon occupied, and in eighteen months still more room was gained by the removal of the business office and editorial room to the adjoining building.



The Journal's First Press.



The Evening Journal Building in 1871.

and the lot No. 37 Montgomery Street was purchased for \$17,000. In 1873 plans were perfected, and in May, 1874, the erection of the present structure, known as *The Evening Journal* building, was begun. In 1875 the *Journal* moved into its new home, which had cost over \$50,000, and had been specially planned for the convenient transaction of its business and as an office building.

The size of its pages had been twice enlarged; business had increased, both in circulation and advertising, and justified its proprietors in contracting for the first newspaper perfecting press constructed in this country, in which the operations of printing both sides, cutting off, folding and delivering the printed sheet were combined. This press, which was for its time

a mechanical marvel, and described in all the mechanical cyclopædias of the day, was the invention of Mr. Andrew Campbell, of Williamsburg. For over thirteen years it printed every edition of *The Evening Journal* at the speed of 10,000 per hour, when, having been superseded by a more improved model of a press by R. Hoe & Co., capable of printing 24,000 copies of the *Journal* per hour, it was ignominiously broken up for old metal.



The New Building as it Appeared in 1875.

The Evening Journal is now an eight-column paper of either six or eight pages, with a most complete mechanical equipment. It has a duplicate power plant consisting of two boilers, two steam engines, thus ensuring against stoppage from a breakdown of either. It has two of R. Hoe & Company's most modern presses, one capable of printing four, six, eight or twelve-page papers, while the other can produce papers of four, six, eight, twelve or sixteen pages, at speeds varying from 48,000 to 12,000 copies per hour. It has a complete stereotyping plant; a new equipment of Mergenthaler Linotype setting and casting machines; its own telegraph wire direct into its editorial room; pneumatic tubes for the transmission of letters and manuscripts between all departments of its business; an art or engraving department, and every modern convenience of a first-class paper. Its type-setting is done chiefly by the agency of Mergenthaler Linotype machines for all plain matter, while a large

force is required to get up by hand the advertisements that crowd its pages. It may be noted here, that in 1880 the tenants who occupied the two middle floors of the *Journal* building were all turned out, and the space occupied by its ever-extending business. In 1884 *The Evening Journal* Association sold out its job printing business, which had assumed large proportions, to The Jersey City Printing Company, which occupied a large part of *The Evening Journal* building till 1892, when it, also, was obliged to give up the larger part of the space it occupied, and erect a building of its own. Even this did not satisfy the demand, and another story had to be added to the *Journal* building. What further additions will be needed to give the requisite accommodations to its numerous departments, the future alone will show.

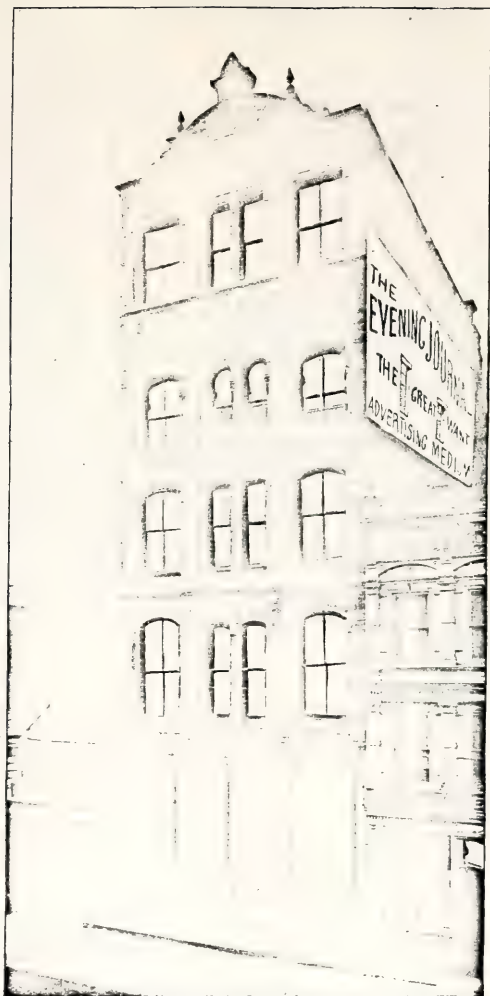
Conspicuously a local paper, the *Journal* is taken and read in nearly all the respectable families of Jersey City and the county of Hudson. The course it has always pursued of giving the city and county news accurately and with completeness has, doubtless, secured for *The Evening Journal* much of its great popularity and wide circulation. It is relied upon by the general public as the medium for disseminating all news of special local interest.

At the time of its establishment the *Journal* had as competitors with itself for the patronage of the public of Jersey City two old established papers; yet, in less than a year from the date of its first issue it had secured a regular daily circulation greater than that of both its rivals combined, and its growth has since then been so steady and assured that it has been, and still is, practically without any competitor in journalism in Hudson County.

It is almost needless to say that such a phenomenal success could only have been achieved by the most harmonious and energetic co-operation of its proprietors, who have, each in their own sphere, had sole control, consulting, of course, when important questions made such a course desirable. The management of the business and mechanical departments of the paper has been in the hands of Mr. Joseph A. Dear, while the editorial control of the paper has been exercised by Maj. Pangborn, who has always taken especial care



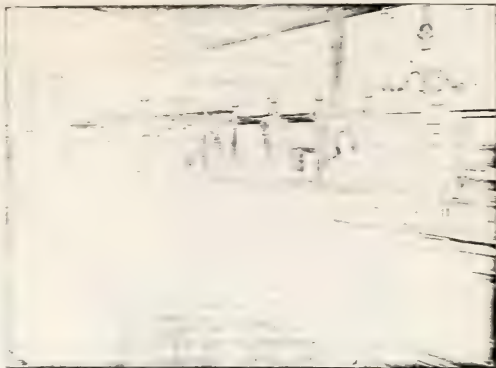
The Journal's First Perfecting Press.



THE EVENING JOURNAL BUILDING AS ENLARGED IN 1891.

to secure the aid of a full, competent and well-paid corps of assistant editors and reporters. The proprietors of the *Journal* have never limited the expenditure of either money or labor in their efforts to make it a first-class and deservedly popular daily newspaper and a valuable medium for advertising; the result is an ample and gratifying vindication of the energy and liberality of their conduct of the enterprise.

Politically, *The Evening Journal* is, and ever has been, the pronounced and vigorous advocate of republican principles and the general policy of the republican party. It has supported and advocated the election of the national and state candidates of that party; but it has always been noted for its independence of party dictation and its free and fearless criticisms of what it deemed to be errors and mistakes of its own party organization or its leaders. It has always been distinguished for its advocacy of progressive action within its own party, and foremost and uncompromising in urging whatever its editor deemed to be in the line of a truly consistent and progressive republican action. It was the pioneer in New Jersey of the movement for conferring upon the colored citizens of the State the right of suffrage. The first number of the paper issued, May 1, 1867, contained the call written by the editor for the first State convention held for the purpose of demanding equal civil and political rights for the colored citizens of the State. In matters of city politics and



PUBLICATION OFFICE, 37 MONTGOMERY STREET.



REPORTERS' ROOM.

local elections *The Evening Journal* has frequently waived considerations of national and State politics, and aided in the election of municipal officers without regard to their political affiliations. It has always given its most energetic support to all efforts to reform the administration of the city government of Jersey City. It has been the advocate, and frequently the pioneer, in movements the purpose of which was to secure needed public improvements in the city and county. *The Evening Journal* is never neutral

or without opinions on any subject of public importance or interest, and its editorial utterances are always of an explicit and positive character. It never caters for popular favor by pandering

ing to the wishes or schemes of the baser elements of the community. It is known and recognized as the uncompromising foe of whatever it deems to be a sham or unjust, fraudulent or immoral, and as the earnest advocate of whatever it believes will benefit the community in which it is published.



MAJ. Z. K. PANGBORN.

ested in the personnel of the corps of men who have achieved a successful experiment like that of starting, establishing and maintaining an institution like *The Evening Journal*. The following brief sketches are therefore appended, and while the portraits of the founders and managers of *The Evening Journal* are given in order that the roll may be complete, they are happy to be able to add those of their co-laborers in the various departments, that they may, partly as a matter of justice to gentlemen whose faithful and intelligent service demands recognition, and partly as a matter of pride, be able to show what a handsome and intelligent looking corps they have had the happiness to be associated with.

Z. K. Pangborn was born at Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, July 31, 1829. His parents were of the descendants of the early settlers of Vermont and of the old Revolutionary stock. His father was a physician and surgeon. Mr. Pangborn received his early education in the schools of Vermont and Northern New York, and entered the University of Vermont in 1846; graduated 1850. Was principal of the academies at Johnson, Lamoille County, and St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont, until 1854.

*Prepared by Joseph A. Dear.

In pursuance of the original plan of its founder, and of his associates in its publication, to make *The Evening Journal* a newspaper of special interest and value as a disseminator of news of a local character, the reportorial corps of the paper has always been ample, and it is the aim of the editors and reporters to make the *Journal* a complete and accurate chronicle, each day, of all current local events.

The *Journal* is supplied with its daily telegraphic news and reports by the United Press Association by an independent wire of its own, operated in the editorial department. The number of persons employed in the preparation and publication of *The Evening Journal* is at present over eighty.

THE MEN WHO MAKE "THE JOURNAL."*

The public is always more or less inter-



JOSEPH A. DEAR.

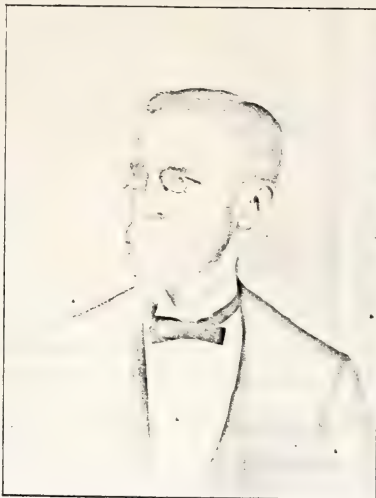


THE CITY STAFF OF THE EVENING JOURNAL.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. C. H. Benson. | 6. Louis H. Vultee. | 12. John P. McCormick |
| 2. Alex. McLean. | 7. Fred. Hoar. | 13. John Dingwall. |
| 3. Eva Williams. | 8. Geo. M. McCarthy. | 14. Geo. D. Bushfield. |
| 4. Joseph A. Dear, Jr. | 9. Chas. M. Gillicuddy. | 15. Hugh H. Mara. |
| 5. Julius S. Grunow. | 10. Wm. M. Wilsheer. | 16. Joseph C. Young. |
| | 11. G. Fred. Ege. | |

He edited and published the first educational magazine ever issued in Vermont, called *The Teacher's Voice*, and was also editor of the Vermont weekly *Tribune* at St. Albans. He removed to Massachusetts, and was editor of *The Worcester Daily Transcript*, and subsequently of the *Boston Daily Atlas and Bee*, until 1861. Entered the volunteer service in April of that year, with the rank of major, with the duties of paymaster, and served until 1865. He assumed the editorship of the *Jersey City Times*, and in 1867 established *The Evening Journal*, of which he has been the editor up to the present time.

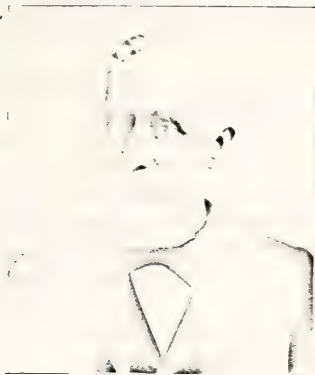
Mr. Joseph A. Dear, the business manager of *The Evening Journal*, was born May 11, 1840, in the village of Easton Magna, Leicestershire, England. He served some years at the dry goods business, when, health failing, he started in



FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

business for himself. Later he turned his attention to newspaper work, of which he had a short experience on the *Huddersfield Examiner*.

Always identified with the anti-slavery sentiment, and ardently sympathizing with the cause of the Union and freedom, he came to this country in March, 1864. After a short stay in Boston he came to New York about the end of April, where he shortly afterwards connected himself with the *New York Tribune* as shorthand writer and reporter. In December he left the *Tribune* and took a position as shorthand writer at Nor-



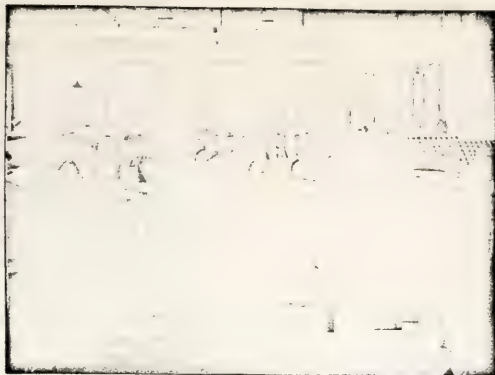
SAMUEL HAGUE, SR.



WALTER DEAR.

folk, in the Army of the James, which position he held until July, 1866, when the necessity for work of that nature no longer existed. Going West he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Republican*, which he left in the spring of 1867, coming to Jersey City at

the invitation of Mr. I. W. England, for many years the city editor of the *Tribune*, then editor of the *Jersey City Times*. Three months later Mr. Dear succeeded Mr. England as editor



Composing Room. Type Set by Hand before Introduction of Type-setting Machines.

and society's column editress. Reporters—Julius S. Grunow, Louis H. Vultee, Frederick A. Hoar, John Dingwall,* Joseph Young, Geo. W. McCarthy, Geo. D. Bushfield, Wm. S. Wilshire, Frederick Ege, Hugh Mara, John P. McCormack, Charles McGillicuddy, George A. Shaw and Harry L. Pangborn.

The two gentlemen whose portraits are annexed, though they can hardly be said to have a hand in making the *Journal*, are yet so well known to all its patrons who have any transactions with the business office that we herewith present their likenesses.

Mr. Samuel Hague, Sr., has been connected with the *Journal* ever since 1870, and is now the trusted cashier and book-keeper of *The Evening Journal Association* and *The Jersey City Printing Company*.

Mr. Walter Dear joined the *Journal* in 1869, and as advertising solicitor of the paper has, perhaps, a larger acquaintance with the business men of Jersey City than any other person in the city.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE "JOURNAL." "And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of the Lord moved upon the face of the waters." The record of creation thus declares the mutual dependence of mind and matter. Without the directing, vivifying and informing mind, the matter is without form, void, and in the darkness of chaos. Without matter, the mind has no medium for expression.

* Died February 17th, 1895.

of the *Jersey City Times*, which position he occupied until September, 1868, and soon after joined *The Evening Journal*, with which he has been connected ever since.

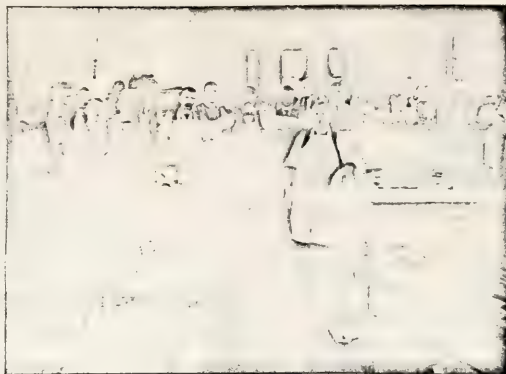
Since 1882 Mr. Frederic W. Pangborn has been the first assistant, or managing editor; Mr. C. H. Benson, city editor. Mr. Alexander McLean is the associate editor, and has been for many years the *Journal's* "special man" and legislative correspondent at Trenton.

The present corps consists of Joseph A. Dear, Jr., assistant city editor; Miss Eva H. Williams, fashion



Linotype Department of The Evening Journal Composing Room

Hence, the exalted beings who live and move amid the calm and serene air of editorial rooms (generally in the garret) are helpless in this wicked world without the aid of the less pretentious handicraftsmen who, working amid smoke, dirt and noise, present to the waiting world their soaring conceptions, caught and imprisoned in characters of darkest hue on the fair pages of the daily paper. Taking this view of things, the type-setter, stereotyper, the printer, and even the ragged news-boy, are evidently as important, because absolutely necessary factors in the production of the daily newspaper, as the editorial writers who, very properly, claim precedence of them all.



Advertising and Making-up Department of The Evening Journal Composing Room.

When the startling news item, or the fervid editorial leaves the "sanctum" in which it has been elaborated, and even possibly cut to pieces in the process of revision, it first comes in contact with the dull mechanical world of everyday work in the composing room. Cut into convenient takes, it is handed out by the assistant foreman to the compositors, whose duty it is to set it in cold type. In some offices this is done exclusively by hand, but in that of *The Evening Journal* the type-setting of what is known as "plain matter" has for some time been performed only on the wonderful Mergenthaler Linotype Setting and Casting Machines, of which the *Journal* has a full supply. The general appearance of this department of its composing room is finely shown in the engraving.



Stereotyping Room of The Evening Journal.

The type is set on the linotype machine, at which the compositor, by means of a key-board similar to that of a type-writer, assembles a number of matrices which are duly arranged in lines, and by a beautiful contrivance automatically spaced, and are then presented to the mouth of a mould through which a body of hot type metal is forced. This forms the slug or line of type-which is then ejected. Immediately after the matrices are lifted away from the mould, caught by a kind of hooked rack at the end of a lever, lifted to the top of the machine, and

thence moved along between three screws, each at the proper instant dropping into its own particular magazine, from which it had originally emerged at the touch of the compositor on

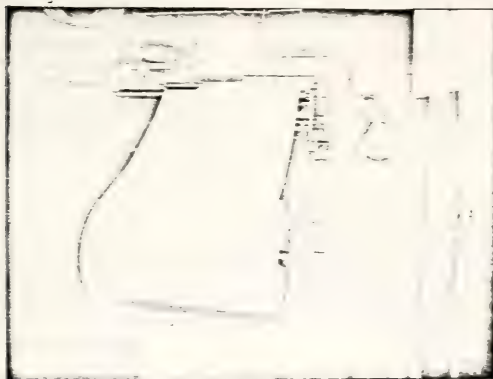
the key-board. All these operations are automatically performed, and, though so apparently complex, are done at a great speed, which enables one man with a machine to do the work of five hand compositors.

The slugs or lines of type are arranged in galleys and taken to the make-up department, where the foreman places them in their appropriate positions in the "forms" which correspond to the different pages of the paper. Here also come the advertisements, which have still to be set by hand. The force employed in this department and the proof-reading department is shown in the accompanying illustration, of which the veteran foreman, Philip Lynch, is the central figure.

The forms, when locked up, go to the stereotyping department, where they are first placed upon the long table seen about the middle of the room delineated by the sketch. There the



The 10-page wide Web Press prints 4 and 6-page papers, 24,000 per hour; 8 and 12-page papers, 12,000 per hour.



Double Rotary Printing Press at The Evening Journal in operation.

are rapidly pushed to the other end of the table and put under a screw-press, steam heat being applied through the hollow table on which they rest. The matrix is thus dried on the form, the time occupied being about five minutes, when it is removed, and shows a flexible, stiff piece of cardboard, in which every letter in the form of type reappears. This matrix is then placed in a curved box into which a convex cover of cloth is put, but leaving space between it and the matrix for the hot metal, a large ladleful of which is poured into the space thus left, and thus is cast the stereotype plate. By the use of special machines, this plate is cut to size, planed out inside so as to leave it of the exact and even thickness required, then placed on a revolving cylinder, where any high-spaces or pieces of the type which are likely



The 10-page wide Web Press prints 4 and 6-page papers, 24,000 per hour; 8 and 12-page papers, 12,000 per hour.

to show in the printing are carefully chipped out. Two plates of each page are required, which are completed in about eleven minutes from the time the form first appears in this department.

The plates are then put on the elevator and conveyed to the pressroom in the basement. Arrived at the bottom, they find the pressman, Mr. Jas. White, and his associates waiting for them; they are then rapidly transferred to and locked up on the presses, which are then set in motion, and the *Journal* turned out at the rate of 24,000 copies per hour. Of these wonderful machines *The Evening Journal* possesses two, side views of which are given.

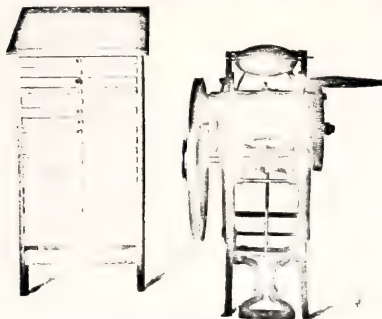
By the time the cylinders of the presses have begun to whirl, a crowd of newsboys has assembled in the front basement, of whom we give a photograph as satisfactory as unfavorable conditions of light and position make possible. The well-known cry of "Ere's the *Jyurnal*!" needs no description.



The Newspaper Delivery Room: Newsboys Receiving their "Journals."

THE JERSEY CITY PRINTING COMPANY.*

The printer of to-day is the product of a process of evolution that, creeping for centuries since the days of Guttenberg with slow and precarious steps, has in these later days of steam and electricity developed with lightning speed. No longer besmeared with ink in a dingy garret or filthy cellar does he with huge pain and trouble print, perhaps, one or two hundred pages daily; he is a manufacturer and capitalist, and turns them out by the hundred thousand in palatial structures built for the purpose, with a huge plant requiring the investment of a fortune.



RELICS OF EARLY STRUGGLES

The Gordon job press and type cabinet from which has developed the mammoth printing plant of The Jersey City Printing Co.

Suppose you wanted to issue a pamphlet, and your order was a large one, running up into the hundred thousands or millions, you would first inquire about places that had facilities to do your work quickly, cheaply and well. You would go to the office of the printer. It would not be a dingy basement, but a large, well-lighted, well-furnished business place, without a sign of printing ink or dirt. There, having discussed the size, weight and quality of the paper and the style of cover and binding, the manuscript would be examined, the kind of type selected, an estimate of the cost made, and the time and manner of delivery agreed upon. Of course this could all be arranged without a personal visit to the printer, and in many cases it is arranged by correspondence, a plan which

has advantages in saving time and having all agreements in writing. After the printer accepts the job the manuscript gets a number, and through all subsequent stages its identity is merged

* Prepared by Joseph A. Dear.

in that number. It is sent to the foreman of the composing room and prepared for "copy." It is cut in slips, rearranged and pasted into "takes," covered with hieroglyphics and given out to the compositors who are to set it. The "takes" are such quantities as form pages or convenient masses of type for handling. Each page is set and placed in a peculiar tray known to printers as a galley. From this

a proof is printed to facilitate the correction of possible errors. After

the corrections are made the pages are locked in iron frames, called "chases," each containing two or three pages. These forms are sent to the foundry department, and there electrotype plates are made from them.

These plates, when mounted on blocks, are "im-

skill with which this is done depends entirely the appearance of the printed work, and it requires from two to twelve hours for each form, according to the quality of work required. When all is ready, the belt is thrown on, the sheets piled on the feed-board of the press are "fed," that is, brought down to the guides by the feeder, are there seized by the grippers of the revolving cylinder, carried by its revolution between the surface of the cylinder and the "form" on the bed beneath, and heavily impressed on the latter, which has already received a coat of ink from the form inking rollers under which it has been reciprocated backward and forward.

The bed and cylinder move in exact synchronism, and the grippers of the latter, still retaining their hold on the edge of the sheet, pull it off the "form," to which the ink would tend to make it stick, and keep their grip until the proper moment, when they release their hold. The sheet is taken from the cylinder by strippers

and is run onto a wooden delivery frame, known as a "fly," and automatically deposited by it in piles at the back of the press.

The printed pages on the sheet resemble a loud plaid, the pages being dark squares surrounded by broad white lines. Large piles soon form in front of the press, and after being left a sufficient time for the ink to thoroughly dry, these printed sheets are taken to the bindery.

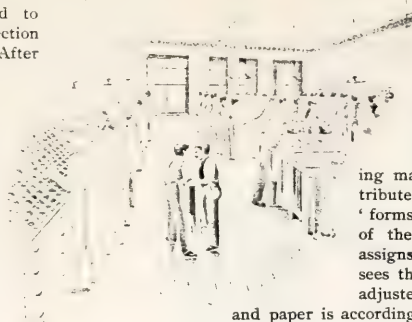
posed" in a form of 8, 16 or 32 pages, and a proof taken of the whole. This is carefully examined by the foreman of the composing room

and if there are no errors in the collocation of the pages or the text of the read-

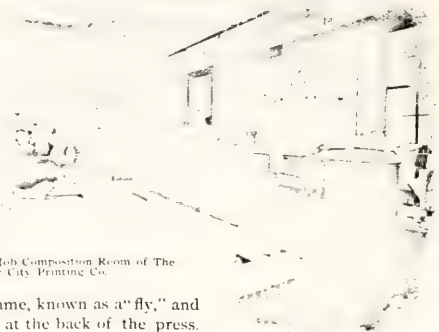
ing matter, the type is distributed and the "form" or "forms" sent to the foreman of the press rooms. He assigns them to a press and sees that they are properly adjusted, and that the ink

and paper is according to order. The next process is the "make ready," which consists in properly adjusting the impression to be given to the "form" to be printed, and leveling up the latter to the impression. On the

The Book Composition Room of The Jersey City Printing Co.

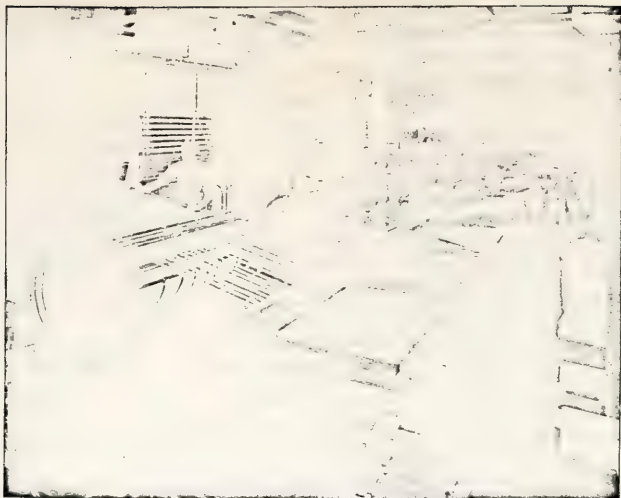


A Corner in the Job Composition Room of The Jersey City Printing Co.





THE JERSEY CITY PRINTING COMPANY'S BUILDING, 68 and 70 YORK STREET



One Side of Press Room No. 3 of The Jersey City Printing Co.



The Other Side of Press Room No. 3 of The Jersey City Printing Co.

Sometimes, in cases of very large orders, the electrotype plates are curved to fit the cylinders of a rotary perfecting press. In such a case the paper is fed in from great rolls, being

separated into sheets by rapidly-revolving knives that may be adjusted to cut any length of sheet required. There are but one or two printing offices in the country where presses of this description

are used, but The Jersey City Printing Company has two machines of this kind in constant operation. To

one of them an ingenious mechanism is affixed by which the sheets are folded as fast as printed. In most cases, however, the sheets reach the bindery unfolded, and then they are

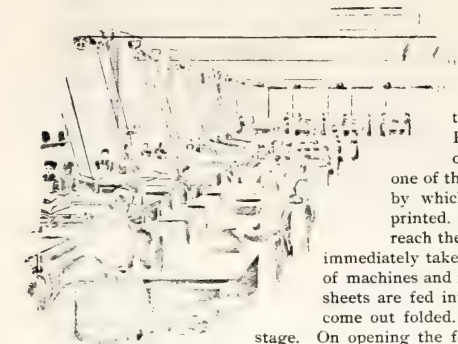
immediately taken to the folding-room. There rows of machines and rows of girl operators alternate. The sheets are fed into the swiftly-running machines and come out folded. They are peculiar in shape at this

stage. On opening the fold, each page will be found duplicated, perhaps even triplicated. In the majority of cases the work now goes to the assemblers, girls, who, with paper knives in their hands, with marvellous celerity shoot the folded sheet

into the already folded covers, piles of which stand at their left. In case, however, the customer is particular, and does not like to see the wire stitches that fasten the covers to the inside pages showing through the covers, the sheets go at once to the stitchers, the covering forming a subsequent operation.

These stitchers are odd-looking machines, not much unlike a sewing machine, each attended by a girl, and using wire instead of thread. An expert girl will easily feed 10,000 double books per day, each requiring four stitches. Each machine, therefore, feeds, cuts off, drives and clinches 40,000 staples per day. The stitching of the covered pamphlet being complete, the books are then taken to the trimming machines.

Here they are placed on a revolving table and clamped down by a wooden block the exact size of the finished duplicate or triplicate, a screw pressure is applied, and the face of the pile brought in contact with a large knife that works like a guillotine. The blade, driven by steam, and manipulated by the man who runs the machine, glides through a cubic foot or more of paper as easily and noiselessly as if it were cutting cheese. The table is turned until each face of the pile has been trimmed, and the pamphlets are ready for the cutter. He places piles of them on a cutting machine, and the double pamphlets are cut apart as accurately and as quickly as they were trimmed. Another



The Folding Machines and "Gathering" Tables in Bindery of The Jersey City Printing Co.



The Stitchers and Stitching Machines in Bindery of The Jersey City Printing Co.

department then receives them, and they are made up into convenient packages for shipping or sent to the mailing department and wrapped, addressed and bagged for the post-office.

The printer who prints has disappeared.

Trade necessities have been met by inventions.

Speed and accuracy made subdivision

of labor and automatic machinery in-

dispensable. The result is

the modern printing estab-

lishment—the complex or-

ganization which pro-

duces millions of pages

where the old time

printer printed hun-

dreds. Perhaps the

most perfect exam-

ple of this evolution

that can be

found in the

United States

is shown in the

immense plant

of The Jersey

City Printing

Company at 68

Mr. Edward M. Watson, then foreman of the job printing department, was selected to take charge of the growing business, and he has superintended the work most successfully ever since. By 1878 every inch of available space in the *Journal* building on Montgomery Street and an adjoining building fronting on Greene Street had been pressed into the service. Still the business grew, and the Greene Street building was raised and a large basement built beneath it to afford more room. In 1884 the business assumed such proportions that a separate company was required to conduct it. This company was organized with Major Z. K. Pangborn, president; Samuel Hague, secretary; Joseph A. Dear, treasurer and general manager, and

and 70 York

Street, Jersey

City, New Jer-

sey. This com-

pany now con-

trols what was

once the job

printing de-

partment of

The Evening

Journal Association.

When business began

to revive after the

depression of 1873, this

department of *The Even-*

ing Journal's business

took large strides. Orders

flowed in from local business

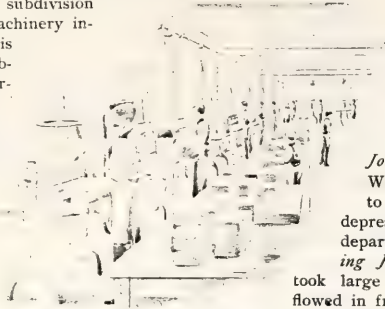
houses and from firms in the great

city across the Hudson, until it be-

came evident that increased facilities

would be required to meet the demand.

The Sheet Cutters and Book Trimmers in Bindery of The Jersey City Printing Co.



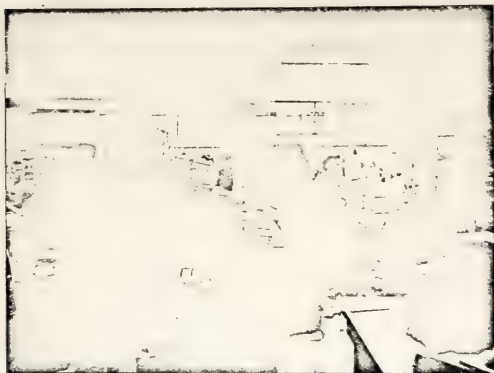
Edward M. Watson, superintendent. Originally a concern with a local business only, it soon became one of the institutions of the country, known wherever large contracts were made for printing. It was not long before the two buildings, though enlarged and strengthened, were again inadequate, and additional space had to be secured. After much negotiation the double lot on York Street in the rear of the *Journal* building, formerly occupied by the old Washington Hotel, was secured. This afforded a site for a building 47 feet front and 90 feet deep.

The building put up was erected in the method recommended by Mr. E. Atkinson, the insurance expert, and known as the slow-burning plan of construction. Solid brick walls, heavy



The Machine Folding Room in Bindery of The Jersey City Printing Co.

hewn timber pillars, immense square beams, solid floors and no hollow spaces are the characteristics of the structure. The plans were drawn by L. H. Broome, architect; the mason



The Hand Folding Room in Bindery of The Jersey City Printing Co.

work was done by James Whelihan & Sons, and the woodwork by Henry Z. Niblet. The result is admitted to be the strongest, most substantial building in Jersey City. It is equipped with all modern devices for preventing and extinguishing fires. Perfect as it is in construction, still the building is only the rind that encloses the core of a marvellous organism, complex but harmonious. What the prophet Ezekiel had in his mind when, writing about his sublime vision, he said, "the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels," can only be surmised; but no one can

make a tour of this building without receiving a similar impression. Machines, intricate as the mechanism of a chronometer, and ponderous as locomotives, throb and whirl with tireless energy, exercising apparently irresistible force, yet controlled by the slightest movement of the hand.

Some of these machines are unique, and are the inventions of Mr. Joseph A. Dear. One of them is a web press, to which has been added a folder capable of folding pamphlets at newspaper speed. Another novel machine is a press for printing on tissue paper. This turns out 48,000 orange wrappers an hour. It is also from designs by Mr. Dear, and is so successful in speed and accuracy that there is no longer any competition in this branch of the business.



L. M. WATSON,
Superintendent J. C. P. Co.



S. HAGUE, JR.,
Asst. Superintendent J. C. P. Co.

These machines are in the basement of the building. Besides these big presses there is a machine-shop in the basement, where the repairs required in the establishment are made.

A 75-horse-power boiler generates steam and drives a 60-horse-power Ball & Wood engine in this basement.

The second floor is entirely devoted to flat-bed perfecting presses built by Huber and Campbell. The third floor is occupied by flat-bed presses from the Campbell, Huber and



JOHN S. WATSON.
Salesman.



WM. V. DEAR.
Salesman.

Miehle manufactories. Among them are specimens of the largest printing machines in the country, and all are capable of the finest work.

The fourth floor is used for the bindery, and it has the greatest capacity of any pamphlet bindery in the United States. Among the machines on this floor are three straight paper cut-



JERE VANDERBECK
Foreman Composing Rooms.



HENRY BUNDY.
Foreman Press Rooms.

ting machines, five book trimmers, a large punching machine, a ponderous smashing machine, twenty point and edge folders, seventeen stitching machines, with capacities ranging from books of one-eighth of an inch to books of an inch in thickness. More machinery connected with this department hums and works on a mezzanine floor above the upper story, but a list of the

machines in the building would convey no information to an outsider. The capacity of the plant is 400,000 printed sheets daily. The several departments are all arranged on a scale that produces that output. The business now comes from all parts of the country. The leading patent medicine men from every section now solicit bids for their printing, and the orange growers of Florida and California draw heavily on the resources of the company. Almanacs in all languages are turned out by the million, and commercial printing of every kind is done with speed and accuracy only hoped for in concerns which have not the best mechanical facilities. From the basement, where electric light enables the workers to direct the machinery, to the upper floors, where rows of good-looking girls operate the binding and folding machines in high-ceiled, well-lighted rooms, the whole building is filled with labor and time-saving machinery, and pulsating with tireless activity.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO ARE PROMINENT IN THE CITY'S AFFAIRS TO-DAY.



PETER F. WANSER was born near New Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J., January 24, 1849. His parents removed to Jersey City soon after his birth, and he was educated in Public School No. 1, under Principal George H. Lindsley. He left school at the age of eighteen, and began his business career as an employee of the importing

firm of Brown & Co., of New York. He remained with them a year and a half, and resigned to accept a position with his father. At that time his father, William H. Wanser, was engaged in the foreign fruit business, and was the most extensive importer in that line in New York. His father went out of business a few years later, and he accepted a position with John E. Stone, in the same business. He remained with Stone ten years, resigning to accept an appointment as United States custom inspector, which had been tendered to him by Collector Merritt. He remained in the customs service until the election of President Cleveland, when he resigned. At the November election of 1882 he was elected a member of assembly, and served acceptably during the legislative session of 1883. He declined a re-nomination. He was subsequently appointed by the joint meeting of the legislature as a police justice of Jersey City, and at the end of his first term of three years was reappointed for a second term.

His administration of the office gained him much popularity on account of his integrity, and he was chosen as the republican candidate for surrogate.

There is little doubt that he was elected, but the manipulation of the ballot boxes, which was common at that time, caused his defeat. After leaving the bench he formed a partnership



PETER F. WANSER.

with James H. Love, formerly city collector of Jersey City, and they built up a large business in real estate and insurance. In 1892 he was induced to accept the nomination for mayor of Jersey City. He did so unwillingly, but when he did consent, he entered heartily into the work of the canvass. He was at that time the most popular man in the city. Everybody knew that the city affairs would be honestly administered if he was in charge. They put him in charge, and their expectations have been fully realized. Since his election as mayor, the expenses of the city government have been reduced; its business has been promptly and efficiently attended to; its debt has been very materially reduced; many miles of streets have been paved and repaired, and new public buildings and school-houses have been erected. The general reorganization of the city government has been carried on by his direction and under his personal supervision.

In spite of a busy career in mercantile and civic matters, he has been a member of the National Guard for a quarter of a century. He enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment,

on June 1, 1870, as a private, and served through all the grades in the regiment. He was a sergeant in his company, and soon rose to command the company. He was very popular as captain, and was promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. In 1892 he became commandant of the brigade. His position as brigadier-general made him a member of the State military board, and it is largely due to his efforts in this board that Jersey City now has a fine armory for the Fourth Regiment. It has been truly said that "Farm" Wanser has had many opponents but no enemies. He was married to Miss Abbie Mabie, but has no children.

He is a member of the Union League, Arion, Crescent and New Jersey clubs, and of the Veteran Association of the City Guards.



DAVID STOUT MANNERS.

DAVID STOUT MANNERS was born at East Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J. His ancestry was honorably mentioned in the military record of the Revolution. His grandfather, Capt. John Schenck, made an honorable record in the battles of Monmouth and Princeton. His father, Capt. David Manners, was an officer in the War

of 1812, and won honorable mention in several engagements. The early years of David S. Manners were spent on his father's farm and in aiding his father in land surveying. In 1840, when in his thirty-second year, he sold the family homestead and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in New York. He achieved competence in fourteen years. He located in Jersey City in 1844, and in 1848 was elected a member of the board of aldermen. Later he was elected a member from the second ward, and was made chairman of the common council and, ex-officio, a member of the board of water commissioners, at that time engaged in constructing the city water-works. In 1852 he was elected mayor, and was re-elected for five terms. In 1854 he was elected president of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New York, and served for many years. He was married in 1843 to Miss D. P. Johnes, of New York City. She died in 1876. Mayor Manners died August 19, 1884, after an illness of several months. He left surviving four daughters and three sons: Virginia, wife of John W. Beekman, a member of the Middlesex bar, residing at Perth Amboy; Marie Louise, Helen, Blanche, Sheridan, a civil engineer; Edwin, a member of the Hudson County bar, and Clarence.

Mayor Manners was a public-spirited citizen, and was prominently connected with the long contest to preserve the Jersey City water fronts from the encroachment of the monopolies that now control it. He was a member of Grace Church, and an active agent and worker for the advancement of the city's interests.

CHARLES SIEDLER was born on May 24, 1839, in the fortified town of Munden, Westphalia, Germany; his father emigrated to this country in 1842 and located in New York City; his mother died when he was but nine days old; his father died in 1851, when the subject of this article was twelve years old. What little school education he received was at Grammar School No. 16, in the seventh ward of the city of New York, then located in Madison Street, near Gouverneur. As soon as his father died he realized the necessity of earning his own living, and engaged as retail clerk in a house which dealt in imported cigars, at 22 Nassau Street, adjacent to where the post-office and custom house were then located. After about four years' service in this place, he was engaged by the late Peter Lorillard, who then had a retail and wholesale establishment at 42 Chatham Street, New York City, and remained with that house until he was twenty-one years of age, when he became a partner in the establishment. In this business he continued until about six years ago, when he retired therefrom. After about four years of retirement he was requested, by parties in control, to take charge, as receiver, of the Lorillard Brick Works Company, which concern had become financially insolvent.

It must not be inferred that because he was only permitted to attend school for about four years that his education is of a very limited nature; on the contrary, he realized early in life that if he wished to make himself valuable to others, that he must improve his mind, by storing up knowledge; consequently, he devoted himself faithfully to acquiring whatever he could obtain from books, and he has always been a diligent student of every matter which interested him. He also learned at an early day, that if he would make his employers valuable to him, that he must become valuable to them, and, consequently, has always been a diligent worker, faithfully attending to every detail of business, and conscientiously executing whatever duties were imposed. Another lesson which he learned, and which he always endeavored to put into practical execution, is, that in order to live peaceably and pleasantly in the world, he must "deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God."

He was the Centennial Mayor of Jersey City, in 1876, the only political office which he ever held; this was not of his own choosing; the nomination was forced upon him at a time when the republican party could scarcely induce anyone to accept the position, because of the probabilities of certain defeat, as the party was, at that time, in a minority; no republican mayor had been elected for many years, consequently he took up the banner at a time when it appeared a forlorn hope; and although one of the strongest candidates of the democratic party was nominated against him, he was elected by a very decisive majority. Mr. Siedler found, however, that the environments of a political life were not congenial to his taste, and the many arduous duties incumbent upon him caused him to positively decline a renomination; in order to avoid the importunities of his friends and partisans, he purposely absented himself from the city, and remained absent during the entire canvass; sent one declination after another to his friends, and to the nominating convention, as well as notices throughout the papers, but, despite his refusal to run, he came very near being elected a second time, in which event the city would have been obliged to bear the expense of a new election, as he had positively agreed not to accept any further political emoluments at the hands of the people. He always expresses gratitude to the people of Jersey City for having honored him, and says that he feels that, having borne his part of the burden of public duty, he is entitled to relief from any further service.

He was a resident of Jersey City and Hudson County for a period of thirty years, and now resides at Morristown, N. J.

EDWARD F. C. YOUNG. No history of the progress of Jersey City in the past fifty years would be complete without reference to the lifework of Edward F. C. Young. His career affords a striking example of the possibilities afforded by American institutions to young men of perseverance and determination. Beginning in life as a poor boy, he has, by his own efforts, and a strict attention to business principles and methods, reached a high position of honor and esteem among his fellow-men. Mr. Young's ancestors on the paternal side were English, and the first one to settle in this country was the Rev. John Young, who emigrated to Connecticut

in 1638, and in 1640 crossed Long Island Sound and made his home in Southold. He lived to the age of seventy-one years, dying in 1692. On the maternal side the grandparents of Mr. Young were Scotch. Edward F. C. Young was born in Morris County, New Jersey, in 1835. In 1844 he moved to Jersey City, and has been a continuous resident ever since. After receiving an education in the public schools, Mr. Young began his financial career in 1852, at which time he accepted a position as clerk in the Hudson County Bank, being made receiving teller in 1853, and paying teller in 1858. During 1856 he held the office of collector of assessments. In June, 1864, he was called to the Mechanics and Traders Bank, and January 2, 1865, he was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank, the two banks having been consolidated at

that time. In November, 1865, he was elected city treasurer, which position he held for five years. In 1873 he took his seat as alderman of the fifth ward, which was strongly republican at that time. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected freeholder, and was an active member of that board until May, 1876, when he was made the first director-at-large. Mr. Young was made cashier of the First National Bank in 1874, and in 1879 became its president. In 1880 he was chosen as an elector on the democratic ticket, and cast his vote for General Hancock. In 1889 he was appointed State railroad director, which position he has filled four years consecutively.

A glance over the positions held by Mr. Young at the present time is ample proof of his sagacity as a successful business man. Among them are the following: president of the First National Bank, president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, president of the New Coal-

dale Coal Company, president of the Cleveland Seed Company, president of the Construction Traction Company, and the North River Bridge Company. He is a director and chairman of the executive committee of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, director and chairman of the executive and finance committees of the American Type Founders' Company, a director in the Liberty National Bank of New York City. He is receiver for fifteen different corporations. Mr. Young's recognized ability in financial matters has been of great benefit to the First National Bank, and under his guidance it has rapidly pushed to the front, and to-day it stands as the largest and most important in the State, its deposits being in excess of \$4,000,000.

Mr. Young is probably a member of a greater number of social clubs and other organiza-



EDWARD F. C. YOUNG.

tions than any other citizen of Jersey City. He is extremely popular, and has a legion of friends in every walk of life. He is a member of the Carteret, Palma, Jersey City Athletic, Cosmos and Hudson County Democratic clubs; the New Jersey Athletic Club, of Bergen Point; Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs, of New York City; honorary member of the Split Rock Club and Washington Association, of Morristown, N. J., and the Chamber of Commerce, of New York. He was one of three persons who organized the Children's Friend Society, of Jersey City, his colleagues being the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dashiell and James Gopsill. Outside of business circles Mr. Young has received many flattering evidences of the esteem in which he is held by the people and his political associates, and, among other offices in the gift of the people, he has been asked to allow his name to be used as a candidate for United States senator for New Jersey and for governor of the State. In either position he would be an honor to both the people and the State.

Mr. Young has a charming family, consisting of his wife, son, daughter and grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Young hold a prominent position in the social, church and philanthropic circles of the city, and dispense a generous hospitality from their beautiful home on Glenwood Avenue. It is to such men as Edward F. C. Young that Jersey City owes her prosperity. His many good deeds, and his standing as a citizen in this community, will be a lasting monument to his memory in generations to come.

JOHN D. CARSCALLEN was born in Canada, and removed to Jersey City in 1852, before he was of age. The city at that time had a population of about 12,000, and was growing rapidly. He grew up with it and was an effective force in shaping its affairs. He was possessed of rare business ability, ceaseless industry and a tenacity of purpose which easily brought him to the front in any movement for the betterment of the city. In business, in politics, and in finance, he has accomplished as much as any citizen who has devoted himself solely to one branch, and yet for a quarter of a century of his busy life he was an officer in St. Paul's M. E. Church, and found time to attend public meetings and to take an active interest in all public questions. He entered the employ of James Warner, in the flour and grain business, soon after he arrived in Jersey City, and his industry was soon rewarded with a partnership in the business. For thirty years this partnership was continued, during which they established an up-town firm under the name of Carscallen, Cassidy & Company. After the dissolution of the firm of Warner & Carscallen, the Co. was dropped from the firm of Carscallen & Cassidy, and it still continues one of the most prosperous in the city. The firm founded the Pavonia Mills and the Elevator Company. It owns half of the block bounded by Henderson, Provost and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which it has covered with immense storage warehouses and flouring mills. The Jersey City Milling Company came from the West, and the firm owning the land and buildings joined in the new corporation, taking twenty-five per cent. of the stock. Mr. Carscallen was elected president, and under his management the business has prospered, and the output is now seven hundred barrels daily. The business of the Elevator Company has also grown until it is one of the leading industries of the city. The business of the firm, independent of the manufacturing of flour, amounts to an average of a million dollars annually. These



JOHN D. CARSCALLEN.

three branches of business, originated and developed by him, and under his direction, have proven very profitable, both for Mr. Carscallen and his business associates.

During the early Seventies the political changes resulting from consolidation made it necessary to call strong men to the management of business affairs, and Mr. Carscallen became a member of the city board of finance in its most trying time. He served in 1873 and 1874, when the financial depression made it difficult to provide means for carrying on the city government.

In 1873 Mr. Carscallen was nominated for the assembly, and was elected, after an exciting campaign, by a majority of forty. His course as a member met with the approval of the citizens, and he was returned the following year. Contrary to party custom, he was renominated the ensuing year for a third term, and was elected by over four hundred majority. He was chosen speaker of the house, and presided during the centennial year with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He made a record for opposing jobbery and standing up boldly for all that was in favor of the taxpayers. His affable manner made him a favorite with all from Hudson County who had business before the legislature during the three years he served, and especially while he was in the chair. His rulings were notably fair, and he merited the commendatory resolutions and speeches which are to be found in the official records marking the close of the session.

The business men in the upper portion of the city felt the need of a bank in the vicinity of Pavonia Avenue, and Mr. Carscallen was one of the prime movers in establishing the Third National Bank. The stockholders chose him as one of the directors, and the board elected him president. He knew what to do, and did it. The result is a strong, prosperous financial institution. The bank has a large surplus, and its phenomenal success is largely due to the able management of its first and only president, for Mr. Carscallen is still in office.

Mr. Carscallen has been for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and was treasurer of the New York Hay Exchange. He is a director in the Provident Institution for Savings, one of the oldest and most prosperous savings banks in the State. He is a director in the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company,

now in process of voluntary liquidation. He is president of the Jersey City Milling Company and, after forty-two active years, is still one of the busiest men and foremost citizens of Jersey City.



GARRETT D. VAN REIPEN.

GARRETT D. VAN REIPEN was born in Bergen, now Jersey City, January 26, 1826. He comes of the old Dutch stock. When a boy, Mr. Van Reipen attended the old Columbia Academy of Bergen, and afterwards finished his education in a private school. Most of his early life was spent on the farm. In 1855 he engaged in the grocery trade. After following that business for three years he gave it up. In 1855 he was elected one of the first aldermen Hudson City ever had. He served one year. In 1856 he was elected mayor of that city, succeeding E. R. V. Wright, who was the first mayor. In 1863 Mr. Van Reipen was re-elected, and filled that position continuously until 1871. When Hudson City was annexed to Jersey City he was elected to the office of alderman, and was president of that body for two years. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Van Reipen was among the first who responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in the three months' service. He went out as a lieutenant

and was made captain of Company A, Second Regiment, on the field. At the close of the war the regiment was reorganized as the Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., with Col. Hiram Van Buskirk in command, and Mr. Van Reipen was made regimental paymaster. In 1862 Gov. Olden appointed Mr. Van Reipen quartermaster at Camp Olden, located at Hudson City. He held that position until the end of hostilities.

In 1868, when the Hudson City Savings Bank was incorporated, Mr. Van Reipen was elected treasurer of that institution, and in 1870 he was made president and treasurer, and has presided in that capacity ever since, to the entire satisfaction of stockholders and others interested in the bank. In 1863 and 1864 he was a member of the New Jersey assembly, and in 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the Jersey City board of finance.

Mr. Van Reipen has been a director in the Hudson County National Bank for a number of years. He is also a member of the American Institute and the Holland Society, of New York City. He is a trustee of the Hudson City Savings Bank, a member of the county board for equalization of taxes, and has filled that position since 1873, the year of its organization. He has filled almost every local position of honor and trust, and commands the universal respect of the entire community.

On November 25, 1845, Mr. Van Reipen married Miss Carolina Westervelt, of Hackensack, N. J. Three children have been born to the union, one son and two daughters. He resides in the charming old home of his boyhood days, 553 Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He is a member of the Bergen Reformed Church, and has been a deacon and elder in that congregation for a number of years.



RICHARD C. WASHBURN.

RICHARD C. WASHBURN, president of the Hudson County National Bank, was born at North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., October 7, 1831. He received a common school education, after which he was apprenticed to the brick-making trade, and in 1853 began business in that line on his own account, and still retains large interests in the manufacture of brick, being associated with his brothers at Glasco, N. Y., and Jersey City. Mr. Washburn has served two terms (1874 and 1875) in the assembly. In 1876 he served one term as public works commissioner. He has been president of the Hudson County National Bank for the past five years, and has served as a director of that institution for fifteen years.

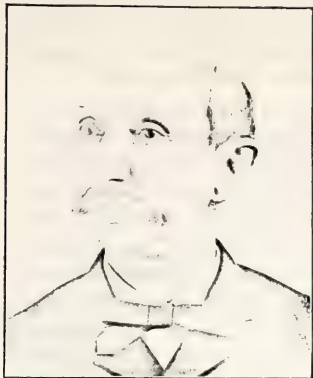
Mr. Washburn has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Amelia, a daughter of John Springstead, Esq., of Haverstraw, N. Y. Two children were the fruit of this marriage. His second wife was Miss Agnes Bartrom, of Danbury, Conn. Three children were born to the latter marriage. Both wives are now deceased. Mr. Washburn is a prominent member of the Union League Club.



FREEMAN A. SMITH.

FREEMAN A. SMITH was born in Jersey City, November 6, 1837. His father, the late David Smith, was one of the best known and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of this city.

He died in 1888, and had been a resident of Jersey City since 1821. During his lifetime he was president of the Provident Institution for Savings, and was one of the founders of that institution, and of the Jersey City Gas Light Company, being secretary and treasurer of the latter company. He also held several other important positions.



EDMUND W. KINGSLAND.

Freeman A. Smith received his early education under the tutorship of the late William Leveritt Dickinson, of Jersey City. He afterwards attended the Columbia School of New York, from which institution he was graduated. After completing his education he accepted a position as a clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained for some time. In 1866 he associated himself with B. F. Woolsey, and engaged in the ship-chandlery business at 107 Hudson Street, under the name of B. F. Woolsey & Co. The firm was continued until 1878, when Mr. Smith purchased the interest of Mr. Woolsey, and since that time has conducted the business alone.

At the death of Mr. Smith's father he was made vice-president of the Provident Institution for Savings, and in May of 1893 he became president of that corporation. He was also made treasurer

of the Jersey City Gas Light Company; both positions he still retains.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Carteret, Palma, New Jersey, Union League and Jersey City Athletic clubs.

EDMUND W. KINGSLAND was born in Jersey City, December 15, 1838. He received his early education under the tutorship of the late William Leveritt Dickinson, after which he attended the New York Polytechnic School, and was graduated from that institution in 1856. After completing his education he accepted a clerkship in the wholesale notion house of Lyman Cook & Company, of New York City, with whom he remained until 1863, and in April of that year he resigned, and was made general clerk of the Provident Institution for Savings, of Jersey City. He gradually rose by promotion, and in 1888 he was elected secretary and treasurer of that concern, a position he still retains.

In 1877 Mr. Kingsland married Miss Justine Bayard Blackwell, of New York City. Five children have been born to the marriage, two of whom are living.

Mr. Kingsland is a member of the Union League and Palma clubs, of Jersey City.

JAMES G. HASKING was born in New York City, March 7, 1844. After receiving a classical education he was given a clerical appointment in the New York Custom House, where he remained about one year and a half. In 1859 he located in Jersey City. In 1864 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Bank of Jersey City. His promotion was rapid, as his valuable services so well merited, and in 1885 he was made cashier of the Second National Bank, a position he now fills. In 1879 he became a trustee of the New York Bay Cemetery, and in 1880 was elected treasurer of the company. When the new city charter was granted in 1889, Mayor Cleveland appointed



JAMES G. HASKING.

Mr. Hasking one of the sinking fund commission for a term of two years. At the expiration of his term he was reappointed to that position, and in 1893 Mayor Wanser appointed him again for the third term. He is a member of the Palma Club, and was one of the organizers of the Hudson County Democratic Society. He is a member of Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M., and has been since 1868. He has been a valuable member of the Jersey City Board of Trade for a number of years, and was for some time vice-president of that organization.

Mr. Hasking resides with his family at 306 Varick Street.

PETER G. VAN ZANDT is a member of one of the oldest families in New Jersey. It was founded by Bernardes Van Zandt, who was born in Holland, October 3, 1700. He was an enterprising man of good judgment and considerable means. He was tempted by the spirit of adventure, and came to this country early in that century. The date of his arrival has not been recorded. Then, as now, the county of Somerset enjoyed a reputation for fertility, and was well settled as a portion of the province of East Jersey. There, in Montgomery township, he selected a site for his future home. He bought 250 acres of land, and built a commodious farm house, which is still owned and occupied by his descendants, now in the fifth generation. Bernardes died on March 27, 1778. He was the great-great-grandfather of Peter G. Van Zandt, who was born in Hopewell, Mercer County, N. J., March 25, 1839. His parents removed to Titusville, Mercer County, while he was a child, and he received such education as the local schools afforded. This he supplemented by home reading and private study. He had just reached manhood's years when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and he was one of the first to respond to his country's call. He enlisted in the Third New Jersey Regiment, under Col. Knapp, of Trenton, and the regiment was hurried to the front to defend Washington. After being encamped in that city a few weeks it was sent to Meridian Hill, and thence to guard the bridge over the Potomac. It was one of the regiments detailed to build Fort Runyon, and during the first battle of Bull Run was guarding the supply train. When his term of enlistment expired he returned to his home, and there, on December 4, 1861, married Susan C. Bowker, a lady noted for her amiability and social qualities. She was the granddaughter of Dr. Stephen Clark, of Lawrenceville, in his day one of the most noted and respected practitioners in that section of the State. One child was the result of this union, but they were called upon to mourn his loss at the early age of eighteen years.



PETER G. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. Van Zandt inherited the business sagacity and enterprise of his early ancestor, and sought the larger field offered by the metropolis. He removed to Jersey City in 1864, and began business in Washington Market, N. Y., as a wholesale dealer in beef and mutton. Later he added a slaughtering branch, and carried on an extensive business. By good management the enterprise was lucrative, and he was able to retire in 1888 with a comfortable competence. He was selected as a director in the Third National Bank soon after it was organized, and has aided in making it one of the strong financial institutions of the city. He has always taken an active interest in civic matters, though he has not accepted any political position. He is a member of the Union League Club, and of Superior Council, No. 337, Legion of Honor.



GEORGE W. CONKLIN.

GEORGE W. CONKLIN was born at Hackensack, N. J., January 24, 1846. He was educated in the Washington Institute and the classical school of Prof. W. Williams. In March, 1861, he entered the office of Hon. Charles H. Voorhis as a student of law. After remaining one year he decided to lead a business life, and accepted a position as clerk in the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Jersey City. He rose gradually to assistant bookkeeper. This bank closed business in January, 1865, and he became assistant bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Jersey City. He continued assistant bookkeeper until February, 1871, when he was appointed general bookkeeper. In April, 1874, he was made assistant cashier, and in 1879 elected cashier, a position he still retains.

He is a member of the Carteret, Union League and Palma clubs in Jersey City, a member of the board of governors of the Oritani Field Club of Hackensack, secretary of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, a director in the People's Gas Light Company of Jersey City, and in the Hackensack Gas Light Company, and for many years treasurer of the Children's Friend Society of Jersey City. He is a

member of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., of Jersey City.

R. S. Ross was born in Jersey City, November 2, 1863, and was educated in Hasbrouck Institute and Packard's Business College in New York. He received his early business training in the office of his father, who for many years was a broker and banker in Pine Street, New York. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Third National Bank of Jersey City, and was appointed teller when it opened on May 2, 1887. On June 19, 1890, he was appointed cashier, a position he still occupies. He is a member of the Union League, Palma and Carteret clubs. He is one of the trustees of the Palma, and a member of the board of governors of the Union League. He is also treasurer of the Security Building Loan Association.

JAMES EDWIN HULSHIZER, JR., was born at Broadway, Warren County, N. J., August 7, 1869. His father is one of the most prominent members of the New York Produce Exchange, and a leading citizen of this city.



R. S. ROSS.

Mr. Hulshizer, Jr., received his earlier education at the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, graduating therefrom in 1886. He then entered Columbia College of New York City, graduating with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts. While attending college, and at vacation periods, Mr. Hulshizer gained considerable experience in business in the employ of the Provident Institution for Savings of Jersey City, and in the office of Messrs. Logan, Cowl & Co., grain brokers, of the New York Produce Exchange, which since then has proven very valuable to him.

After Mr. Hulshizer graduated from college he entered the employ of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City as junior clerk. By faithful performance of his duties and strict attention to business he, by gradual promotion, reached the position of assistant treasurer of that institution, to which he was appointed December 20, 1892. On the resignation of George W. Young, Esq., secretary and treasurer, July 20, 1893, Mr. Hulshizer was immediately appointed by the board of directors to succeed that gentleman, his previous duties fully fitting him for the position, which he still retains.

Mr. Hulshizer married a daughter of Mr. William Martin, of Jersey City, and resides at 78 Madison Avenue. He is a member of the Palma and Carteret clubs of Jersey City.

ISAAC EDGE. The influence of the French revolution was strongly felt in England, and many had imbibed the most radical notions of liberty and equality. Isaac Edge, a resident of Derbyshire, where he was born, February 26, 1777, was one of the most pronounced of liberty-loving Englishmen. Finding that his ideas were not congenial to his neighbors or the Tory government, then engaged in a desperate struggle with France, Mr. Edge, with his wife, formerly Miss Frances Ogden, and infant son, came to the United States in 1801. His business was that of miller, in which he engaged shortly after his arrival in South Brooklyn. In the year 1806 he came to reside permanently in Jersey City, then known as Paulus Hook. At that time there were but three houses in what is now old Jersey City—the tavern kept by Maj. Hunt, near the ferry at the foot of Grand Street, or terminus of the Newark turnpike; the house of Richard Lyon, near the corner of York and Greene streets, and the barracks. Mr.



JAMES EDWIN HULSHIZER, JR.

Edge started a bakery, and soon did a large business. In those days life in Paulus Hook was simple and quiet. The river washed the sand-hill on the top of which the old fort had been built in the Revolution, and the meadow which lay between it and Ahasimus was crossed by but one road (known as the Causeway), now Newark Avenue. Mr. Edge was naturalized January 26, 1810. He built, near the corner of York and Greene streets, a residence for himself, and lived in it till it was destroyed by fire in 1811; he rebuilt it, and the building is now standing. He served as a private soldier during the last war with England, and although not continuously away with the army, at various times he performed active duty in the neighborhood of New York.

Always busy and energetic, he received from the Associates a grant of the block of ground where the Pennsylvania Railroad depot is now built, and commenced the erection of a large windmill about one hundred feet east of the present line of Greene Street, which he completed about the year 1815. Mr. Edge imported the mill-stones and machinery, and for years the mill maintained its reputation for the superior quality of its flour and meal. The great September gale in 1821 almost destroyed the mill and seriously damaged the bulkheads, so that Mr. Edge was almost ruined financially, but he restored and improved the mill with iron fans, and it worked till 1839. To make place for the railroad track, it was removed to Southold, L. I., where it remained until within a few years. A fire finished the work of the mill, and left its reputation to tradition. For years Edge's mill served as a landmark for those approaching

New York by the river or from the sea, and it is yet remembered as a distinguishing feature of the landscape at that time by many now living, who would hardly feel complimented if classed among the oldest inhabitants. Mr. Edge lost his wife, formerly Frances Ogden, to whom he was married in Chesterfield, England, and by whom he had eight children, six living at her death. She died in 1839 at the age of sixty-two years. After the death of his wife Mr. Edge was not engaged in active business. He was a great reader and independent thinker, and having an extraordinary memory as a controversialist, he was held in high respect among his neighbors and friends.

Jersey City had grown from a hamlet with a few scattered houses to a large, flourishing city. The rail-car had supplanted the stage-coach, and the steamer the easy-going sailing vessel. It took Mr. Edge thirteen weeks to cross the ocean, a journey he lived to see a Cunarder perform to Jersey City in eleven days.

For years Mr. Edge passed a quiet, retired life, surrounded by his family. His sons, Isaac and Joseph, only had married, and each had brought up a large family, and his daughter, Alice, had married James Flemming; so, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, Mr. Edge passed the closing years of his life, and on the 7th day of July, 1851, he died at Jersey City, after a continuous residence there of nearly fifty years.

He left surviving him his sons, Isaac, Benjamin, Washington and Joseph, and his daughters, Alice Flemming and Elizabeth Edge, all of whom are now dead.

Benjamin Ogden died in 1871, and Washington died in 1880, neither of whom had ever married.

Previous to 1839 the manufacturing industries seem to have been limited to two or three individuals, of whom Isaac Edge, proprietor of the windmill, was one, and Peter Sandford another. At that time Jersey City had next to no transportation facilities, and nothing to induce capitalists to invest in the manufacture of anything more than for home consumption. All the products of Edge's mill were consumed by the few denizens of the "Hoeck," and Sandford's bridge and dock business, that had been established ten years earlier (1829), was not known outside of old Bergen County. But upon the advent of



ISAAC EDGE.

the New Jersey Railroad and the Morris Canal, new life was given to the sand-hills of the "Hoeck," yet it was not until 1840 to 1848 that manufacturing enterprises, beyond the old pioneers, seem to have taken root in the sandy and marshy grounds of what is now the second city of the State, both as to population and industries.

One after another the railroads, the great populating agencies of the country, began to make the "Hoeck" their terminus, and in 1848 both population and manufacturing industries had increased more than five hundred per cent. since 1829, the date at which Sandford established his works.

JAMES FLEMMING was born in the town of Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, May 5, 1804. He was descended from old and distinguished families of Kent, England. On his mother's side he was connected with the Digges and Wests, names noted in history during the reign of Charles I., and so well known during the colonial days of Virginia and Delaware, which latter State was named after Earl de la Warr, whose family name was West.

Mr. Flemming's early life was passed in London, from whence he sailed in 1827 for New York, and soon after located in Jersey City. For several years Mr. Flemming carried on the business of builder, and erected many of the best houses in Jersey City.

Mr. Flemming was a man of strong character, of most unflinching integrity, with a keen sense of honor, justice and truth. He knew no compromise with evil; nor could he be tempted to turn aside from the pursuit of that which he deemed a right or a duty.

With strong anti-slavery principles, he was a true humanitarian, and felt a deep interest in any movement for the elevation and betterment of mankind, and in no line did he make greater sacrifice and personal effort than to extend the temperance reformation. He united heart and soul in the Washingtonian movement to spread the doctrine of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. He organized the Washington Society in Jersey City, and was its first president—one of, if not the first, society of its kind in the State.

The late Dudley S. Gregory built, on Gregory Street, old Washington Hall, devoted exclusively to temperance meetings and work connected with the cause. This hall was dedicated in

1841, and for years was used for this good work, the society numbering at the close of Mr. Flemming's presidency one thousand members. A fire ended the career of the old building made sacred by the temperance teachings of Greeley and the eloquence of Gough. Mr. Flemming also organized the second division in the State of Sons of Temperance, and became its first officer, and subsequently the head officer in New Jersey, and a member of the national division.

Several times elected an alderman of Jersey City, and chosen freeholder, Mr. Flemming became identified with and one of the leaders of the "water-right party," whose object was to secure to the people of Jersey City certain privileges and control over the shore, and to prevent the Gothic invasion of the rights of the people of Hudson County by the rest of the State. Had proper spirit been shown by its inhabitants from 1840 to 1850, Jersey City would not have been robbed of her dock facilities and valuable shore front.

Mr. Flemming gave much of his time to public duties in various city and county offices to which he was elected, and was

active and untiring in his efforts to bring about reform in the various departments of the city's interest. He was an active member of the board of education from its organization to his death, and was largely instrumental in building up the public school system in Jersey City, believing that the free public schools would be the safeguard of our nation.

In the latter years of his life Mr. Flemming had retired from business, but devoted much of his time in the performance of public duties in offices held by him. Although a man of robust health and fine physique, he was stricken with an acute disease which terminated his life, in a few days, on March 14, 1863.

The numerous public bodies with which he was and had been connected met and passed eulogistic resolutions.

The board of education bore willing testimony to the earnestness and diligence with which all the duties pertaining to his office were ever faithfully performed.

In the common council, resolutions were offered by Alderman Hardenburgh: "In private life he was quiet and unobtrusive; in his public course he was devoted to principle, and knew



JAMES FLEMMING.

no compromise, nor would he admit of any. We have lost a citizen of no mean distinction, and it is eminently fitting the public authorities should thus make record of their appreciation of their loss and of his own public and private worth."

Mr. Flemming married, in 1831, Alice Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Edge. Their children were: James, Jr., died October 1, 1894; married Sara, daughter of Robert Latou, Esq., of New York. George W., died in infancy. Frances H., wife of Dr. Isaac N. Quimby. Alice E., wife of William Henry Lewis. L. Julia, deceased. Benjamin E., deceased 1877. Dudley Digges. Mary Louisa, deceased 1889, wife of Clarence Gray Parker. (A son, Dudley Digges, and daughter, Louise Flemming, survive Mrs. Parker.) Mrs. Alice Amy Flemming, a lady of intelligence and refinement, devoted to her family and home, survived her husband seven years, and died December 11, 1870.

DUDLEY D. FLEMMING was born in Jersey City, on the property now occupied by 57 Montgomery Street. He attended Public School No. 1 until 1860, when he entered business in a coal office at the Morris Canal basin. He left there to enter the service of the Jersey City Gas Company, and held various positions in the manufacturing department until 1880, when he became engineer and superintendent. He remained in that position until 1887, when the property was

transferred under lease to a Philadelphia syndicate, and he resigned. Since that time he has been consulting and constructing gas engineer. He has never accepted any public office, though he has taken a lively interest in the progress of his native city.



DUDLEY D. FLEMMING.

ROBERT COCHRAN BACOT was born in Charleston, S. C., September 16, 1818. His ancestors were descendants of the French Huguenot families of Bacot and De Saussure, who settled in South Carolina in 1694. He graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1835, and began to practise his profession of civil engineer in exploration for the South Carolina and Louisville Railroad through the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee, and subsequently in New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the Concord and Manchester Railroad. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Jersey City, where he married Mary Gilchrist, daughter of Robert Gilchrist, Esq. For a score of years he had nearly exclusive charge of the improvements in Jersey City, and the development of the farm land as the

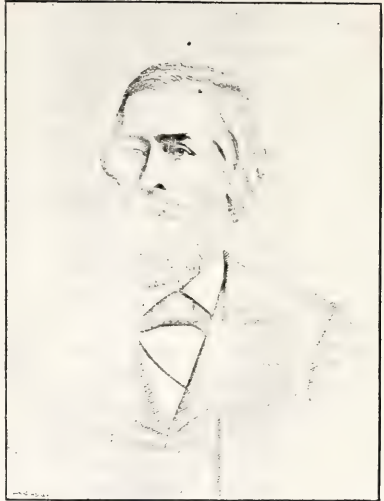
city grew. He laid out most of the streets, planned the sewers and had charge of the improvement of the Coles, Van Vorst and other large estates which comprised the greater part of the lower section of the city, and subsequently, as a commissioner under appointment of the court, divided the property among the heirs.

Architecture was then a part of his profession, and Public School No. 1, in York Street, the county jail, several churches and many private dwellings, still remain as monuments to his industry and skill. Part of the time he was associated with Andrew Clerk; the firm's name is continually turning up in the old records of the city. During Mr. Bacot's active career of half a century the city has grown from a population of 2,500 to over 180,000, and his professional skill and labor contributed notably to this development. The county, town, township and city maps made by him are constantly in use, as the original surveys, as the standards for conveyance and transfers of property and landed interests. He acted as commissioner to divide the Kerrigan, Annett, Oliver and many other large estates; purchased and developed the Tonnele and Van Wagenen properties, and was a commissioner on the condemnation of lands for the Hudson River tunnel, as well as for numberless other similar commissions. His estimates of cost defeated the original Boulevard scheme in 1870. Between 1870 and 1880 he purchased the right of way for the Harsimus branch of the New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, involving

an expenditure of about \$2,000,000; and for many years he was the New Jersey appraiser for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York. He built several of the main sewers of Jersey City, and recommended a plan for flushing them by utilizing Mill Creek as a tidal reservoir. He was registrar of the Jersey City water department in the years 1857-60, and engineer and superintendent from 1860 to 1865. During this period he introduced a system of measuring water used by large consumers, and its successful results led to the use of meters for the same purpose in New York. The second large Cornish engine at the Belleville pumping station was built under his superintendence. He built the Hackensack water-works in 1873, to supply the town of Hackensack, and afterwards purchased them in partnership with John F. Ward, becoming president of the reorganized company. In 1880 he offered to supply the city of Hoboken from the Hackensack works, and his proposition was accepted immediately. The city and adjacent townships were furnished with a pure water supply. The company has since enlarged the field of its operations, and now supplies a dozen towns outside of Hoboken. In 1887 he furnished estimates on the basis of the Bartlett proposition to supply Jersey City with water from the Passaic water-shed, and advocated an acceptance by the city of the proposition. His estimates and predictions, although contested at that time, have been vindicated by time. The water revenue of the city has exceeded his figures. The cost of similar works to supply Newark from the same source have verified his estimates, and the present condition of the city's water demonstrates the wisdom of the advice he gave at that time.

He was a member of assembly from Hudson County in 1857 and 1858. His report as chairman of a committee on the geological work of the State, and recommendations made therein, were adopted for the future conduct of the survey, and contributed largely to its efficient completion under the charge of Prof. Geo. H. Cook. In 1864 he was appointed secretary and engineer of the legislative committee to ascertain the rights of the State in lands under water, under the act of April 11, 1864. His report led to the organization of the Riparian Commission under the act of March 31, 1869. He was appointed secretary and engineer of the commission, and has continued to the present. By his recommendation a tract of twenty-two acres of

land under water was granted by the State to Jersey City for warehousing and other public uses. The tract was offered in 1872 for the nominal price of \$1,000. Its acceptance was then refused. It is now worth \$2,000,000. Lately the city realized the value of the grant, and legal proceedings are in progress to secure the tidal basin. In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the Jersey City board of finance. He was a director in the Hudson County National Bank for many years, and was a trustee in the Provident Institution for Savings in Jersey City. In 1887 he was appointed by Gov. Green as a commissioner to locate the boundary between New York and New Jersey in the waters of Raritan Bay. Acting in conjunction with a similar commission appointed by the State of New York, the work was finished on October 12, 1887. In the following year he was appointed on a similar commission to locate the boundary between New Jersey and New York in the Hudson River, New York Bay, Kill von Kull and Staten Island Sound. On this commission he was elected chairman. This boundary had been in dispute more than fifty years, and was frequently in court. The commission succeeded in having the line placed



ROBERT COCHRAN BACOT.

in the middle of the main channels of these waters. Mr. Bacot was a resident of Jersey City from the time he first settled here until 1890, except a period of three years, 1868 to 1871, when he lived at Englewood, Bergen County. In 1890 he moved his residence to East Orange, in Essex County, where he now resides, though his place of business still remains in Jersey City. He has made a more pronounced impress upon the physical development of the city than any other resident during more than fifty years.

CHARLES BALDWIN THURSTON has for a quarter of a century been one of the most widely-known and popular residents of Jersey City. He was born in New York City on April 2, 1832. He comes of colonial stock, his grandfather, Rev. Peter Thurston, of London, England, having accepted a call to New York in 1767. Peter Kipp Thurston, the father of Charles B., was a well-known pianoforte manufacturer in New York. He died while his son was quite a young boy, and Charles B. made his home with his uncle, Justice David W. Baldwin, in Newark, N. J. In that city he attended the school of William Walton, and subsequently spent two years in the

academy at Chatham, N. J., under the instruction of Prof. Foigns, completing his education at the private school of Nathan Hedges, a well-known educator of Newark.

Soon after graduation he became a medical student with his cousin, Dr. Dennis E. Smith, in Brooklyn. While there he became acquainted with Dr. George Wood, a well-known and highly esteemed dentist, and, being often in his laboratory, he decided to give up medicine and apply himself to the study of dental surgery. He entered the office of Dr. John Hassell, a dentist of good repute, who had a large practice in Newark. After completing his studies, he practised for himself, and soon established an enviable reputation as a practitioner. Close application to business brought a failure of health, and he gave up his practice to associate himself with an uncle in the paint and varnish business; but this was not congenial, and early in 1865 he went, via Panama, to California and Nevada, to look after some mining interests. He returned, via Nicaragua, in 1867, and accepted the agency of several large insurance companies. He had control of the insurance of several railroad



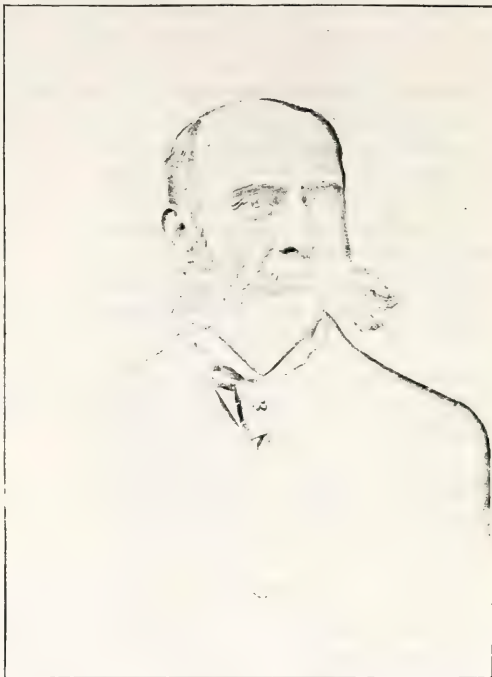
CHARLES BALDWIN THURSTON.

companies, among which was the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. At the time this company leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he became associated with the late A. L. Dennis in looking after the general interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New Jersey and New York, and was made a director in a number of railroad companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, his relations have been of a close and confidential character. In 1872 he was elected secretary and trustee of the Associates of the Jersey Company, which position he still holds. In 1882 he was elected president of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company. At that time, and for many years, this company had been operating the Jersey City street railway system in an unsatisfactory and unprofitable manner. Under Mr. Thurston's management the road was rebuilt and restocked. The same success which had followed his efforts in his private business resulted from his management of the railroad, and when it was sold a short time ago to the present company, the stock fetched an average of 400.

On April 14, 1859, Mr. Thurston married Lida, daughter of the late James J. Armour, of New

York; she is still living. They have no children. Mr. Thurston is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the New Jersey Consistory. He was made a Mason in Eureka Lodge, No. 39, F. A. M., in Newark; in 1858, and served several years as secretary. He affiliated with Bergen Lodge, No. 47, in Jersey City, and became Master of the lodge in 1879. He was elected High Priest of Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Newark, in 1864, and is representative of the Grand Chapter of Nevada in the Grand Chapter of New Jersey, and representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. He is chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on territorial jurisdiction of lodges. He is also a member of the Masonic Veterans of New York. He is a member of the Jersey City and Carteret clubs in Jersey City, and of the Lawyers' and Sullivan County clubs in New York, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In June, 1888, he was appointed by the late Manning M. Knapp, then a justice of the Supreme Court, as one of the Hudson County Park commissioners, and was elected president of the board, which position he retained as long as the board continued in existence. He is now one of the commissioners of adjustment, having been appointed by Judge Werts in 1892, to succeed William Muirheid, deceased. He is president of the Fayetteville Water, Light and Power Company, of North Carolina; president of the Jersey City Chain Works; president of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company; president of the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad Company, and is a director or trustee in a large number of corporations, and is receiver for quite a number of companies.



GEORGE FITCH PERKINS.

GEORGE FITCH PERKINS is a well-known citizen and a typical American. He began at the bottom in his line of business, and by energy and perseverance reached the top. His father was Timothy D. Perkins, of Andover, Conn., a well-known citizen who married Lucy Fitch, and their son was born in that town on December 16, 1835. Two years later Mr. Perkins moved to Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., taking his family with him. There, and at the Charlotteville Seminary in New York State, George F. received his education. He was employed in a Lee dry goods store for a year, and later served a regular apprenticeship in constructing and operating paper machinery. In 1858 he went to New York, where he was employed as a clerk in a paper warehouse. In April, 1861, he joined the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and went to the front under Col. Daniel Butterfield. In November, 1862, he married Charlotte, daughter

of Lucius Crocker, of Lee, Mass. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy, but the others still survive.

In 1865 Mr. Perkins organized the firm of Buchanan, Perkins & Goodwin. In 1869 the firm became Perkins & Goodwin, and is now Perkins, Goodwin & Company. They are dealers in paper and paper makers' supplies, and known in every printing establishment in the country. Mr. Perkins has lived in Jersey City most of the time since 1862, and in 1884 built the home he now occupies at Bergen and Kensington avenues, one of the most commodious in the city. He still maintains the old Crocker homestead in Lee, Mass., as a summer home. He has always taken an interest in politics, though it was not until 1884 that he would consent to accept an official position. He became a member of the Jersey City board of education, and in 1890 was the republican nominee for mayor. His social disposition and business success made him prominent in club and financial circles. He is a member of Union League, Hollywood and Merchants' clubs, the New England Society and the Chamber of Commerce in New York, and of the Union League, Carteret and Athletic clubs in Jersey City. He is a director in the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York; of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture; the Newark & New York Plank Road Company; the Jersey City & Bergen Railroad Company; the Rumford Falls Paper Company in Maine; vice-president of the New Jersey Title

Guarantee and Trust Company; vice-president of the Jersey City & Bergen Railroad Company, besides being president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and a member of a number of charitable institutions.

In spite of the demands made upon his time by business and social engagements, Mr. Perkins has found time to travel extensively in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe, and is a well-read man, being conversant with current events in the literary, business and political world.



REUBEN SIMPSON.

REUBEN SIMPSON was born in Nottinghamshire, England, March 16, 1833. When he was twenty-one years of age his parents came to America and settled in Virginia, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1863. In that year he removed to Washington, where he remained until 1869, at which time he came to Jersey City, and where he has resided ever since. In 1890 he retired from a long and successful business career, prior to that time having been engaged in the gardening business.

In 1889 Mr. Simpson was elected a commissioner of the board of public works, that being the first public office he ever held. After filling that office for two months a change in the city's charter was effected by the legislature, by making that office appointive by the mayor. In 1892 he was appointed by Mayor Wanser a member of the board of commissioners of appeals. In 1893 he was elected president of the board of aldermen, a position he still retains. During the recent illness of Mayor Wanser Mr. Simpson was made mayor pro tem, and has filled that position with becoming dignity and ability.

In 1858 Mr. Simpson married Miss Mary Elizabeth Taylor, of Virginia. One child, a daughter, has been born to the marriage.

CHARLES G. Sisson was a prominent citizen of the town of Van Vorst and of Jersey City after it absorbed the town. He was foremost in all the enterprises for the advancement and permanent improvement of the city from 1846 until death closed a busy life in 1874. William Sisson, a brother, was established in the dry goods business in Jersey City, and, like all of the earlier inhabitants, had unbounded faith in its future. The population of the little city was 5,418 in 1846, and Van Vorst township had but 2,400. It required foresight and ability to discern the possibilities of the swamps and sand-hills at that time. The speculative character of

these possibilities, with the field they offered for personal effort, made them very attractive to Mr. Sisson. His father kept a furniture store in a village in Connecticut, and Charles obtained a rudimentary education in the local schools. His first business experience was secured in his father's store. By hard work and practical economy Charles acquired a small capital, and opened a general store on his own account. He found the life of a country storekeeper too prosaic. He realized on his assets, and found more congenial employment in buying and selling mules and horses. His buying tours carried him all over the country. He was well known in every good market, from Maine to Missouri. The animals he bought were sold in the West Indies at a liberal profit. For fifteen years he was a heavy shipper of live stock from New Haven and New London. In 1840 he was considered a well-to-do man with a bright future. He was popular, and was elected a member of the Connecticut legislature, but did not find political position congenial, and served but a single term. It was with the experience and capital acquired in horse trading over much territory and a long term of years, that he selected the village across the river from New York for his future home. His first speculation was made on the advice of his brother William, who called his attention to five frame houses that were advertised for sale. These were in Willow Street, Van Vorst. Charles attended the sale and bought them. The investment was profitable, and showed him a new field. He took contracts for grading tracts of land on the Coles estate, and he bought tracts and improved them on his own account. He built a row of brick dwellings occupying the east side of Jersey Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. He built a home for himself on the northeast corner of Jersey Avenue and Sixth Street, and lived there for a score of years. He bought considerable tracts of land in the Lafayette section, and on the meadows west of Mill Creek, between Grand and Montgomery streets, and found active and profitable employment in turning the hilly farm land and marshy meadows into a well-built residence section.

He was one of the promoters and financial supports of all the plans by which the Erie Railway Company organized separate corporations to create and control its Jersey City terminus. He bought the water front, the right of way, and the hill real estate required for the tunnel. When the plans were realized he merged all the interest in the Erie Railway Company.

During the panic of 1857 he advanced more than \$100,000 to help the tunnel contractors, when they found it impossible to secure money to pay their men. Mr. Sisson was not interested in boring the tunnel, but he was largely interested in the work at the Long Dock, and the strike seriously impeded his end of the improvement. He supplied the Erie company with money, and courageously went to the seat of war on the hill, where he paid the strikers, and put an end to their riotous demonstrations.

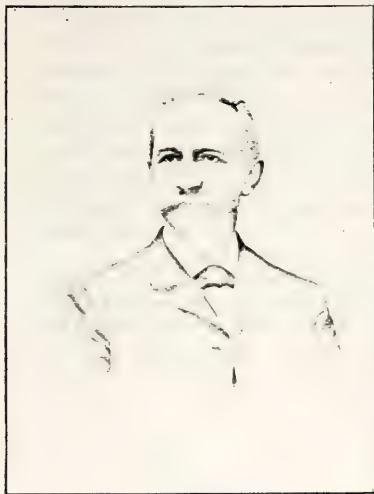
He held a large block of Erie stock, and was in the directorate during the triangular war between Drew, Fisk and Vanderbilt, in the famous struggle for control of the corporation. From 1867 to 1872 he controlled the millions for which these Wall Street magnates contended, and his aid was eagerly sought by both Drew and Fisk.

It was through his influence that the Central Railroad of New Jersey was enabled to secure a right of way through Hudson County, by which its terminus was moved from Elizabethport to Jersey City. He bought the land, and devised the plan by which the tracks were laid on piling a mile out from shore, thus forever settling New York's claim to control the Jersey City water frontage.

In 1866 the Northern Railroad of New Jersey passed by purchase into Mr. Sisson's control. He was elected president of the company, and its betterment made the road popular. As in the case of Jersey City, he saw a great future before the farm and woodland through which the road extended. He purchased lands at intervals from Englewood to Nanuet, a distance of seventeen miles. On these purchases he started settlements which are now progressive suburban towns. He, with others whom he had interested, built the Highwood House at Tenafly, and, by his good judgment and liberal investment, not only added materially to his fortune, but greatly benefited the railroad. He was a keen business man, clear-sighted, quick of comprehension, energetic in execution and uniformly successful. He amassed a fortune of several millions, which he left to his children.

Mr. Sisson was born on April 15, 1807, at North Stonington, Conn. He was the seventh child in a family of six brothers and four sisters. His grandfather, William Sisson, was one of five brothers who emigrated from Soissons, in Normandy, France, and settled in Rhode Island.

They took an active part in the Revolutionary War on the patriot side, and Nathan, one of the brothers, suffered severe captivity in the British prison ships in New York Harbor. His father, Major Gilbert Sisson, was born in North Stonington, and his mother, Desire Maine, was a woman of notable talent and dignity. She was the seventh daughter in a large family of French descent. Mr. Sisson was married three times; first, to Martha, daughter of Asa Wheeler, of North Stonington; second, to Nancy Mary, daughter of George Elias Hewitt, of North Stonington, of which union there was one child, Elias H. Sisson, now a resident of Tenafly; and third, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Myndert Garrabrant, of Jersey City. His third wife died in 1870, leaving a large landed estate of her own to their three surviving children. Four of Mr. Sisson's children survived him: Eva B., wife of John Hull Browning, of Tenafly, now president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey; Elias H. Sisson, of Tenafly; Charles G. Sisson, now deceased, and Elizabeth B., wife of James Wilkinson, since deceased. Mr. Sisson died in Tenafly, August 21, 1874, after impressing himself on the records in every town from Bergen Point to Rockland County.



J. HULL BROWNING.

J. HULL BROWNING, railroad president, was born at Orange, N. J., in the dwelling now used as the mission-house of St. Mark's Church, West Orange. He comes from an old colonial family, which was founded by Nathaniel Browning, who was born in England and came to this country in 1645. He settled at Warwick, Rhode Island, and the records show that he purchased in that year a dwelling and two lots of eight acres each for three pounds of wampum. His maternal ancestor was Rev. Joseph Hull, of the Established Church, now known as the Congregational, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1625, and settled at Weymouth, in the Plymouth colony. He was one of the founders of the town of Barnstable, Mass. The descendants of Rev. Mr. Hull were conspicuous in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812, both in the army and navy. Col. John Hull, the grandfather of J. Hull Browning, commanded a regiment at the battle of Stonington, Conn.

Mr. Browning's family removed to New York when he was two years of age, and he was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Free Academy, now

known as the College of the City of New York. He began his mercantile career in the wholesale clothing business with his brothers, first as an employee and later as a partner. He retained his interest in the firm until 1882. He married Eva B., daughter of Charles G. Sisson, of Jersey City, president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. At the death of Mr. Sisson, Mr. Browning was left as an executor of his estate, and a year later he succeeded him as president of the railroad company. He still fills the position. He was left as one of the executors of his father's estate, and succeeded him as director, and later became president, of the Richmond County Gas Light Company. He has been prominently connected with numerous railroad and commercial enterprises, and always successfully. He has improved the facilities of the Northern road, and built some of the finest railroad depots in the country to accommodate its business. Since 1872 he has lived at Tenafly, Bergen County, and has taken a leading part in every movement made to advance the interests of that county. He was for some time president of the County Republican League, and is vice-president of Christ Hospital in Jersey City, a charity which has profited by his business ability and his generous liberality.

CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN was born in old Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, April 8, 1813. He obtained his education at the old Columbia Public School, at that time located in Bergen Square. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He still resides in the old home-stand, where his great-grandfather lived before him, it being the first plot purchased in the town of Bergen.

On May 5, 1832, Mr. Van Reypen married Miss Cathrine Van Horne, to whom one child, a son, was born. After a marriage of about twelve months, Mr. Van Reypen was deprived of his wife's companionship by death. On August 27, 1835, he married again. His second wife was Miss Christina Cantine Van Alen, of Blooming Grove, Rensselaer County, N. Y. She was a near relative of Judge Knickerbocker, the Van Buren and other prominent families of those days in New York State. Three sons and three daughters were born to his second marriage.

Mr. Van Reypen is a member of the Holland Society of New York City, and of the Hudson County Democratic Society. He is also a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bergen, and was its treasurer for twenty-five years. Mr. Van Reypen resides at 201 Academy Street, and in the house in which he was born. He is a large holder of real estate in Jersey City.



CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.

The late ISAAC I. VAN DER BEEK was born in Hackensack, N. J., in 1807. He removed from Passaic, N. J., to Jersey City in 1846, where he resided continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1893. He was the founder of the extensive box manufactory of Van Der Beek & Sons. Whilst a resident of Passaic County he held the office of sheriff. Mr.

Van Der Beek was a prominent member of the Union League Club, the Wayne Street Reformed Church of Jersey City, and of the Holland Society of New York City. He was universally respected in all walks of life.



ISAAC VAN DER BEEK.

PETER HENDERSON was born at Pathead, a village twelve miles south of Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 9, 1822. He was the youngest of three children born to James Henderson and Agnes Gilchrist, his wife. From his father he inherited the love of industry and personal integrity so conspicuous in his career, and from his mother he inherited the intellectual attainments which made him a power in his chosen field. He was educated in the parish school, and at fifteen years of age entered the employ of a liquor dealer. He remained there a few months, and that experience made him eschew liquor. At sixteen years of age he was indentured in the garden of Melville Castle, under the supervision of George Sterling, whose training school was considered the best in Scotland. When his apprenticeship was half completed

he competed for and won the medal offered by the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh for the best herbarium of native and exotic plants. This competition was open to all Great Britain.

He walked ten miles twice a week during this period to attend a mathematical school in Edinburgh, in order to supplement his education. He removed to New York in the spring of 1843, arriving with a total capital of three sovereigns. His first application for employment was at a down-town seed store in New York, and the surly response created an impression he never forgot. All his life he treated applicants for employment in the most pleasant manner on account of it. After various employments he accumulated \$500 capital, and went into partnership with his brother James. They located in Jersey City in 1847, combining vegetable and ornamental gardening. The partnership was continued a few years, when they separated, Peter continuing the ornamental branch. His first office was opened at 9 John

Street, N. Y., in 1853. In 1862 he removed to 67 Nassau Street, and in 1871, on his forty-ninth birthday, he opened the present establishment on Cortlandt Street.

The partners in the original firm were Peter Henderson, Wm. H. Carson and Alfred Henderson. In 1876 Mr. Carson withdrew, and James Reid was admitted to the firm. In 1887, on the death of Mr. Reid, Charles Henderson was admitted, and the firm became Peter Henderson & Sons. Besides conducting the details of his business, personally answering every letter, he was a hard worker in the field of literature. His first book, "Gardening for Profit," was written in 1866, twice revised, and ran through forty-one editions. His other books, "Practical Horticulture," "Henderson's Hand-Book of Plants," and "How the Farm Pays," were also very popular. He was a frequent contributor to the American Agriculturalist, and at the time of his death had just completed a revision of "Henderson's Hand-Book of Plants." His writings were translated into various languages, and read by millions. He died at his home in Jersey City, January 17, 1890. His sons, Charles and Alfred, conduct the great business he

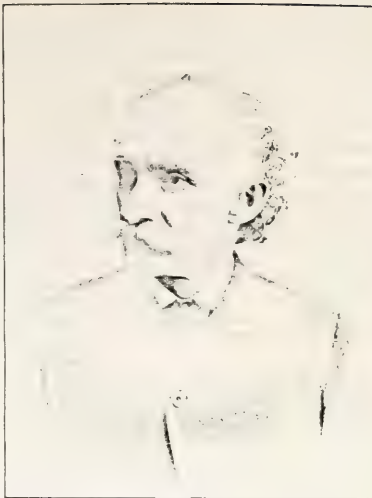


PETER HENDERSON.

founded, but the author, the gardener, the merchant, has passed away.

CHARLES A. WOOLSEY was born at Milton, on the Hudson, in 1833. His parents died during his boyhood, and he worked on a farm until 1853, when he moved to New York, and secured employment in the ship chandlery of Woolsey & Clark. He remained with that firm five years. He married Miss Caroline Van Name, a daughter of Captain Moses Van Name, of Staten Island. In 1858 he formed the firm of Woodin & Woolsey, and opened a grocery store at 45 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. In 1859 they removed to 103 and 105 Hudson Street, and added ship chandlery to their business. In 1863 he bought out Mr. Woodin's interest, and carried on the business alone until 1867, when he took D. M. Terry into partnership, and the firm became Woolsey & Terry. In 1870 he bought out his partner again, and continued the business alone until 1890, when his business had grown to large proportions, and he incorporated it as the C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company. He began the manufacture of paint in a small way in 1875, and gradually increased his facilities. As this department of the business

grew, he gradually dropped the shipchandlery branch. In 1881 he gave up the chandlery entirely, and devoted all his time and energy to the paint and varnish business. The factory now in use by the company is the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the State. It is situated on Grand Street near Pacific Avenue, and covers twenty city lots, an area of 50,000 square feet. A force of fifty men is constantly employed in the manufacturing department, and the shipping department is a building 50 by 100 feet. The sample card department is 25 by 100 feet, and a dozen girls are employed in preparing the cards. The products of the factory are shipped to all sections of the country, and the export department is quite extensive, covering every country in the world. The business has grown steadily from the beginning, and the manufacturing plant has been many times enlarged. Mr. Woolsey is a member of the Palma and Union League clubs. His wife died in March, 1894. They had one son, Herbert W., who died at the age of thirty-two, on March 28, 1891. He was married, and was a universal favorite.



CHARLES A. WOOLSEY.



ROBERT ALEXANDER SIMPSON.

ROBERT ALEXANDER SIMPSON was born at Belleville, N. J., August 15, 1854. He graduated from Public School No. 11 in New York City, and was too young to secure admittance to Columbia College, for which he had been preparing. He sought employment at once, and became an assistant bookkeeper with the firm of Nourse & Co., in New York. He remained there two years, when he accepted an offer from D. Cowan, a Jersey City merchant, to become his bookkeeper and cashier. He continued in that position until April, 1879, when he became bookkeeper for C. A. Woolsey. When the business was incorporated in 1890 as the C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company, he became manager. He still retains the position. He married Miss Annie McDonald, of Jersey City. They have had three children, two of whom survive, Harry Lincoln and Robert A., Jr. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Palma, Carteret and Jersey City clubs, and the New York Athletic and New Manhattan. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge, F. and A. M., and has been Master of the lodge six years. He is a member of Enterprise Chapter, R. A. M.

Warren Council, R. and S. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, K. T.; of all the Scottish Rite bodies of the Northern Jurisdiction, A. and A. S. A., and of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, of New York. He is Past Grand High Priest of the State of New Jersey, and for two years was District Deputy Grand Master of New Jersey. He was a charter member of Jersey City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum, Advance Council, National Union, and Superior Council, American Legion of Honor. He was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of education in 1894, but resigned after one year's service. He is an advocate of temperance, and, though connected with many orders and societies, is never absent from his business. He is an active member of the Jersey City Board of Trade.

AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH was born at New Brunswick on May 18, 1830. His father, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL. D., was one of the most eminent members of the bar in the State, and was for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College, of which Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D. D., his grandfather, was the founder in 1770, and the first president. Mr. Hardenbergh entered Rutgers College in 1844, but was called home before the end of his course to act as amanuensis for his father, who, in middle life and at the high tide of his prosperity, had become blind. In 1851 the college conferred the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts upon Mr. Hardenbergh in recognition of the good work he had accomplished during his college career.



AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH.

In 1846 he entered a banking house in New York, and for convenience became a resident of Jersey City. In 1852 he accepted a position in the Hudson County Bank, and he remained with that institution until his death. In 1854 he was elected a member of the legislature, and served during the session of 1854. His services in securing the passage of the general banking act, and his opposition to the Camden & Amboy Railroad monopoly, were so marked that he became known all over the State. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Jersey City common council and re-elected until 1863. He was president part of the time, and was chairman of the war committee. In 1868 he was appointed State director of railroads. In 1874, he having removed his home to Bergen County, he was elected as a delegate from the fourth congressional district to the democratic national convention at Baltimore. The same year he was

chosen president of the Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey. In the fall of the same year he removed to Jersey City, and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was re-elected in 1876. In 1878 he had been chosen as president of the Hudson County National Bank, and declined a renomination. In 1880 he consented to accept a renomination to save his party from threatened defeat, and was again elected by over 5,000 majority. His services in Congress were conspicuous, and form part of the history of the nation. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of finance and taxation, and his services were marked in saving the credit of the city during the financial depression of that year. In 1884 he was appointed by Gov. Abbott as a trustee of the State Reform School. He served the city as a member of the board of finance until 1889, when a change in the city charter terminated the board of finance and taxation. He died on October 5, 1889, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Hardenbergh was an eloquent, forcible speaker, a man of incorruptible integrity, and everyone in the State was his friend, regardless of politics. He was a conspicuous figure in city, State and national politics for more than forty years.

JOHN J. TOFFEY is a son of the late George A. and Mary D. Toffey. He was born at Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 1, 1844. His parents removed to Hudson City in 1854, and his family has been prominent in business, social and political circles ever since. He was gradu-

ated at the New York City College, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers. He served in this regiment during the nine months for which it was enlisted, and participated in all the engagements in which it took part. After being mustered out of the service he was commissioned as first-lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and while serving in this regiment was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 23, 1863. The wound disabled him from further service in the field. He was afterwards commissioned by President Lincoln as a lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and performed duty in and around Washington until June, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from the service. On his return to civil life he engaged in the live stock and beef business with his father and brothers, and took charge of exporting dressed beef to Europe, his firm being the first to engage in that business.

In 1874 he was elected a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen and served two years. In 1875 he was elected a member of assembly from the fifth Hudson district, and was re-elected in 1876. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Hudson County by a majority of 4,000, although the normal democratic majority was 5,000. In 1885 he was elected State treasurer of New Jersey and served six years, having been re-elected in 1888. In 1891 he was succeeded by Hon. George R. Gray, the legislature of that year being democratic in both houses. On March 9, 1891, the following resolution was unanimously adopted in both houses:

"Whereas, The retiring State treasurer, Hon. John J. Toffey, has discharged the duties of his office in a manner honorable to himself and greatly to the benefit and advantage of the State,

"Resolved (the house of assembly concurring), That we hereby express our recognition and appreciation of the services of our retiring treasurer, and congratulate him upon the excellent record he has made for himself and the State."

In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Hudson County by a majority of over 6,000, and is now in office. In 1867 he organized Company D, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, which subsequently became part of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard. He was elected major of the new regiment and promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He resigned in 1876.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary E. Sip, granddaughter of Col. Garret Sip, and great-granddaughter of Peter Sip, one of Hudson County's first judges. They have had four sons, three of whom survive. He is a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R., and Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is Past Master of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M.; a member of Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, K. T., and the New Jersey Consistory of Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Union League, Palma, Carteret and Jersey City clubs.

DELOS BLISS, manager of the Dodge & Bliss Co., has been a prominent citizen in Jersey City for many years. He comes from an old New England family that has lived in Massachusetts for three centuries. His father had extensive farming and lumbering interests in New York State, and removed to Truxton, Cortland County, where Delos was born on January 26, 1841. He was educated in the local schools, and began his business career when only sixteen years of



JOHN J. TOFFEY.

age, as a clerk in the office of John McGraw, of Ithaca, who owned extensive lumber and milling interests in Jersey City. After he had been employed in the Jersey City office three years, the



DELOS BLISS.

at the machinist trade, and afterward studied the profession of civil engineering, under the tuition of his father, who was one of the most eminent in the country. In 1859 he began work at his chosen profession, designing and building iron bridges, and continued in that branch of the profession until 1877, at which time he engaged in designing and constructing the iron-work for modern fire-proof buildings. Among some of the more important contracts Mr. Post has executed is the roof of the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre in New York City, which he also designed, and it is conceded to be one of the handsomest of its kind in the world. He also designed the iron-work of the new building of the New Jersey State Capitol, Trenton, N. J., and its dome; the terminal station of the New Jersey Central Railway at Communipaw, and a number of others. He has lately been awarded the contracts to construct the iron-work for the new Corn Exchange Bank, the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, the new building of the Bowery Savings Bank, and the Continental Fire Insurance building, all of New York City.

In 1862 Mr. Post married Miss Margaret Combe, of Jersey City. Six children have been born to the marriage, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Post is a member of the Hudson County Democratic Society, the Palma, Carteret and the New Jersey Athletic clubs, of Jersey City. He is also president of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He resides at 136 Magnolia Avenue.

manufacture of boxes became a part of the business, and he was chosen to manage it. Mr. McGraw disposed of his business to Dodge & Co., and Mr. Bliss was retained as manager. Two years later the factory was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Bliss began business on his own account as a box manufacturer in New York. There he, too, was the victim of a disastrous fire. Subsequently he returned to Jersey City and formed a partnership with Arthur M. Dodge. The firm first practised printing on wood, and were the first to use machines for nailing boxes. Mr. Bliss was married on September 3, 1864, to Miss Emily Fielder, daughter of Hon. James F. Fielder. Six children were the result of the union.

ANDREW J. POST was born in Montpelier, Vt., November 1, 1834. He is the son of Simeon S. Post and Parthenia Peck, who were natives of Lebanon, N. H., and descendants of well known and highly esteemed families of that State.

Early in life Mr. Post served an apprenticeship



ANDREW J. POST.

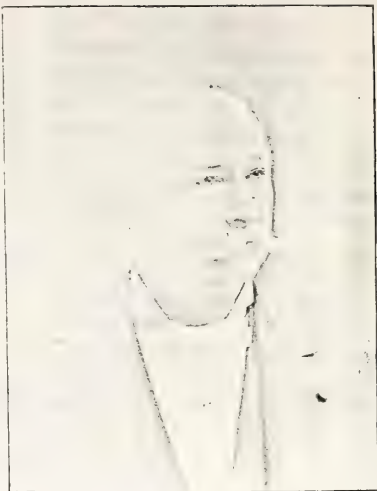
GEORGE BRAGG FIELDER was born in Jersey City, July 24, 1842, and is the son of the late James F. Fielder, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson County.

He attended school in Jersey, City and afterwards Sellick's Institute at Norwalk, Conn., from which he graduated in 1859.

He then came to New York and entered the New York National Bank, where he soon rose to the position of teller. He was afterwards employed in the Irving Bank of the same city as receiving teller.

Mr. Fielder, who was then scarcely twenty years old, enlisted in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers during the late war, and fought in all the battles his regiment was engaged in up to May 4, 1863, and by that time he had risen to the position of sergeant-major.

He fought in the battle of Mary's Heights, which was part of the Chancellorsville fight, when his regiment was in the thickest of the carnage, and during a brilliant charge both he and Col. Van Houten, the commander of the regiment, were severely wounded. They were captured by the Confederates and taken to an old barn, where Col. Van Houten died from his wounds the next day, and was tenderly buried by Sergt. Fielder. For months Mr. Fielder languished in the rebel prison, and then he was exchanged on general orders from the War Department. He was so ill and emaciated by his confinement that he was obliged to return home. For his conduct in that fight, Joel Parker, then governor of New Jersey, commissioned him a lieutenant of his regiment, and he was assigned to special service. He served as assistant chief mustering officer of New Jersey until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged in 1864. He then returned to civil life, when he engaged in the contracting business with his father. In 1876 he was made clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of Hudson County, which position he held for nine years, when he was elected register of the county. He was elected for a second term, which he was serving when he was chosen for Congress.



GEORGE BRAGG FIELDER.

Mr. Fielder is a prominent Grand Army man, and was commander of the New Jersey department, and at the same time the late Congressman Edward F. McDonald was his chief of staff. He was captain of Company D, Fourth Regiment, for seven years. He is a member of Court Little John, the mother Court of Foresters of Hudson County, and is a member of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M. He is president of the Sixth Army Corps Association, and a member of the Loyal Legion, an organization which is composed of honorably discharged officers of the Union Army of the Rebellion.

He was nominated for Congress on the Saturday before election day, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Edward F. McDonald. Despite the very short time between his nomination and the day of election, he was elected by a plurality of 2,831 votes over Frank O. Cole, of Jersey City.

He married Eleanor A. Brinkerhoff, only daughter of Judge Brinkerhoff, and has two sons, James F. and George B.

He has lived in his present residence, which he owns, for twenty-five years, and is the possessor of a valuable library that contains a choice collection of books of art and literature.

HENRY LEMBECK was born in Osterwick, Munster, Germany, April 8, 1826, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He received a rudimentary education, and afterwards became



Henry Lembeck

an apprentice to the cabinet-makers' trade, serving three years in that capacity. For two and a half years he was employed as a journeyman, and afterwards served two and a half years in the German army. During the revolutionary period in his native country, he emigrated to America, locating in New York, where he resumed his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. Later on he engaged as a grocer's clerk, and remained three years in that capacity, after which he purchased and conducted the store successfully for a period of three years. Jersey City then became his place of residence, where the business of grocer was continued and greatly enlarged. Circumstances influenced a change, and led him to engage for six years in market gardening, after which he became the agent for the sale of the ale made at the brewery of John F. Betz, of New York. This was continued until 1870, when, in connection with John Betz, he established the firm of Lembeck & Betz and erected their present brewery.

In 1853 Mr. Lembeck married Miss Mary Beadle, of New York, whose children are: Henry F., Mamie (Mrs. H. W. Harms), Katie, Albert B. and Victor H.

Mr. Lembeck in politics is a democrat, and has taken an active part in local polit-

ical issues. He was for four years a member of the board of public works of Jersey City, two years of which period he was president. He is also a director of the E. B. Parsons Malting Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and of the Third National Bank of Jersey City. He has resided in Greenville since 1857.

WILLIAM HENRY CUMMINGS was born in Troy, N. Y., on November 5, 1844. His father, William Cummings, was for many years one of the principal manufacturers in Jersey City. He carried on an extensive factory on Washington Street for building railroad cars; subsequently the plant was removed to West Bergen, and very much enlarged. The firm was originally Cummings & James; later, William Cummings, and finally, William Cummings & Son. The factory was one of the landmarks of the city for more than half a century, and the senior Mr. Cummings was a prominent citizen, and an important factor in shaping the history of the city in its earlier days.

William H. was educated at Pearl Seminary in Elizabeth, N. J., under the direction of Rev. David H. Pierson.

He has been a resident of Jersey City from infancy, and was for many years associated with



WILLIAM HENRY CUMMINGS.

his father in car construction. He has been in the commission business for a number of years in New York City. He is a member of a number of social organizations, and is a steward and trustee of the Methodist church. He is an active republican, but has never accepted an official position. He was married on October 21, 1868, to Miss Sarah Meekes Durkee, and they have had three sons, all now adults.

FRANKLIN B. JONES was born in the old town of Bergen, N. J., January 12, 1855. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he was graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in 1871. After leaving school Mr. Jones entered business life as a clerk with the firm of George F. Gantz & Co., of New York City. On January 1, 1877, he became a member of that firm, which was changed to Gantz, Jones & Co. In 1890 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Jones succeeding to the entire interests of that establishment, that of importing fine castile soaps, canary and hemp seed, tapioca, borax, etc. During the same year he purchased the soap manufacturing plant of Billington Brothers, at the corner of First and Coles streets, Jersey City, and has conducted that business under the firm name of F. B. Jones & Co. ever since. It is one of the leading manufacturing industries of Jersey City, and the goods manufactured in the establishment find a market all over the United States. The main office of the concern is at 39 and 41 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Mr. Jones is well known in Jersey City and New York, socially, and was a charter member of the Carteret Club, and is a member of the Union League Club of Jersey City. He is also a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club of New York City. He served eight years under Col. Clark in the latter-named organization. He is single, and is prominently identified with the Dutch Reformed Church, of Jersey City. He is a large property-owner in Jersey City; has traveled extensively through every State in the Union; he went to San Antonio, Texas, before the railroad was built there, when it was necessary to travel 150 miles by stage-coach. He enjoys fishing very much, and always spends three or four weeks on the St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands, every summer.



FRANKLIN B. JONES.

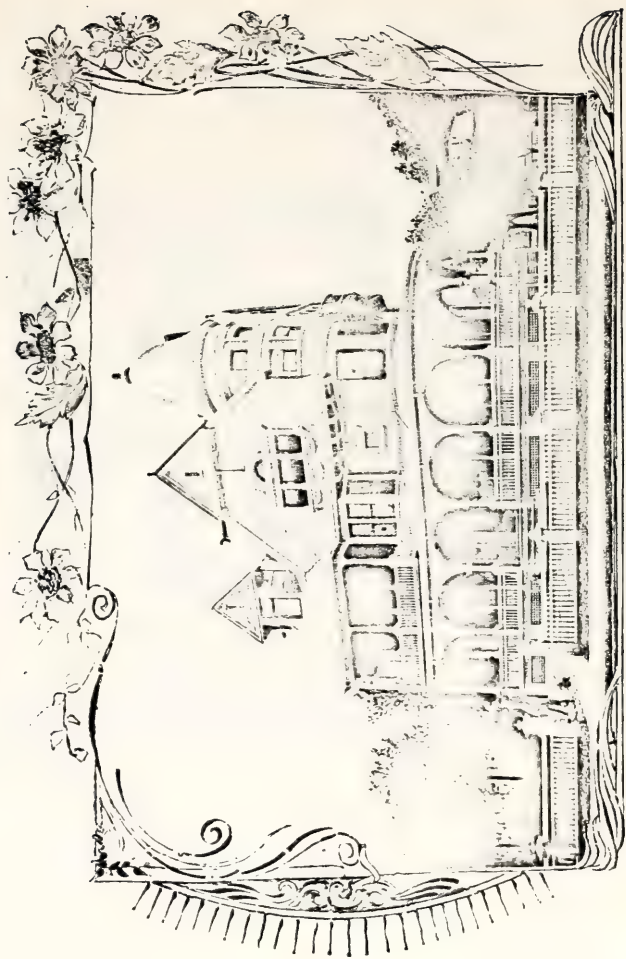
A. J. CORCORAN was born in Dublin in 1841. His father, who was a blacksmith, removed to New York in 1846, and carried on his trade at the corner of Warren and Washington streets for ten years, removing his business to South Brooklyn in 1856. His father wanted him to learn the blacksmith trade, but his bent being for machinery, he left his home in 1857, and went to Syracuse, N. Y., to serve an apprenticeship, and at the age of twenty-one he became a journeyman. Subsequently, he went to Marcellus, a town twelve miles from Syracuse, to build some machinery for a manufacturing firm there. While working in this town, a man named Mills appeared with a windmill pump, and it made such a strong impression upon Mr. Corcoran that it decided his course in life. He perfected the mechanical devices contained in Mr. Mills' crude machine, and it was so successful that Mr. Mills bought the entire plant in which Mr. Corcoran was employed, and turned it into a windmill manufactory. Mr. Corcoran became superintendent, and, after much labor, produced the first windmill that was self-regulating. It took the prize at the Rochester Fair in 1862. At this period he met with an accident which it was thought had made him permanently blind. He was using babbitt metal, and it exploded in his face. While he was suffering he was drafted for the army, but was excused on account of his blindness. He slowly recovered his sight, but it has never been the same as before the accident. Mr. Mills had organized the Empire Windmill Company, and the first work done by Mr. Corcoran, after he regained his sight, was the erection for the company of a number of windmills for pumping-stations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. They

were at that time the largest windmill-pumping plants in the world. In 1866 he removed to New York, as the agent of the company, and opened a place of business at the corner of Broome Street and Broadway. Soon after this the members of the Empire Company got into litigation, and the contract which gave the company control of his improvements having expired, he went into the manufacture of windmills on his own account. He located at 76 John Street. He manufactured and sold there until 1887, when he removed his factory to Jersey City. His office remained at 76 John Street until the building was torn down, when he located at the corner of Broadway and John Street. There he has offices in the Corbin Building.

The factory is at Jersey Avenue and Thirteenth Street. It consists of two buildings, one for wood-work, the other for iron-work. The windmills now manufactured are from designs patented since he removed to Jersey City. The new patents are dated in 1888, 1889 and 1891, and the mill produces the highest efficiency known in windmill power. Fifty per cent. of the output is sold in foreign countries. These mills are working over deep wells in New Zealand; they are irrigating land in India and Italy; they are draining land in Egypt, Japan and China; they drive cotton gins in the East Indies; they pulverize ore in Peru; they supply the motive power in the nitrate works in Chili and the salt works in Brazil; they supply water to the railroads in Cape Colony, South Africa, and are scattered over the British Isles, doing many kinds of work. In this country they are the standard. Along the sea coast they are very numerous. On one stretch of five miles along the Rumson road, between Sea Bright and Red Bank, there are fully one hundred of the mills in operation pumping water.

EPHRAIM S. WELLS. The name of E. S. Wells, with the expression of "Rough on Rats," has traveled around the earth. Both are known to every civilized people throughout the world. Dr. Wells was born February 15, 1841, near Morgantown, Monongahela County, W. Va., and is of Welsh, English and Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Augustine Wells, was a prosperous farmer, descended from New England stock. His own father, Ephraim B. Wells, being possessed of unusual mechanical and inventive genius, quit the farm to follow these pursuits. In perseverance and thriftiness Dr. Wells' Welsh-English blood strongly predominates; but in push, sanguinity and personality he evidently inherits his mother's characteristics and traits, who descended from one of Baltimore's aristocratic old Irish families, the O'Neills.

Dr. Wells is the youngest of eight children. During his youth he attended such of the common schools as Virginia at that time afforded. When he was nine years of age his family moved to Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., now the scene of immense coke interests. When he was eleven years old his mother died, which was the beginning of the breaking up of the family. A year later he engaged as an apprentice in one of the village drug stores. He at interrupted intervals attended the public schools, and for a short time Madison College, until he was eighteen years of age. Having secured a fair education, he started by stage (then the only means of travel over the Alleghany Mountains) for New York City, where he arrived with a balance of \$1.25 in hand. He relates with great satisfaction some of his early experiences. When he was about sixteen years old, having no home, he remembers occasions whereon he did not have money enough to pay for the necessary laundering of his linen. The day after his arrival in New York he secured a drug clerkship at a salary of \$2.50 a week. Out of this salary he was obliged to board himself, and to sleep upon a mattress kept in a closet during the day and thrown upon the office floor at night. He religiously preserves to this day the diary of his expenses kept at that time, wherein it appears that his board cost him an average of 17 cents a day, or \$1.19 a week. This was accomplished by buying bread by the loaf, butter and pickles by the penny's worth and milk by the glass from a German corner grocery. These articles of diet constituted his food during the entire fall and winter of 1858. During that time he was in the employ of Dr. Cochran, a clever, big-hearted Scotchman. In February, 1859, his employer, being a man of poor business tact, failed, losing the store, and was himself left about penniless. The combined capital of Dr. Wells and his employer was \$2.40—\$1.60 and 80 cents, respectively. Young Wells, having expended \$1.20 in advertising for a situation, the two then pooled their funds, hired a basement room for the night, purchased a penny's worth of wood, a pile of coal, and, through the generosity of their landlady, secured a cot to lie upon. The next morning, by means of the advertisement referred to, young Wells secured a position in the West (Dowagiac, Mich.), at \$100 a year, with board. This chance, a happy solution of a pre-



RESIDENCE OF E. S. WELLS, 111 SUMMIT AVE., JERSEY CITY.



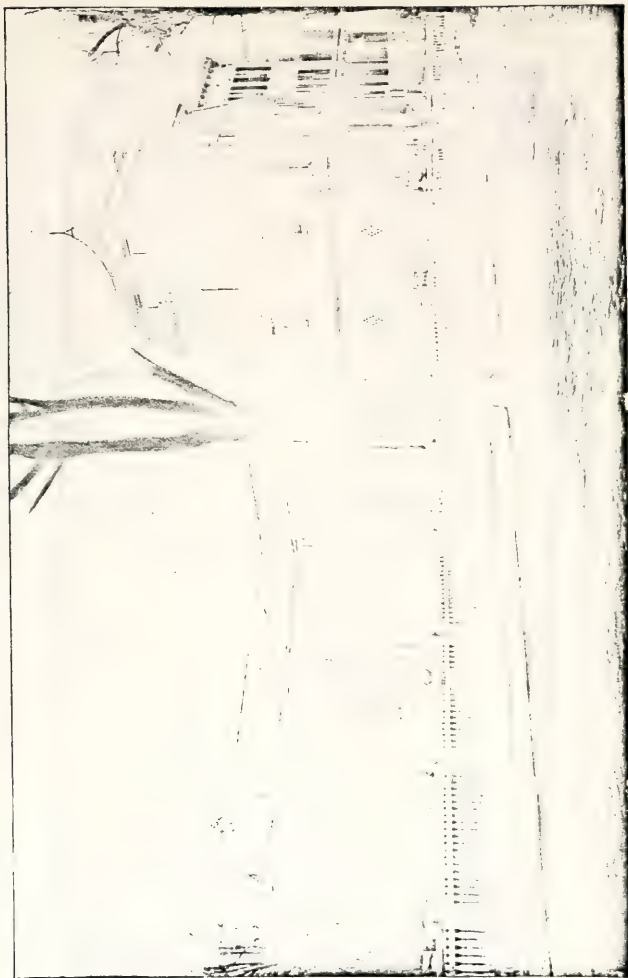
MRS. E. S. WELLS AND HER SONS CHARLES A. (1), WM. HENRY (2), EDGAR S. (3), GEORGE T. (4).



E. S. WELLS, ESQ



E. S. WELLS' PROJECTED NEW LABORATORY AND ROUGH ON RATS FACTORY.



CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE OF E. S. WELLS, 11, 13, 15 GARDNER AVENUE, IN REAR OF HIS RESIDENCE, 11, SUMMIT AVENUE.



RESIDENCE OF E. S. WELLS AT HIS STOCK FARM, AT GLENMOORE, MERCER COUNTY, N. J.

RESIDENCE AND MAIN GRAIN AND HAY BARN AT E. S. WELLS' STOCK FARM, GLENMOORE, MERCER COUNTY, N. J.



carious financial condition, came very near being lost because of the inability of the clerk to pay his way West. The employer was loath to risk the outlay, but did so, however, to the great relief of the subject of this sketch, who, out of work in the dead of winter, and after a frugal breakfast, had only a cash balance of 12 cents.

In 1861 he went to the war (Fourth Michigan Volunteers), and in 1862 he returned to New York City. In the fall of the same year he secured a position in Jersey City (South Bergen), in the drug store of the late Stephen Wilkinson, a nephew of Dr. James Wilkinson. This store was located in the old frame building, No. 640 Communipaw Avenue, nearly opposite Sackett Street, and was started by John Longstaff, a druggist from 61 Montgomery Street, downtown. Druggist Wilkinson tired of the drug business, and sold out the store to clerk Wells for a small sum on time. This store and that of the late Dr. Ph. Hommell, then at the southeast corner of Bergen Square, were the pioneer and only drug stores at that time on the Heights south of old Hudson City. Dr. Wells had almost a complete monopoly from bay to bay, and from Montgomery Street to Bergen Point. Quick to realize that the original store could be better located, he removed in the spring of 1863 to the northeast corner of Monticello and Harrison avenues, where he remained for eighteen years, and here it was that "Rough on Rats" was born and christened. It is still a drug store, conducted by Frank Eveland, Esq. With a large field to draw from, and it being the palmy days of the war, and the Doctor a man of great perseverance and energy, soon established an extensive business. In those days Jersey City was in a state of primitiveness compared with the improvements she enjoys to-day. Monticello Avenue was lined with large willow trees, and Communipaw Avenue was a plank-road to Newark; there were a few houses on Bergen Avenue, in Claremont and on Ocean Avenue, with an occasional house in all the territory between Communipaw Avenue and Greenville. One could stand at the old Wells' drug store, corner of Monticello and Harrison avenues, and look over green fields from that point to Greenville. In those days there was no police or paid fire department; the Doctor "ran" with the only hook and ladder company at that time in South Bergen. Within two years from the time he began business on his own account he purchased the property at the corner of Grand Street and Summit Avenue, adjoining Library-Bergen Hall, where his factory is now located. Here he started a branch retail drug store, which in time he sold to his clerk, now the Hon. Frank O. Cole. When Mr. Cole removed his drug store to the brick building on the corner opposite, Dr. Wells appropriated the vacated stand, which he still owned, to his rapidly increasing manufacturing business, which had already outgrown the facilities at the old stand at Monticello and Harrison avenues. Out of these old wooden buildings, within a period of about twelve years, the Doctor has sold more than \$2,000,000 worth of his preparations, most of them being ten, fifteen and twenty-five cent articles, and his name has become a household word all over the civilized world.

Dr. Wells built and conducted the old drug store at the corner of Harrison and Monticello avenues, from the spring of 1863 to the spring of 1881, at which time he traded it to Messrs. Biddulph & Eveland, that he might devote his sole attention to his manufacturing and advertising business. He had, in nine years from 1872 (when he began advertising) to 1881, squandered about \$40,000, representing hard earnings up to this time. He was indeed poor again, and in debt; impoverished and placed in desperate straits; but with faith in the efficacy of advertising, and in the merits of his goods, his courage never deserted him; he persisted; he had only sown the seed, and in 1880 and 1881 the tide turned in his favor; and from this time, for twelve years, the Doctor expended on an average \$140,000 annually for advertising, reaching one year, \$184,000; and until within two years past, he has taken very little out of the business; as the business increased re-expended in advertising every dollar received. To-day he has, however, one of the most completely organized, best paying proprietary plants in this or any other country. It is so thoroughly systematized that it requires now, of necessity, but very little of the Doctor's time or attention, and if all advertising were discontinued, would no doubt for many years pay a net income of \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

Within two years from 1881 (the time of discontinuing the retail business), by unparalleled effort, energy and activity, Dr. Wells had placed his goods and advertising, not only throughout the United States, but in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, South and West Africa, Egypt, and in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, in India. In all of these countries he has an established, substantial

business. He is a very rapid, indefatigable worker; a man of tireless industry. His mind is ever engaged, figuring and planning methods whereby his business may be increased. Many of his evenings and holidays are spent in his laboratory and works; when others may be sleeping or recreating, he is devising plans in connection with his vast interests. At the beginning of his advertising career, when yet in the drug business, he was all alone, between customers he was busy making advertising contracts throughout the country, frequently carrying on correspondence or setting type, printing circulars, and mailing them out, well into the night, till four or five o'clock the following morning. He has from the incipency of his business written all of his own advertising matter; devised his comic and other illustrations; created all the formulas required for his various preparations; designed all the wrappers and labels and the styles of packing goods for the markets of the world. His various "Rough On" specifics, toilet, pharmaceutical and household preparations aggregate 100, besides eighteen other proprietary articles. He employed no stenographers, type-writers or road salesmen when establishing this extensive business, but accomplished it all through his own efforts and personally written correspondence.

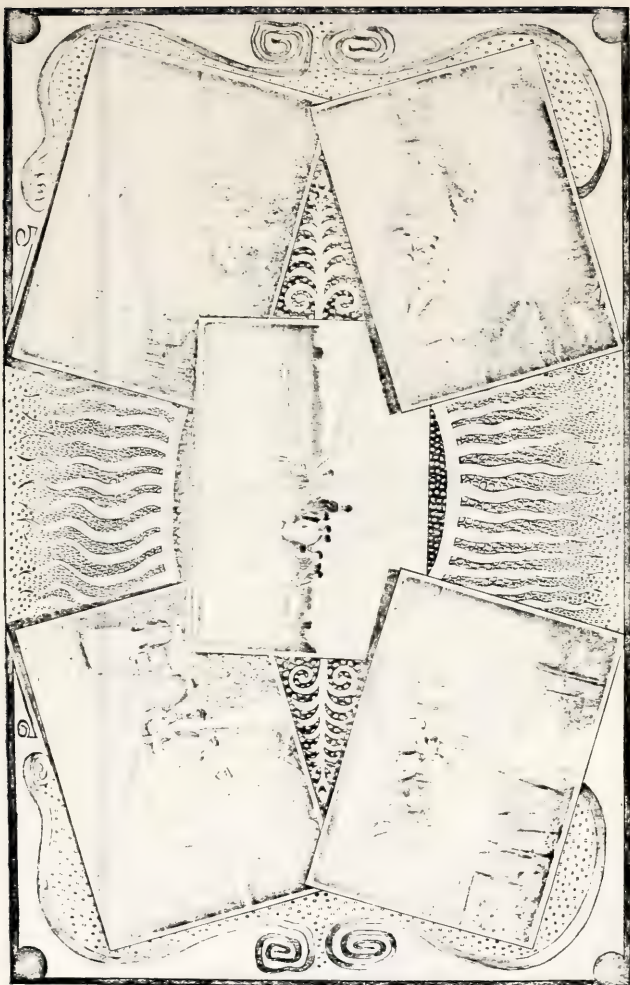
Dr. Wells is genial, sympathetic, generous and without arrogance; is decidedly fond of the ludicrous, and, though quick-tempered, is agreeable, pleasant and unobtrusive in manner. His unassuming, retiring nature, with hardly enough assurance and conceit for his own interests, gives one the impression of social reserve; on the contrary, with a due regard to the propriety of things, he is naturally very democratic in his ideas. The humblest can always approach him; this cardinal trait, so predominant in his nature, has been confirmed, no doubt, through his struggles with adversity in the past. Upon very short acquaintance with the Doctor it is soon found that his instincts and sympathies are with the poor masses, rather than with the rich; but, being of an industrious, frugal nature, and of a practical turn of mind, he has no patience with the shiftless, the improvident or the visionary, nor on the other hand with "shoddy." He is decidedly a domestic man in his habits, and when not engaged at his business is nearly always found within the circle of his home, surrounded by his interesting and charming family. He is possessed of the peculiar characteristic of being cautious and economical, even close in small things, but in matters of magnitude is venturesome, liberal and generous to a fault. He has walked five or six blocks to save a five-cent car fare, and during the same day sent a check for \$100 to a needy relative. He has made a single contract for advertising amounting to \$60,000 within an hour, and then has gone a long distance home to dinner to save restaurant charges. He is loath to part with an old suit of clothes, but it costs him \$20,000 a year to maintain his city and country homes. When, in 1892, his stock farm buildings were burned with nearly all his stock, machinery, crops, etc., involving a net loss of \$24,000, no one, from his appearance or actions, would suppose anything out of the ordinary had happened.

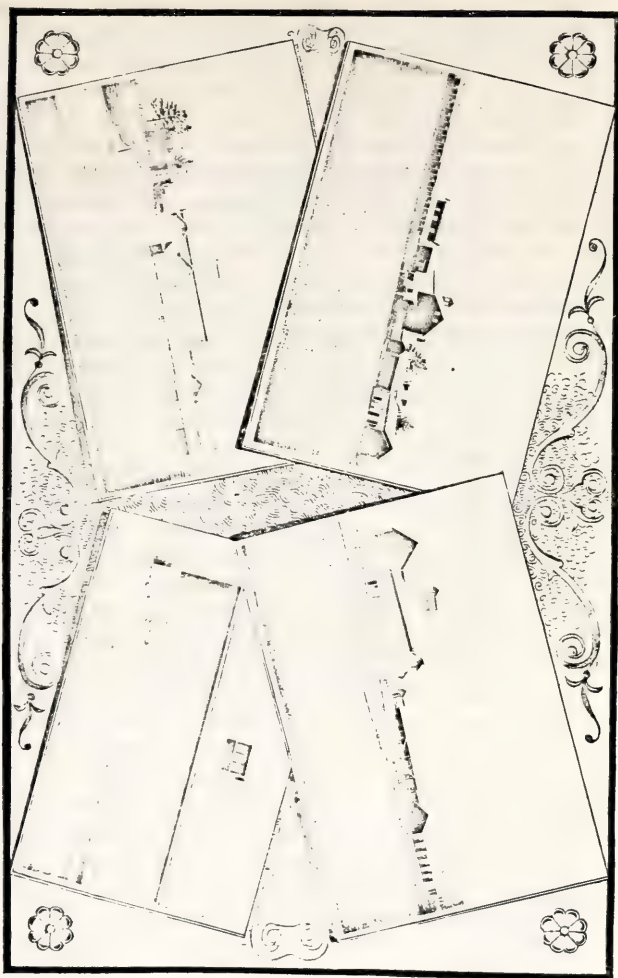
Dr. Wells is a typical self-made man. Keeping eternally and everlastingly at it, constant, persistent effort has had much to do with his success. The prominent position Dr. Wells holds to-day is in fact entirely due to his own efforts and perseverance, and he has "gone it alone" in the world, never having joined any fraternal organization, any benefit or partnership associations.

Dr. Wells is naturally a progressive, public-spirited citizen, always manifesting an interest in all movements that are beneficial to Jersey City. He has always contributed liberally with his purse to any cause that had a tendency to promote enterprise or good government; and although he has never taken any part in ward or city politics, few men are better posted in national or international politics and affairs. In religious matters he is, as he is in all things, liberal, and somewhat of an agnostic. He has never permanently allied himself with any religious denomination or church, but few laymen, however, are better read in religious literature or have given more thought to the subject.

Dr. Wells maintains one of Jersey City's handsomest residences at 111 Summit Avenue, the interior of which is richly furnished, denoting art and refinement. He also is the owner of a thoroughly equipped stock farm of 500 acres, and a handsome summer residence at Glenmoore, N. J., at which he spends much of his time during the heated term, when not actively engaged in his advertising and manufacturing business. He says he bought this country home for the triple purpose of a quiet, lonely rest and communion with nature; to get away from a

E. S. WELLS' GLENMOORE STOCK FARM SCENES.





E. S. WELLS' GLENMOORE STOCK FARM BUILDINGS.

business where the temptation is ever to advertise, for which he has a passion, and to get rid of the bore of spending summer vacations at fashionable watering places. He has spent \$80,000 on the farm since he bought it. He has built miles of roads; sent out \$3,000 worth of manure in four years. It is a garden spot. His woods are as clean, well kept and beautiful as a city park. Along the brook are shady nooks of quiet repose. He has built a fine half-mile training track, and has seventy head of horses and many cattle.

Dr. Wells has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Isabella Lane, of New York City, whom he married in 1868. Her demise occurred a year later. His present wife was Miss Susan S. Titus, a daughter of Enoch A. Titus, a descendant of the Titus-Christopher-Armitage lines, three old New Jersey families of English origin, and whose land, near Pennington, N. J., adjoins the acres of Dr. Wells' stock farm. Mrs. Wells' mother descended from the Guilds, the Blackwells and the Harts, New Jersey families of Revolutionary times. Four of the five children born to this union are living. They are: Charles A., William Henry, Edgar S. and George T. These, with Mrs. Wells and the Doctor's adopted orphan niece, Miss Anna P. Drabelle, constitute Dr. Wells' immediate family.

The following short extract from a two-column article that appeared in the New York *Sun* a few years ago would not be out of place, and is of interest in connection with his success:

"Returning from the war in the fall of 1862, he got a place in a drug store in the outskirts of Jersey City. This was a very primitive store. The proprietor, growing tired of it, sold it to the clerk for \$600, half cash. This young clerk, now proprietor, was destined to become, take it the world over, the best known and one of the largest advertisers in the world. At about the end of eighteen years of retail drug proprietorship, 'Rough on Rats' was born, to his active, energetic mind, in this wise: His family away on summer vacation, he and the clerk were keeping bachelors' hall in a room at rear of the old drug store on Monticello Avenue. The other habitués of the place were scores of very cheeky rats. Through neglect and bachelor habits the place had become literally alive with them. They had the baseness to steal all the provisions that were left lying loose about the premises. One night, when the exchequer was low, they divided a loaf of bread between them and went out, pending the feast, to wait upon customers, leaving the bread on the table. As soon as they were gone the rats came and gnawed the interior out of the section of loaf belonging to the proprietor. It was, perhaps, the most foolhardy and disastrous trick ever done by a rat. It sealed the doom of himself and future generations of his family. The druggist had been selling rat poison several years, but he had discovered that the exterminators did not exterminate to a successful extent. There were the old phosphorous compounds, which are calculated to thrill the rat's vitals with a burning shame for his past misdeeds, but the odor and flavor of the toxic dose made all rodents suspicious, and the fervid poison was not a success.

"The rats seemed to have found out all about these poisons and exterminators, and they continued to live to an alarming extent. The future autocrat of advertisers entered the store, made his way through a cordon of impudent rats behind the counter, and set to work to concoct a preparation that would lure the most wary of rats to destruction. He asked himself, 'Have I handled, studied and bought and sold poisons all my days, and do not yet know how to prepare a dose that will be eaten by them, kill or drive them away?' He had on his shelves at the time the old-fashioned pastes and potions, so-called rat-killers, and had, as had others, used them to no avail. He had discovered that rats are wondrous wise, and that a poison, to be effective, must be odorless and tasteless. He prepared such a toxic preparation, and the next night, when the rats who permeated his premises came around to steal their provender, they



CHAS. D. BURBANK.

General Manager of E. S. Wells' Manufacturing Business.

found a new and particularly toothsome loaf of bread ready for them. The druggist waited in ambush to see the feast. There were case-hardened, sly old rats, with side whiskers, and young rats, with no history and no experience. After they had stolen the bread they were seized with a violent kind of remorse, and they went away from there, taking great burdens of agony with them. Some of them died tragical and painful deaths, and those that recovered moved away from the premises and took all their rodent friends with them.

"Traps, plaster of paris, strychnine, potash, broken glass, in use for ages, all had been laid aside. After two nights' use of this new compound no rats or mice were to be seen or heard on these premises for the next six months. The druggist began to sell his rat poison to customers of the drug store, and it proved so potent and powerful that he finally began to print his name on the labels that he pasted on the packages of poison. The name was E. S. Wells. As his business grew he cudgelled his brain for a name to apply to his poison. He had a more difficult time than the author of a novel experiences in finding a name for it. He lay awake most all of two or three nights trying to christen it, and along towards morning of the third night he gave up in despair, with the remark: 'Well, even if I can't think of a name for it, it certainly is rough on rats.' The words were an inspiration. 'Why not call it Rough on Rats?' he asked himself, and very naturally himself approved of the euphonic title, and before the

break of day had composed that now familiar strain, and was singing it: 'Rats, rats, Rough on Rats: Hang your dogs and drown your cats.' Rough on Rats, the world-famed exterminator, was christened, and the striking name did as much as the poison itself in making the fortune and fame of the struggling retail druggist. Now, the man who once worked for \$2.50 a week and boarded himself, and later on for \$100 a year and his board, has an income of probably \$100,000 a year from his sales of Rough on Rats and other preparations, and his expenditures for advertising are something fabulous."

Another incident that occurred in the life of Dr. Wells during his struggle with adversity, and never before referred to by him, was "that he was reared a Methodist. His present wife was bred a Presbyterian for several generations back. After his marriage he secured the privileges of half a pew at \$25 a year in the First Presbyterian Church in South Bergen, under the ministration of Rev. Dr. French, but, owing to his afterwards getting into very straitened circumstances during the Seventies, and before the flood-tide of success had crowned his efforts, he was obliged to surrender his pew privilege, his family requiring every available cent for an existence. Few ever knew of the desperate struggle he had between 1874 and 1881. Too proud to own the cause of his withdrawal from the church, and too independent to return to it in prosperity, 'there was thus spoiled, possibly,' as the Doctor says, 'an orthodox Presbyterian.'"

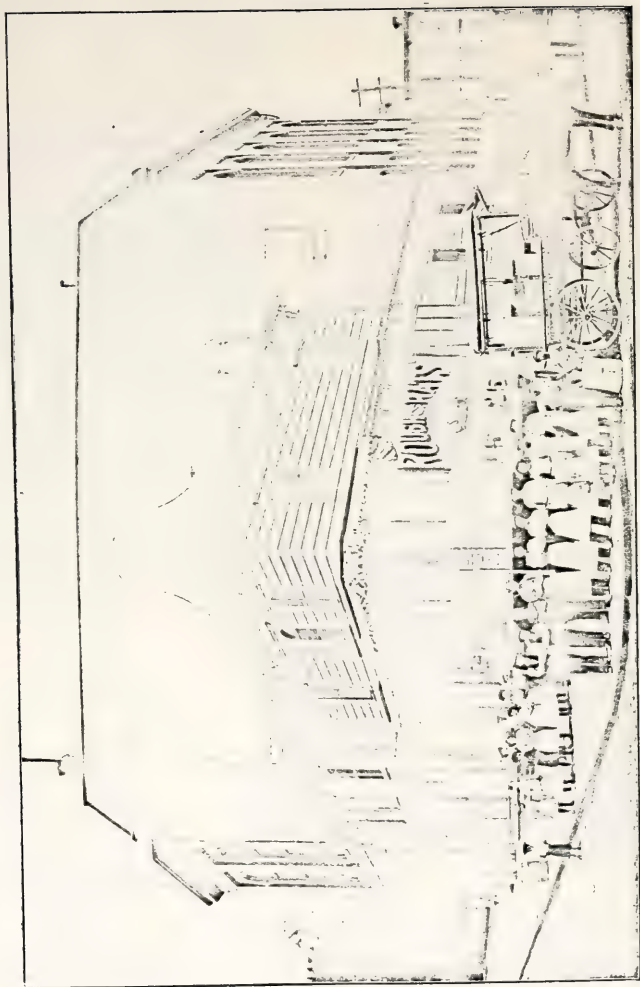


ALBERT N. TROTTER. (Deceased.)

First Superintendent of E. S. Wells' Rough on Rats department, from its earliest history to time of death, 1891.

ARTHUR E. SANDFORD was born in Belleville, N. J., December 5, 1846. He was educated in the public school of his native town. He has been in the contracting business since he became of age. He represented Belleville in the Essex County board of freeholders from 1882 to 1886. On October 19, 1875, he married Cornelia M. Walsh, daughter of Cornelius Walsh, of Newark. He established his business in Jersey City in 1890.

FRANK M. STILLMAN was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 2, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1882 he located in Jersey City, and engaged in the contracting business with D. S. Cofrode, a prominent contractor. At the decease of Mr. Cofrode, which occurred in 1890, Mr. Stillman succeeded to his entire business. He is now a member of the well-known corporation of Sandford & Stillman Co., of which concern he is president. Mr. Stillman is a Mason, and is a member of several social organizations.



THE OLD LABORATORY OF E. S. WELLS, "ROUGH ON RATS" JERSEY CITY.

NELSON J. H. EDGE was born in Jersey City about forty years ago. He is the son of Isaac Edge, 2d, who, as a pyrotechnist, achieved a national reputation, and is a grandson of Isaac Edge, 1st, who settled in Jersey City (then Paulus Hook) in 1806, when it contained but three houses, and who erected the immense windmill which for twenty years was a most important feature of the landscape, and which now lives in the memory and traditions of our oldest inhabitants. Graduating from the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, he entered the First National Bank of this city, but, attracting the attention of the officers of the old Merchants Bank of New York, he was induced to transfer his services to that institution. In 1887 a number of the most prominent financial men of New York determined to found a bank in the upper part of that city, which needed banking facilities. The Bank of New Amsterdam, a prosperous and rapidly growing institution was projected, and Mr. Edge was called upon to organize and accept its management as cashier, which position he has since occupied. He has filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has acquitted himself with honor and satisfaction. In 1876 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in which he served seven years, acting as paymaster. He is a member of old St. Peter's R. C. Church, which his family has attended since its foundation, and he was largely instrumental in raising the funds whereby the church was cleared from debt and its consecration assured. In 1892 he was elected president of the Palma Club, the leading social organization of this city which has a membership of 500, and owns an elegant club-house, costing \$40,000. His administration of its affairs has been so successful that he has been re-elected for a third successive term. He is also a member of the Carteret Club, Hudson Democratic Society, Board of Trade and Seventh Regiment Veteran Club. In politics Mr. Edge is a democrat. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Cleveland trustee of the free public library, and reappointed in 1893 under the republican administration of Mayor Wanser for a term of five years.



NELSON J. H. EDGE.



SIMEON H. SMITH.

1860 until 1864 he was in the commission business in that city. From 1864 until 1866 he was a correspondent in the First National Bank of Chicago. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City,

SIMEON H. SMITH was born at Troy, N. Y., August 14, 1834. He left school at the age of fourteen to become a clerk in a general store at Williamsburg, L. I., remaining there from 1848 until 1852. During the ensuing four years he was engaged in the lumber business at Toledo, Ohio, and for four years more at Chicago, Ill. From

and has been continuously connected with the stock-yards as cashier and superintendent to the present.

He was a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen from the sixth district from 1871 to 1875, and from the third district from 1889 to 1891. He was a member of the board of finance from 1881 to 1885, and was a member of assembly from the third district in 1891. He was appointed city collector in 1894.

EDWARD HOOS was born at Newied, on Rhine, Germany, August 31, 1850. His education was obtained in the schools of his native place. In 1870 Mr. Hoos came to America and settled in New York City. Prior to his coming to America he had spent about three years in mercantile business in Germany. After locating in New York he obtained a position in an upholstery establishment. After mastering that trade, and working at it for several years in various establishments in New York, in 1872 he came to Jersey City, and purchased the furniture and upholstery business of Mullins & Schulz, at 133 Pavonia Avenue. He associated in business with Henry Lampe, and under the firm-name of Lampe & Hoos they continued for one year, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Hoos retired from the firm, and took the management of the upholstery department for John Mullins, with whom he remained until 1877, at which time he again

engaged in business for himself at 67 Newark Avenue. A partnership was formed with John Shehan, under the firm-name of Hoos & Shehan, which only continued for nine months, Mr. Hoos purchasing the interest of his partner. He removed the business to the old Metropolitan Hall building, at 71 and 73 Newark Avenue, when the present firm of Hoos & Schulz was formed. In 1885 Edward Hoos purchased the building and made extensive alterations.

In 1885 Mr. Hoos was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders from the old third district as an independent democrat. In 1886 he was nominated for assembly against Col. Dickinson, but was defeated by about 147 votes, in a republican district which had a majority of more than 900. In 1889 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen from a republican district. In 1891 Mayor Cleveland appointed him commissioner of appeals. Owing to his business affairs requiring his attention, he was forced to decline that honor, and since then he has taken no active part in politics.



EDWARD HOOS.

Mr. Hoos has twice been married. His first wife was a Miss Dora Wilkins, of New York City, whom he married in 1872. Seven children were born to the marriage, three sons and four daughters, and five of whom are living. His eldest son is a student of Princeton College; the second son graduated from Packard Institute, and received the New York *World* diploma for scholarship; his eldest daughter is attending the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., and his other children are pupils of Jersey City schools. Mr. Hoos' first wife died in 1890. In May of 1891 he married Miss Marie Renz, of Peru, Ind., to whom three children have been born, two of whom are living.

Mr. Hoos is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 72, F. and A. M., and has been for four terms W. M., and is D. D. G. M. to the Grand Lodge for the German lodges of the State of New Jersey. He is also a member of Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, Jersey City Sangerunde, Turn Verein, Jersey City Pioneer Verein, the Hudson County Democratic Society, the Arion Society, the Palma Club and Board of Trade. He is a trustee of the New York Bay Cemetery.

Mr. Hoos' father was a manufacturer of fine writing paper for the German government, his ancestors having had exclusive rights since 1735.

JOEL W. BROWN was born at Rocky Point, Long Island, N. Y., December 18, 1836. His father was Isaac Brown, who was a well-known sea captain in those days. Mr. Brown received his education at Miller's Place Academy and Fort Plains Seminary, Montgomery County, N. Y., and in 1855 he taught school on Long Island. In 1856 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained two years. In 1859 he returned to the East, and for some years he followed the sea, being a master of a vessel engaged in the southern trade. During the War of the Rebellion he was captain of a vessel in the service of the United States government. In 1868 he decided to abandon the sea and follow mercantile pursuits. In that year he purchased a ship chandlery store in Newburgh, N. Y., which he conducted with considerable success for two years. In 1870 he sold out and engaged in the dry dock business at Newburgh, N. Y., the firm being Bulman & Brown. In 1878 the business was removed to Jersey City, where it was continued as a firm until 1890, when the death of Mr. Bulman occurred. It was afterwards merged into a stock company, under the name of the Brown Dry Dock Company, of which Mr. Brown is president. It is one of the most important industries in Jersey City, and gives employment the year round to a large number of hands.



JOEL W. BROWN.

Mr. Brown is a member of a number of social and other organizations. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and has been the recipient of various honors for office at the hands of his party, including those of mayor, State senator, assemblyman and freeholder. He has been a member of the State executive committee of the prohibition party for the past five years, and was a delegate to the national convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1888, which nominated Gen. Fisk, and also a delegate to the convention of 1892, which nominated the Hon. George Bidwell. He has for the past six years been a member of the county committee, and during the years of

1889, 1890 and 1891 was chairman of the board. He is an earnest, conscientious worker in the cause of prohibition, and has done much toward furthering the interests of his party. Mr. Brown is not a man who allows defeat of his party to discourage him in agitating his chosen political principles, and deserves much praise for his untiring efforts in that direction. Besides his deep interest in the prohibition movement, he is a member of the Bergen Reformed Church, of which he has been an elder for more than thirteen years.

On December 19, 1865, Mr. Brown married Miss Hattie Woodhull, of Port Jefferson, Long Island. Three children have been born to them, all of whom are daughters. He resides at 53 Duncan Avenue.



GEORGE R. HILLIER.

GEORGE R. HILLIER was born in Newark, N. J., May 29, 1840. When he was fifteen years of age he began a business life, which from the start was successful. He entered the employ of a wholesale drug firm in New York City, where he remained

until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the drug milling business with his father, and continued in that capacity until the beginning of the Civil War. He was among

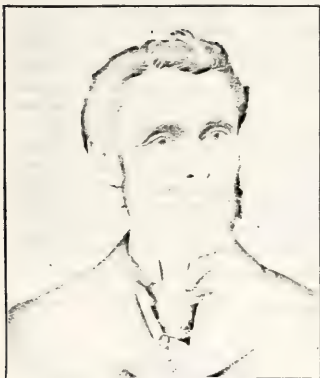
the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and he enlisted in the three months' service in the Second New Jersey Regiment, Company C, under the command of Captain Grain.

In 1861 Mr. Hillier married Miss Fanny D. Van Saun, a daughter of the late Isaac Van Saun, Esq.; eight children were born to the marriage, two of whom are living, one son and a daughter, the former being the secretary of the company of which his father is president.

Mr. Hillier is a member of the Union League Club of Jersey City. He is also a member of the Carteret and the Jersey City Athletic clubs, and was president of the latter during the years of 1891 and 1892. He has been a member of the board of education, and served faithfully for four years in that capacity. Under the new charter of Jersey City, Mr. Hillier was made a member of the board of finance commissioners, and is at present president of that body. He is a member of the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, and is actively engaged in all movements of a charitable and religious nature.

S. D. MACKEY was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1845. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of that place, after which he was graduated in 1861 from the Utica Academy. After leaving school he began life as a clerk in a country store at Coxsackie, N. Y., where he remained until he was twenty years of age. In 1865 he accepted a position as a clerk

on one of the steamers of the Reed & Powell Transportation Line, which he held until 1869, when he located in Jersey City, and has resided here ever since. After coming to Jersey City he accepted a position as a salesman in the cattle business for Coney & McPherson, the latter now our distinguished United States senator from New Jersey, and a warm, personal friend of Mr. Mackey. After filling the above position twelve years, Mr. Mackey decided to engage in the coal business. He became associated with the late C. L. Northrup, and, under the firm-name of C. L. Northrup & Co., he continued to do business until 1888, when the death of his partner occurred. In May of that year the present firm of Mackey, Young & Co., of which Mr. Mackey is the head, was formed. The firm is composed of S. D. Mackey, Edward F. C. Young and W. V. Toffey.



S. D. MACKEY.

Mr. Mackey is a member of the Palma, Carteret and Union League clubs of Jersey City. He is also a member of the council of Christ Hospital, and a trustee of the Children's Home. He is a

member of F. and A. M. and several other organizations.

Mr. Mackey married Miss Carrie F. Squires, of Coxsackie, N. Y., in 1869. Two children were born to the union, both of whom are now deceased. He resides at No. 307 York Street.

Mr. Mackey is prominently identified with Grace Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the vestry for some years. Politically he is a republican, but is not actively engaged in politics.

JAMES S. BAILEY was born in Sterling, Mass., May 9, 1849. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place, after which he attended the academy of Worcester, Mass., and was graduated therefrom in 1867. After finishing his studies he decided to follow mercantile pursuits, and accepted a position with the firm of Sawyer, Hollis & Co., of Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Jersey City, and was made general manager of the Jersey City Beef Company, and later organized the corporation now known as the Jersey City Packing Company. The concern is one of the most important of its kind in the East. It was begun in a small way at first, but to-day it has a capital stock of \$600,000. Mr. Bailey is the general manager of the company, and it is due to his business sagacity that the business of the establishment has attained its present extensive proportions.

Mr. Bailey has always evinced an interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Jersey City board of education, having been appointed by Mayor Wanser. He resigned that position April 23, 1894, and was appointed a member of the board of finance. He has made an efficient officer. He resides at 281 Eighth Street, and his family consists of his wife and daughter.

ROBERT WALLACE ELLIOTT was born in Dover, N. J., July 11, 1856. His ancestry is Irish, his father having been born in Belfast, while his mother is a native of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Mr. Elliott received his education at Lehigh University. After completing his studies, he engaged in the mining business with his father, with whom he remained until 1879, when he accepted a position with the Pottsville (Pennsylvania) Iron and Steel Company. On March 1, 1885, he located in Jersey City, having associated himself with the United Gas Improvement Company as cashier of that corporation. On August 1, 1886, when the consolidation of the gas interests of Jersey City occurred, Mr. Elliott was made the manager and agent in Jersey City. He has held that important position ever since.

ROBERT WALLACE ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Manhattan and Twilight clubs of New York City; a member of the Palma; was chairman of the board of trustees of that organization. He is also a member of the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and of the Hudson County Democratic Society. He has been vice-president of the latter for two years. He was appointed a commissioner by Gov. Green to report on the advisability of erecting a State Reformatory.

Mr. Elliott has for a number of years been a member of the Board of Trade of Jersey City, and for three years was a trustee of that organization.

JOHN J. VOORHEES was born in New Utrecht, L. I., June 22, 1848. He comes of Dutch extraction. His father, Peter Voorhees, was born on the old farm at Flatlands, where his first ancestors settled in 1660.



JOHN J. VOORHEES.

Mr. Voorhees received his education in the public schools of his native place. In 1863 he accepted a position as a clerk in a country store, where he remained five years. After filling similar positions for several subsequent years, he accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper in the extensive establishment of the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company of Jersey City. After his first year of service in that capacity in that concern he was promoted to the position of head bookkeeper. It was not long before his worth and ability were appreciated, and he was made secretary of the company, a position he held until 1885, when he was elected treasurer of that corporation, and in 1888 was made general manager. Since his advent to the latter responsible position, the business of the concern has been quadrupled, all due to Mr. Voorhees' liberal management of affairs.

In 1885 he was appointed a member of the board of education, and served three terms, five successive years of which he was president of that body without an opposing candidate. In

1892 he was a member of the condemnation commission on the County Road. He is a member of the board of directors of the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, the People's Gas Light Company and the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company. He is a trustee of the Children's Home, and has been president for the past two years. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in 1892 was president of the board of directors.



WILLIAM HARNEY.

He is a prominent member of the Jersey City Athletic Club, the Carteret Club, the Jersey City Yacht Club, Hudson County Democratic Society, and also of the Holland Society of New York City.

On October 14, 1874, Mr. Voorhees married Miss Annie M. Collier, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Three children have been born to the happy union. He resides at 57 Duncan Avenue.

WILLIAM HARNEY was born in Ireland, May 1, 1817. His parents removed to New York during his infancy. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career in New York City as proprietor of a livery stable. He was also an agent for the California steamers. In 1849 he established a real estate business at York and Grove streets, Jersey City. In 1868 his son, Mr. W. A. Harney, was admitted as a partner. Mr. Harney did much to advance

the corporate growth and development of Jersey City by the successful handling of real estate on a large scale, and by inviting capitalists hither for a safe investment of their money, as well as by offering inducements to residents to own houses and property of their own, not only for residence, but also for mercantile purposes. During his long, successful business career it has been justly a matter of record that no man ever had to wait five minutes for any claim for money he held against Mr. Harney. He married Mrs. Margaritta C. Mundy, *nee* Voorhees, of Jersey City. They had three daughters and two sons, the latter only surviving, William A. and Herbert. He continued in the real estate business until 1890, when he died, on April 7th of that year, at Elizabeth, N. J.

WILLIAM A. HARNEY was born in New York City on February 10, 1847. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to partnership in his father's real estate business, and succeeded him after his death. He still retains the original office opened by his father in 1849, and has recently added an office in New York. He was married in October, 1868, to Miss Cornelia Hyer, of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Harney is proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. HARNEY was born in Jersey City, November 9, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at Hasbrouck Institute. After completing his studies he engaged in the real estate business with his father, William A. Harney, Esq., with whom he is actively engaged at present. On October 9, 1893, he married Miss Jennie A. Dunlap.



WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

Mr. Harney is a member of the Valencia Boat Club, and the Harlem Club of Harlem. He is of the third generation in the real estate business in Jersey City, founded by his grandfather, William Harney, established in 1849.

HORACE CHENEY WAIT was born at Highgate, Vt., June 29, 1852. He was prepared for college at Hampton Institute, Fairfax, Vt., and Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H. He entered Harvard College on June 29, 1872, but, for financial and religious reasons, entered Yale in the autumn of the same year. He maintained himself by tutoring, and as principal of a graded school near New Haven. He graduated in 1876, and was called to a position at the Lawrenceville School. At the end of a year he accepted a call to Hasbrouck Institute, and became financially interested in the institution. In 1883 he married S. Carrie Stow, and their only child died in infancy.

In 1886 he was professor of Latin and Greek in the Burlington Summer School, and in 1887 he was examiner at the final examination at Dartmouth College, representing the trustees. He is one of the managers of the People's Palace, a trustee of the First Congregational Church, and is interested in the Hudson County Sunday-school Association, and the Chautauqua system of popular education. He is vice-principal of Hasbrouck Institute.



WILLIAM H. HARNEY.

FERDINAND HEINTZE was born in Eisenach, Saxony, Germany, December 15, 1836. He is the son of Carl Heintze and Catherine Niemann. He received his education in the common schools of

his native place, after which he was apprenticed to the butcher's trade. When he was seventeen years of age he came to America, September 16, 1854, and worked at his trade until 1870. In 1859 Mr. Heintze settled in Jersey City, and has resided here continuously ever since.

In 1884 Mr. Heintze was elected sheriff of Hudson County, and filled that office very acceptably for three years. He is at present one of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

On December 28, 1858, he married Miss Adaline Glaser, of Saxony, Germany. They had five children; only one is living, a daughter. He resides in a pleasant home at 553 Pavonia Avenue.

Mr. Heintze is a member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 72, F. and A. M.; member of the Arion Singing Society; the German Pioneer Verein, and is also a member of the First Lutheran Church of Jersey City.

Mr. Heintze has been very successful in business, and is now living a retired life, having accumulated a comfortable fortune.

EDWARD W. WOOLLEY was born at Mount Clemens, Michigan, November 21, 1852. He is the son of Edward J. Woolley and Mary H. Williams, the former being a



FERDINAND HEINTZE.

native of New York State, and the latter a native of Michigan. Mr. Woolley received a common school education at Detroit, Mich. When he was twelve years of age he began a

business life as a clerk in a grocery store in Detroit. In 1868 he came to Jersey City to reside, and for one year he was a pupil of Public School No. 2. In 1869 he accepted a position as



EDWARD W. WOOLLEY.

weighmaster and superintendent of the warehouse and receiving rooms of the Lillie Safe and Iron Co., at the foot of Washington Street, Jersey City. In 1870 he accepted a more lucrative position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, as assistant superintendent of the coal docks at the terminus of the Morris Canal. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Woolley received a very flattering offer from the Hall Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, O., to take charge of the extensive plant of that concern. He afterwards filled important positions in Pittsburg and Chicago, in the employ of that company, and in 1882 he was transferred to New York City, and was made general manager for all their eastern territory. He continued to act in that capacity until 1892, at which time three of the largest safe manufacturers in the country consolidated their interests. The concerns were: the Hall Safe and Lock Company, the Marvin Safe Company and the Herring Safe Company. After the consolidation Mr. Woolley was made general manager of the consolidated interests, a position he still retains.

On October 7, 1884, Mr. Woolley married Miss Ida A. Demarest, of Illinois. Two bright and interesting children have been the fruits of the marriage, one son and a daughter.

Mr. Woolley is a member of the Union League and Federal clubs of Jersey City. He is chairman of the republican county committee. He is also a member of the Lodge of the Temple, F. and A. M.; Enterprise Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, of Jersey City, and member of the board of commissioners of appeals in cases of taxation. He is a member and a trustee of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City, and has always been a liberal contributor to all charitable and christian causes.

WILLIAM GEORGE NELSON was born in New York City, January 2, 1856. In 1865 he was a pupil in Prof. Deppenschmidt's school, and subsequently in the French-American School in Jersey City. In 1869 he began an apprenticeship to the machinist trade in the United States Watch Company's factory at Marion. He remained there seven years. In 1876 he became a member of the insurance firm of Callo, Nelson & Ward. In April, 1887, he was elected a member of the board of freeholders. In 1889 he was re-elected, but the frauds committed by the ballot-box stuffers forced a recount of the ballots, and he was found to have received a majority. He continued to serve the county as freeholder until 1893. He is a Past Grand Odd Fellow, a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of all the Masonic orders. In 1883 he organized the Excelsior Mutual Building Loan Association, and has been its only secretary. Its funds have exceeded \$300,000, and it expired in ten years and eight and one-half months. In 1890 he assisted in organizing the State Building Loan League, at Trenton. He was elected vice-president, and is also treasurer of the Hudson County League of Building



WILLIAM GEORGE NELSON.

Loan Associations. In 1885 he organized Excelsior, No. 2, which now has assets of over \$300,000. He was secretary of the Anti-Monopoly League, an organization favoring the taxation of railroad property. He was secretary of the Bergen Improvement Association for several years, and is vice-president of the Old Guard, of the Heights. On January 19, 1879, he married Miss Fannie G. Young, of Jersey City, and two sons have been the issue of the union.

WILLIAM E. DRAKE was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1855. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Western New York. At the age of twelve years he was compelled to abandon his studies part of the time, working in the summer and attending schools in the winter. In 1874 he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1877. He immediately accepted a position in Goliad, Texas, as a teacher of natural science and bookkeeping. He remained there two years, after which he returned to the North, locating in Newark, N. J., where he accepted a position as an instructor in the New Jersey Business College, and at the same time he had charge of the commercial department of the High School. A year later he purchased an interest in the New Jersey Business College, where he remained two years, after which he sold out and located in New York City, accepting a position in the commercial agency establishment of the Bradstreet Company. In 1883 Mr. Drake came to Jersey City, having bought the Brown Business College. In 1885 he purchased Gaskell's Business College and merged the two into one. The present institution is located at 23 and 25 Newark Avenue, and is recognized to be one of the very best in the country. The various courses of instruction taught there embrace political economy, banking, commercial law, business correspondence, shorthand and typewriting. The faculty is headed by Mr. Drake.



WILLIAM E. DRAKE.

On November 24, 1881, Mr. Drake married Mrs. Sarah T. Copeland, of Lima, N. Y. He resides in East Orange, N. J. Mr. Drake is a member of the Board of Trade, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the State committee of that organization. He is superintendent of Calvary Methodist Sunday-school of East Orange, N. J., also a director and president of the Santa Cruz Falls Park Association. In November, 1894, he was elected a member of the New Jersey assembly from Hudson County.



JAMES CLARK LINDSAY.

JAMES CLARK LINDSAY was born in Polmont, a small village between Glasgow and Edinburgh, on the 31st of December, 1836. He was a man of handsome physique, and was six feet in height, with a piercing eye.

His father was a railroad contractor, building railroads in the vicinity of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He died at the age of sixty, leaving a family of nine, of whom James and his twin brother were the youngest. He, with his twin brother, supported his mother until her death. After the death of his father he went to Grangemouth, a small seaport town, and served his apprenticeship as a carpenter, and then went to Edinburgh and worked as a journeyman for a number of years.

In 1864 he married Miss Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Partick, Scotland. In 1868 he came to America, leaving his wife and two children in Scotland. Having decided to

settle in this country, he sent for his wife and family, and made this his home. He worked in New York for a short time, and then came to Jersey City. Shortly after he started in business with a partner, which proved disastrous. He then started himself, and continued until 1887, when he took his eldest son, James Clark, Jr., into business with him, which continued until his death. He left a widow, three sons and six daughters.

JOHN EDELSTEIN has been a life-long resident of Jersey City. When the Jersey City locomotive works were first established he obtained employment, and served considerable time in learning to build locomotives. He determined, however, to learn another trade, which he thought would make better returns, securing employment with Mr. Lewis, the segar manufacturer, to strip tobacco, which is the first step in the art of segar-making. After working for about one year, he was advanced to the responsible position of foreman over fifty or sixty workmen, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his employer. He next obtained a position in New York City as foreman of a much larger establishment, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. At the first call for volunteers he enlisted in the Second New Jersey Regiment, serving until the regiment was honorably discharged. He then re-enlisted, and was commissioned captain.



JOHN EDELSTEIN.

He accompanied Gen. Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley. After leaving that famous valley, he was stationed in front of Petersburg, with Fort Hell on one side and the Weldon Railroad on the other side. He has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and has ever displayed an active interest in its welfare. After the war, Mr. Edelstein started the manufacturing of segars, and by industry he built up one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, which he still controls. Mr. Edelstein is one of the most respected residents of the State of New Jersey. In politics he has served as alderman, member of the board of education, of the board of finance commissioners, of which he held the presidency for six years, performing the arduous and responsible duties in the most upright manner; he has also been a member of the State democratic committee for several years.

In fraternal organizations he now holds the position of Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M.; was exalted to the Most

Sublime Degree of Royal Arch Mason in Enterprise Chapter, No. 2; he was the first Commander of Scottish Rite Masons; he has been a member of Mechanics Lodge, I. O. of D.; he is a Knight of Pythias in Jersey City Lodge, No. 15, and a member of Pavonia Council, Royal Arcanum. He held the position of Commander of Ever Faithful Council of American Legion of Honor for four years.

Prosperous in business, he remembers his early struggles, and always has words of encouragement, and renders more substantial assistance to those in need.

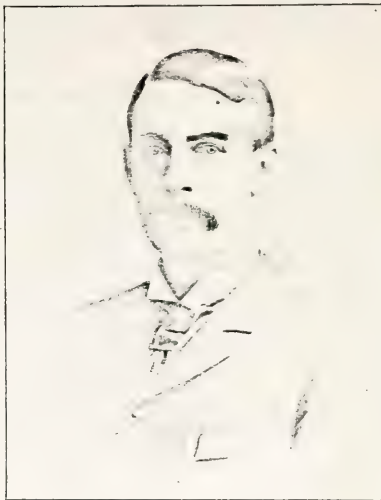
John William Edelstein, his father, was the first segar manufacturer in the State of New Jersey.

EDWARD RICHARD STANTON was born in Hoboken, N. J., August 13, 1852. His father settled in that city in 1830, and resided there continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863.

When a boy, he attended the public schools of his native place, but, on account of the death of his father, was forced to limit his education, and begin a battle with the world. In 1864 he presented himself at the old barracks on Jersey City Heights for enlistment as a drummer boy, but was refused on account of his youth. A few months later he applied at the Pine Street headquarters in New York City, and was enlisted in the navy as a cabin boy, and served until

the close of the war. For a few years thereafter he followed the sea on vessels engaged in the merchant marine, plying between New York and South American ports. During his spare moments, while thus engaged, he spent his time in study. In 1867 he decided to abandon the sea, and in that year he returned to Hoboken and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the age of 21 years he held his first political office, that of constable, and was re-elected to that position five successive terms. He afterwards became an attaché of the Hudson County prosecutor's office, and served under ex-Judge Garretson, Chancellor McGill and Prosecutor Winfield. In 1885 he was elected a member of the common council of the City of Hoboken, from the fourth ward. He was re-elected in 1887, and again in 1889. Altogether, he was for five years on the floor of the council, and during that time was chairman of the board for one year. When he was first elected to that body, the fourth ward was one of the most neglected quarters in Hoboken, but through his efforts it soon became one of the most progressive portions of that city. In 1885 the tax valuation of the ward he represented was \$1,439,800. At the last valuation it was \$2,331,300. It was through Mr. Stanton that the Hoboken Free Public Library was established. He also started the agitation which resulted in the acceptance of the "Martin Act" and the payment of thousands of dollars into the treasury of Hoboken. There are many other measures Mr. Stanton agitated which bore fruit whereby the people were benefited.

The democratic constituency of the fourth ward of Hoboken, which was known as the "Meadow District," concluded, in 1891, when candidates for mayor were mentioned, that some one from their section of the city would be a proper man as chief executive. They accordingly demanded and secured the nomination of Mr. Stanton. He was elected by the largest majority ever accorded a democrat in Hoboken. He has the further distinction of being the only native-born citizen of Hoboken who ever filled the position of mayor of that city. His wide acquaintance with municipal affairs enabled him to fulfil his election promise to give the people low and equal taxation. According to a legislative enactment, that portion of Hoboken known as the "annexed district" was exempt from certain city indebtedness. It was a discrimination in favor of some of the most valuable land, and was a hardship to the small property-owners in other parts of that city. Mayor Stanton claimed that only by wiping out these privileged obligations, could equality of taxation be secured. He undertook the task, and solicited the tax commissioners of 1892 to redeem these bonds as they became due. The consequence of his effort was the precipitation of the greatest contest on the question of finance the citizens of Hoboken ever witnessed. Although defeated in his efforts to convince the tax commissioners of the advisability of retiring these bonds, he was not dismayed. He appealed to the common council in a communication, in which he clearly presented the advantages to be gained by the adoption of the financial scheme he proposed. That body, after mature consideration, amended the report of the tax commissioners, and ordered the tax levy made in line with Mr. Stanton's policy, although there were many who were opposed to his policy, and predicted that the following year would show the fallacy of his financiering in an increase of the tax rate. Since then Mr. Stanton has had the satisfaction of seeing complete success crown his efforts in behalf of the people. The tax commissioners of 1893, who were with



EDWARD RICHARD STANTON.

few exceptions members of the commission of 1892, have acknowledged the soundness of his financial policy by having adopted in the main the views to which one year previous he gave expression. To the pleasure of Mr. Stanton, the announcement of the tax rate of Hoboken for 1893 has been made, and is \$2.08 on \$100 valuation, and is an equal rate in all parts of the city. The following comparison is worthy of study : Tax rate for Hoboken in 1891 was \$2.64 ; Weehawken addition, \$2.32. In 1892 it was \$2.19 in Hoboken, and in the Weehawken addition \$2.15 ; the rate for 1893 being \$2.08, makes a reduction of 56 per cent. in two years.

Mr. Stanton was appointed port warden by Gov. Green. He performed the duties of that office in a highly creditable manner, and was aided largely by the knowledge he acquired while at sea. On December 21, 1892, he was appointed by Gov. Abbett to the office of sheriff, made vacant by the death of the late incumbent, John J. McPhillips. When he severed his connection with the mayoralty of Hoboken, the consensus of opinion was that he would conduct the office of sheriff as successfully as he had the office he was then vacating. The sheriff's office was never more systematically conducted than it was under Mr. Stanton's administration. His entire time was devoted to the affairs connected with that important office ; and the prompt service rendered, and the courtesy attending his transaction of all business placed in his hands, earned for him the approval of the entire legal fraternity, and the good will and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Sheriff Stanton married Miss Mary O'Connel, of New York City, September 8, 1878. He has four children, William, Walker, Francis and James. He resides in Hoboken.

The late GILLIAM VAN HOUTEN was born at Bloomingdale, N. J., August 30, 1819. When he was thirteen years old his parents removed to Paterson, N. J., where he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade. In early life he associated himself with the late D. D. Acker, of the grocery house of Acker, Merrill & Condit, of New York City, in the grocery business. After several years they dissolved, and he established a large cooperage manufactory at 196 West Street, New York, where he manufactured tubs, pails and churns on an extensive scale, and which was continued until the breaking out of the war. He recruited the first regiment that left the State of New Jersey. He was tendered the colonelship of the regiment, but at the urgent request of Gov. Olden, who was the war governor of New Jersey, he returned to Hudson County, where he recruited another regiment, which was afterwards known as the Twenty-first N. J. Volunteers, and of which he was made colonel. He immediately proceeded to the front, and was engaged in a number of the battles of the Peninsula and the Potomac. He was severely wounded in several engagements, and, during the Battle of Chancellorsville, in May of 1863, while at the head of his command, he was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. After thirty-six hours of suffering he died, and was buried where he fell. Three days after the war department ordered his body removed, under a flag of truce, to be forwarded to his home in Jersey City, where his funeral occurred, and his remains were followed to their last resting-place under the escort of a large military guard of honor. Previous to the breaking out of the war, Col. Van Houten had served in the Governor's Guard, Sixth Regiment of New York, and was afterwards captain of Company A, First N. J. Militia of Hoboken, and afterwards colonel of this regiment, Hudson Brigade. He was a brave, courageous soldier, whose name in Jersey City and the State of New Jersey will be immortal. His remains were interred at Wyckoff, Bergen County.

During the lifetime of Col. Van Houten he filled many positions of honor and public trust. He served on the board of freeholders, the board of aldermen, and was president of the board of education. Van Houten Post, G. A. R., of Jersey City, was so named in remembrance of him.

Col. Van Houten died as he had lived. He was possessed of many noble qualities ; was beloved by soldier and civilian alike. When he fell, at the Battle of Chancellorsville, he was affectionately cared for until the end by his aid-de-camp, the Hon. George B. Fielder.

NICHOLAS G. FREELAND was born in Bergen, June 21, 1849. He is a descendant of the first judge of the province of New Jersey, who was appointed in 1636. The family record is preserved in the Bergen Church, and is complete from 1636 to the present. He was educated in Franklin School, Bergen, and Hasbrouck Institute. In 1867 he became a civil engineer, and was city surveyor and city accountant for a number of years. He had charge of the pre-

liminary surveys and of laying out the line for the Cape Cod Ship Canal. The company failed, and he was induced to change his business. He was an amateur editor in 1867, and subsequently worked on *The Evening Journal* staff, and edited a daily and weekly paper in Passaic, N. J. He organized the Bergen Tanners in 1872, and later the Halsey Guards and Frelinghuysen Guards. He was head of the executive committee in Passaic during the political campaign of 1888; was president of the Young Men's Republican Club in 1892, and is now a member of the Wanser Club. In 1890 he became associated with H. N. Van Wagenen in the coal business. He is secretary of the Hudson County Coal Dealers' Association. He has organized and built up three councils of the Royal Arcanum, and is now Regent and Secretary of one, and is the founder and Past Councilor of a Junior O. U. A. M. Council; is a member of the State Council in that order, and is presiding officer of Home Circle, secretary of a building and loan association, and is founder and secretary of Good Government Association, No. 1. He married a daughter of Mr. H. N. Van Wagenen, of Jersey City, and has two children.



NICHOLAS G. VREELAND.

WILLIAM LEVERETT DICKINSON was born at Windsor, Vt., on July 4, 1819. On July 4, 1833, an accidental explosion destroyed his right arm and lacerated the left hand so badly that some

of the fingers had to be sacrificed. When he recovered he continued his preparation for college, and two years later, when about sixteen years of age, he entered the sophomore class in the University of Vermont. He graduated in 1838, and immediately accepted a position as tutor in the family of J. D. Ward, of Jersey City. After preparing the sons for college he left the family and returned to Vermont, where he married Miss Celia Goss. He returned to Jersey City and opened a classical school in the Lyceum building, on Grand Street. While he taught this school he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. About the beginning of the war he was appointed principal of Public School No. 3, and he served acceptably several years. He left the position to accept the position of assistant city superintendent of schools. His appointment took effect May 1, 1867. From that time the real public school system of the city dates. In 1872 he became city superintendent. He was the first practical educator who held the position. The city system contained three schools when he was first appointed. Five years later it had twenty-two. He was one of the originators of the city High School in 1872. When the



WILLIAM LEVERETT DICKINSON.

building was burned down on December 23, 1872, by the carelessness of tinsmiths engaged in repairing the roof, he promptly engaged Kepler Hall, now the Academy of Music, and carried

on the school in it until the High School building was reconstructed. He was peculiarly successful in school management, and was an able educator. He was for many years county superintendent, as well as city superintendent. He died November 3, 1883.



JOHN BETZ.

JOHN BETZ was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1832. He came to this country in 1853, and entered the employment of John F. Betz, his uncle, who owned a large brewery in New York. He remained in this establishment fifteen years, during most of which he filled the position of brewmaster. In 1869 he located in Jersey City, where soon after he entered into partnership with Henry Lembeck, under the firm-name of Lembeck & Betz, proprietors of the Eagle Brewery. The plant has been largely increased during later years, and the copartnership still continues.

CHARLES W. LAWS was born in New York City, August 3, 1847. He is the son of Jas. M. Laws and Mary A. Rogers, who were natives of Long Island. In 1854 Mr. Laws' father removed to Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and he subsequently completed his studies at the Free Academy in New York City. He began his business career as a cash boy with Tiffany & Co., of New York. After being in the employ of that firm for some

years, he accepted a position in the great dry goods house of the late A. T. Stewart. In 1871 he became a traveling salesman for Deutsch & Lewis, a mercantile firm of New York City. In 1877 he engaged in business for himself. He opened a restaurant on Newark Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Laws is secretary of the Star Building and Loan Association. He is a member of Farnsworth Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Highland Lodge, F. and A. M.; Triune Chapter, R. A. M.; Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum; the Lincoln Association and the Old Guard of Jersey City. He is a member of the Carteret and Federal clubs of Jersey City, and is president of the latter. He was one of the organizers of the Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., of which he was a member for about seventeen years. He began as a private in the company, and was promoted until he reached the rank of captain of Company A of the regiment. In 1880 Mr. Laws organized the Toffey Light Guard, which organization is well known throughout this and adjoining States for its proficiency in fancy drill. In 1874 he was appointed assistant assessor for the old fourth aldermanic district. In 1885 he was elected freeholder from the fifth aldermanic district. In 1888 and 1889 he was assessor for the fifth aldermanic district.

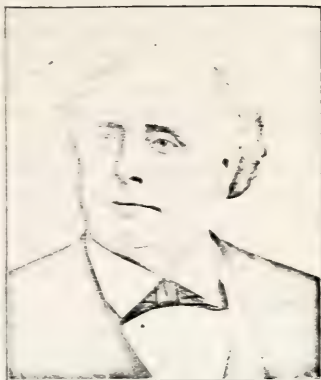
On April 24, 1874, Mr. Laws married Miss Stella E. Ireland, of Melville, L. I. One son and two daughters have been the fruits of the happy union. He resides at 625 Pavonia Ave-



CHARLES W. LAWS.

nue. He is a member of the Bergen Reformed Church. Mr. Laws is captain of the Young Ladies' Brigade, a military organization connected with that church.

ORESTES CLEVELAND was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., March 2, 1829. He began his business career as a boy in New York City, but resided in Jersey City from 1845. He became identified with the Dixon Crucible Works in their infancy, and developed an immense business with a capital of \$1,000,000. He was elected an alderman in Jersey City in 1861, and became president of the board the following year. In 1864 he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1865 and 1866. In 1868 he was elected to Congress. In 1869 he secured the passage of the act by which Congress ordered the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and he was the first vice-president of the Centennial Commission. In 1886 he was re-elected mayor of Jersey City. In 1880 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated in the convention. He was re-elected mayor for several terms until 1892. He was for many years president of the American Institute in New York, and was one of the most prominent citizens for more than forty years. He is now a resident of Bergen County.



ORESTES CLEVELAND.

FREDERICK PAYNE was born in England. In 1864 he came to America and settled in Jersey City, where he has continued to reside ever since. When he was but twelve years of age he commenced to make his own way in the world. Two weeks after his arrival in this country he was in business for himself as a fish and oyster dealer. He prospered, and in two years' time he was the sole proprietor of the largest meat and provision house in Jersey City. After several years of successful business life he sold out, intending to return to Europe and live on the comfortable fortune he had made, but he was dissuaded from this, and again entering the business world, his success continued.



FREDERICK PAYNE.

Mr Payne has filled a number of public positions. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1879, defeating his opponent, who was ex-Alderman Butler, and one of the most popular democrats in Hudson County, by 475 majority. In 1872, and again in 1876, he was elected a justice of the peace, both times by large majorities. In 1880 he represented the third district in the assembly, having defeated R. S. Tilden by a majority of 140. That his opponent in that contest was a well-known and popular democrat, is a testimonial of the esteem in which Mr. Payne is held by his fellow-citizens. He resides at 636 Jersey Avenue.

WILLIAM H. SPEER was born in the old town of Bergen (now a part of Jersey City), February 27, 1839. He obtained his early education in the old school-house that formerly stood on the site of the present school building No. 11. He completed his studies in a private school, at one time conducted by the late Hon. Lewis A. Brigham, of Bergen.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Speer entered the dry goods house of Messrs. Cromwell, Haight & Company, of New York City, in the capacity of a clerk. He remained in the employ of that

firm five years. In 1858 the concern became insolvent. It was during that year that Mr. Speer entered upon the profession of funeral director, in which he continued until 1868. During the



WILLIAM H. SPEER.

last-mentioned year his business assumed such enormous proportions that he interred about one thousand dead, and was regarded the foremost funeral director in the State of New Jersey. The strain of attending to so much business greatly impaired his health, so that in 1869 he retired to private life. He continued in retirement for four years, after which he re-entered upon his profession, and has since then continued in it.

Just prior to the commencement of the Civil War, at the time of the Erie tunnel riots in old Hudson City, Mr. Speer was a member of the Washington Guard, one of the companies composing the old Second Regiment of the New Jersey State Militia, and was appointed by Col. D. S. Gregory, Jr., to the sergeant-majorship of the regiment, and from that he was promoted to adjutant. He was a member of the common council of old Bergen City before its annexation to Jersey City. He has repeatedly been tendered the nomination to the offices of freeholder, police commissioner, member of the assembly, and other

offices of trust. He has almost invariably declined all honors of that nature.

In 1862 Mr. Speer married Miss Eleanor C., daughter of the late Cornelius Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City.

Mr. Speer is a member of the Carteret and Jersey City Athletic clubs, the Knights of Pythias, the Free and Accepted Masons and a number of other organizations. He is also an active member of Rev. Dr. Brett's church.

Having considerable unimproved property, he commenced in 1864 to improve it. He has greatly improved that portion of Jersey City Heights known as Monticello Avenue. He is one of the largest property-owners in Jersey City.

CHARLES BIRDSALL was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 3, 1838. His ancestors came to America prior to 1680. His great-grandfather was the founder of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y. In 1841 his parents removed to New York City, and he was educated in the public schools of that city, and the Nassau Academy in Rensselaer County, N. Y. At the age of twenty he entered in partnership with his father, who had a restaurant at the corner of White Street and Broadway. He removed to Jersey City in 1857. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen from the third district, and created the first city board of health. In 1877 he was appointed clerk of the police court and detective. He resigned to go into business. In 1885 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1887 he was appointed jailor of Hudson County, and held the office five years. In 1892 he was appointed judge of the second criminal court, and held the office until 1894. He married Miss Eliza McDowell, a sister of Dr. James H. McDowell, and has three surviving children, one son and two daughters.



CHARLES BIRDSALL.

He married Miss Eliza McDowell, a sister of Dr. James H. McDowell, and has three surviving children, one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. TURNER was born in London, England, in 1839. He received but a limited education, and when thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the grocery business. In 1865 he came to America, locating in New York City. In 1867 he settled in Jersey City and engaged in the grocery business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Turner is a member of Masonic Lodge of the Temple, No. 110, and has been its treasurer for the past fifteen years. He is a trustee of the Children's Home, and has held that position for many years; also a trustee of the Provident Savings Bank of this city. He is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been an active member of the People's Palace work for a number of years, and is still its treasurer. In 1870 Mr. Turner married Miss Matilda de Lara Holwill, of Jersey City. Four children have been born to the union, Florence E., William R., Harry and Emily. Mr. Turner resides at 332 York Street.



WILLIAM H. TURNER.

HUGH COYLE was born in Ireland in 1848. His father, Michael Coyle, was a prosperous farmer of County Monaghan, and a man who stood high in the community in which he lived.

Mr. Coyle received his education in the national schools of his native place, and when but thirteen years of age he became a junior teacher. After teaching four years, he stood a competitive examination before the board of education, and passed, having stood first

of third. After devoting another year to teaching, in June of 1866 he came to America, locating in Jersey City, where he held a similar position at the Catholic Institute for several years, being one of the first instructors in that institution. During the latter part of 1868 he accepted a position as bookkeeper and general manager in the undertaking establishment of Michael Brady. So successful was he, that after the death of Mr. Brady (which occurred in 1874) he continued to conduct the affairs for the estate until 1889, when he decided to engage in business for himself. He purchased the premises 213 Newark Avenue, where he opened his present undertaking establishment.

On February 27, 1878, Mr. Coyle married Miss Lizzie E. Kelly, daughter of Patrick Kelly, Esq., a well-known citizen of Jersey City.

Mr. Coyle is a prominent member of the Catholic Club of Jersey City. He resides at 97 Mercer Street.



HUGH COYLE.

WILLIAM BROWN, the senior member of the firm of Brown & Miller, was born in Roslin, a town six miles from Edinburgh,

Scotland. When he was thirteen years of age his father apprenticed him to a machinist in Dalkieth, with whom he served six years. He secured employment in Glasgow, after complet-

ing his apprenticeship, and remained there one year. He left to accept a position in a large ship-yard at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. He there obtained much experience in marine



WILLIAM BROWN.

engineering, of which he had made a specialty. In 1859 he married Miss Ellen Brass, of Roslin, and in 1862 he removed to New York to accept a position in the Delamater Iron Works, the largest engineering works in the city. At that time it was extensively engaged in building engines and turrets for monitors under government contracts. After remaining in this establishment two years he made an extended tour of the United States. On his return he was appointed assistant-superintendent of the Camden & Amboy Marine Shops at Hoboken. In 1873 he resigned and bought an interest in a small machine shop in Jersey City. He sold this in 1879, and in partnership with a Mr. McWilliams opened a boiler-shop. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest. In 1888 the present firm was organized. It was successful from the start, and is now the largest machine and boiler establishment in the city, occupying Nos. 42 and 44 Hudson Street, and Nos. 10, 12 and 35 Morris Street. Marine work is a specialty, but all kinds of engineering work is done in the place. Mr. Brown is the patentee of the Brown babbitted cleats

and chocks, which are in use in all countries, and from which he derives a large royalty. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Jersey City Board of Trade and the Masonic fraternity.

SETH BILLINGTON was a descendant of Francis Billington, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was born in Wayne, Maine, in October, 1816. He passed his early years on his father's farm, and removed to Jersey City in 1840. In 1841 he married Mary Ann Paddock, of Barnard, Vt. Four children were the issue of the union. Horace W., George H., Addie L., and Sherwood H. Billington. George H. died in 1867; Sherwood H., in 1880. Horace W., of Jersey City, and Addie L., wife of Dr. S. B. Sprague, of Maine, are the survivors. Seth Billington erected a soap manufactory at First and Cole streets, and retired after twenty-five years, leaving the business to his sons. Mary A., wife of Seth, died in 1881, and he married Mrs. Gertrude L. Ryer in 1882. Seth died February 7, 1890, and his widow still survives. Seth was treasurer of Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. O. F., more than twenty-five years.



SETH BILLINGTON.

ALEXANDER MILLER. The subject of this sketch, Alexander Miller, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1857, and when he was two years of age, with his parents, came to America, they settling in New York City. Mr. Miller

attended the public schools of that city, after which he took the course of engineering in the evening classes at Cooper Institute. His time was specially devoted to mathematics and engineering. He was graduated from that institution with honors in 1878. During the time he was prosecuting his studies at Cooper Institute he served an apprenticeship of three years at Hoboken with his present partner, Mr. William Brown. He subsequently spent six years with the Delamater Iron Works Company of New York. In 1888 Mr. Miller engaged in his present business as a partner of his early instructor.

Mr. Miller has made a special study of marine engineering, and has devoted much time and expense in developing an improved process for manufacturing salt. He has patented several devices devoted to that process, and his efforts have been crowned with success, his apparatus being generally adopted in this great industry. His patents have reduced the cost of manufacture fully one-half.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Board of Trade, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York. He is unmarried, and has always led an active business life.



ALEXANDER MILLER.

MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL was born in Ireland, September 21, 1856. His parents removed to this country during his childhood, and in 1865 located in Jersey City, where he has continued to reside. He attended schools in this city until his sixteenth year, when he found employment with a New York mercantile firm, and remained with it several years. In 1883 he accepted a clerical position in the office of the Jersey City board of public works. Subsequently he filled the positions of clerk of the court of general sessions, assistant postmaster of Jersey City, tax commissioner and police justice. In January, 1895, he was appointed a member of the county board to equalize taxes in Hudson County, and was made assistant-deputy internal revenue collector. He has been a member of the county democratic committee for a number of years, and was its presiding officer. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Jersey City, and is agent for several steamship lines.



MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL.

GEORGE O. OSBORN was born at Elmira, N. Y., June 24, 1845. After receiving a common school education he began life on his father's farm, located near Vernettenville, N. Y., and where he remained until 1863, after which he came to Jersey City, filling the position of farmer and clerk at the county almshouse at Snake Hill for one year; he was made warden of that institution, a position he held until 1876. During the latter-named year he resigned his position and

engaged in the livery business in Jersey City. In 1880 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Barge Office, New York City. In 1882 Mr. Osborn was appointed to his present position, that of warden of the City Hospital. It is needless to say anything of the enviable reputation he has already made during his administration of affairs at that institution.

Mr. Osborn is president of the Columbia Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Fairmount and Home Building and Loan Associations. He is a member of Highland Lodge, No. 80; Triune Chapter, No. 29; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1; Scottish Rite, 33d Degree, F. and A. M.; a charter member of Excelsior Council, No. 206, R. A.; Central Assembly, No. 42, Royal Society of Good Fellows. He is also a member of Emory Methodist Episcopal Church.

On September 19, 1866, Mr. Osborn married Miss Mary E. Kerr, of New York. One son and a daughter have been the fruits of the marriage. After a happy married life of some years, Mr. Osborn was deprived of his wife's companionship by death. In 1882 he married his present wife, who was a Miss Elsie T. Andrews, also of New York City.



FRANK STEVENS.

FRANK STEVENS was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., August 19, 1851. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, where his father had large interests in mills and lumber. After a number of years the family removed to Chicago, where he received his earlier education in the city schools. After a few years the family again removed and located in New Jersey. He was sent to Oberlin College, and remained through the preparatory and junior scientific years. He began his business career in Cleveland, Ohio. From there he removed in 1870 to New Jersey, and entered a flour and grain commission house in New York City. He subsequently entered the employ of the ship-building firm of Michael S. Allison, in this city. In 1874 he began a real estate business on his own account at 55 Montgomery Street. During the twenty-one succeeding years he built up a business which is second to none in his line in New Jersey. In January, 1893, he organized his extensive business into an incorporated company. By this means he associated with himself a number of specialists in finance and organization, and

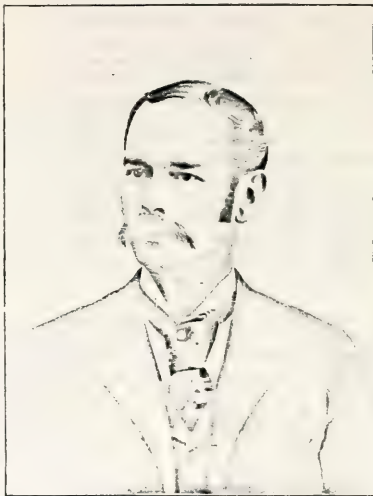
increased the possibilities of the business. He is largely interested in real estate and in numerous companies. He is president and treasurer of the Real Estate Trusts Co.; was one of the organizers and owned the valuable charter under which The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company operate, and has attained such wonderful success. He is one of its directors and the chairman of its finance committee; is treasurer of the local Board of Trade; was president of a building and loan association; is a member of all the principal clubs in Jersey City, and a director in many companies. He is an aggressive, prudent financier, and has always been active and very successful in managing new and difficult undertakings, both of large and small degree. Under his immediate supervision the Jersey City Academy of Music, the Arlington flats, the Fuller building, the Davidson building and numerous other large undertakings have been carried to a successful completion. The Real Estate Trusts Company are agents for the Fuller and Davidson buildings, and as these are the principal office buildings in the city, they are worthy of mention.

FRANK J. MATHEWS. The name of Frank J. Mathews has, for the past fifteen years, been well known in connection with real estate and financial matters in old Jersey City.

The large real estate and insurance business which Mr. Mathews has personally conducted for the past ten years was established by Frank C. Hollins in October, 1869, the office then being located corner Ninth and Erie streets. In 1871 offices were taken in the bank building, northwest corner Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street, where they are now located. On April 6, 1870, Mr. Mathews entered the employ of Mr. Hollins as clerk, and was admitted to partnership on May 1, 1877, under the firm-name of Frank C. Hollins & Co., the firm consisting of Frank C. Hollins, Robert W. Webb and Frank J. Mathews. Mr. Hollins retired from the firm on December 1, 1879, the firm-name then being changed to Webb & Mathews. On July 26, 1884, Mr. Webb retired from the firm, and the business since that date has been conducted solely by Mr. Mathews. Mr. Mathews is a prominent figure in the financial interests of Jersey City. He is a director in the Third National Bank, and a stockholder in other corporations in this city and the West. He is commissioner of sinking fund, appointed by Mayor Wanser

April 23, 1893, to serve three years. He is paymaster of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, and a member of the Palma, Carteret and Union League clubs; a member of Lodge of the Temple, F. and A. M., Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Jersey City, and Aurora Grata Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Brooklyn.

Mr. Mathews was born at Lumberton, N. J., on December 21, 1856. On January 12, 1886, he married Miss Eugenie S. Ross, and they now reside at 28 Duncan Avenue.



FRANK J. MATHEWS.

DAVID W. LAWRENCE. There are few business men in Jersey City who have been more successful, and none more popular or more highly respected than Hon. David W. Lawrence. He was born in New York City, November 10, 1850. The year after his birth his parents moved to Pike County, Pa., and continued to reside there and in the contiguous county of Monroe until 1863. That region was then a wilderness. While the family lived in Monroe County the Civil War broke out, and two of Mr. Lawrence's brothers enlisted. In 1863 the family returned to New York City, and Mr. Lawrence's father enlisted. He was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, taken prisoner, and subsequently died in the Andersonville military prison. This left Mr. Lawrence, then a boy of thirteen years, as the main support of his widowed mother and two brothers younger than himself. He obtained employment in a retail store, and not having had even the advantage of a primary education up to this period of his life, he attended the New York night schools.

In 1868 Mr. Lawrence came to Jersey City and engaged in the retail shoe business. In 1872 he accepted an appointment in the registry department of the New York post-office, where he remained eight years. In 1877 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen over ex-Mayor John B. Romar, a popular democrat. He declined renomination in the spring of 1879, but accepted the nomination for the assembly in the fall, and was elected over D. J. Post, receiving more majority than his opponent had votes. He was re-elected in 1880 and in 1881. At the session of 1881 he was appointed chairman of the house committee selected to represent the State of New Jersey at the centennial celebration of the Battle of Cowpens at

Spartanburg, S. C. At the session of 1882 he was the republican nominee for speaker of the house. At the close of the session of 1882 he was elected a police justice for three years in



DAVID W. LAWRENCE.

Jersey City. At the expiration of his term as police justice Mr. Lawrence decided to retire from politics. Two days later, however, he was appointed assessor for the fifth aldermanic district, which position he filled for three consecutive years, each year being unanimously elected president of the board. In 1888 he was nominated as a republican and citizens' candidate for sheriff of Hudson County. Though not elected, he received a very gratifying endorsement. In 1889 he was appointed as a member of the board of tax commissioners for the long term of three years, and was again elected president of the board. Before the expiration of his term he publicly announced that he would not accept any other political position. He has since devoted himself to his private business with remarkable success.

Mr. Lawrence was a charter member of the Palma, Carteret and Berkeley clubs, and is now a life member of the Carteret. He is also a member of the Bergen Lodge of Masons, and connected with a number of social organizations. He has been faithful and popular in every position.

FRANK W. COLES is a native of Jersey City, having been born on May 8, 1849. Mr. Coles is a son of Edward Coles, Esq., of New York City, and a grandson of the late John Butler Coles, who in 1804 purchased about five hundred acres of land in Jersey City, in the neighborhood of Pavonia Avenue, and which is now a part of the city. The extensive docks now occupied by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company were erected by him. He also laid out avenues and streets, grading many of them. But little of the property was sold prior to his death, which occurred January 2, 1827. Edward Coles, the father of the subject of this sketch, managed the estate for many years, and it has always yielded a handsome income to the heirs of John Butler Coles.

Frank W. Coles received his education at the Columbia Grammar School of New York City, graduating in 1870. After completing his education he read law in his father's office in New York City, where he remained three years. In 1875 he returned to Jersey City, engaging in the real estate business, looking after the interests of the family estate. In 1885, on the retirement of his father, he assumed full charge of affairs, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Coles is a member of the Real Estate Exchange. His office is located at 127 Erie Street, which he has occupied since 1890.



FRANK W. COLES.

In October, 1875, Mr. Coles married Miss Grace W. Wilson, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Five children have been born to the happy union, three sons and two daughters. He resides during the winters in New York City, while the summers are spent at his villa, located at Belmont, N. J.

EDWIN VAN HOUTEN was born in Hoboken, N. J., August 10, 1849. He is the son of the late Gilliam Van Houten, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Van Houten has been a resident of Jersey City since 1851. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1870 he engaged in the insurance business on his own account at 254 Washington Street, his present location. In 1890 he associated with him Mr. Louis Sherwood, under the firm-name of Van Houten & Sherwood.

Mr. Van Houten was a member and president of the board of education during the years of 1881-82. He has at various times been offered responsible public positions, but, on account of his extensive business requiring his entire attention, he has been forced to decline all honors of that nature. Mr. Van Houten is a director of the North Hudson Building and Loan Association, and of several insurance companies of New York City. He is a member of the United Workmen and the Berkeley clubs.

In 1879 Mr. Van Houten married Miss Post, a daughter of the late Capt. John A. Post, of Jersey City. One child, a daughter, has been born to the union.

C. HOWARD SLATER was born in Jersey City, July 6, 1864. He is the son of Howard Slater, Esq., who was for many years in the custom house in New York City. Justice Slater, his grandfather, was one of the pioneers of Hudson County.



C. HOWARD SLATER.

Honor, Royal Arcanum, and the Royal Society of Good Fellows. He is a director of the Lafayette Mutual Building and Loan Association, and for four years has been superintendent of Lafayette station of the Jersey City post-office.



EDWIN VAN HOUTEN.

Mr. Slater received his education in the public schools of Jersey City. At the age of fifteen he began life as an office boy in the law offices of Messrs. Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted, where he remained one year. He then accepted a position in the offices of Messrs. Blumenthal & Blanchard, of New York City, and after one year of service with these gentlemen he returned to Jersey City. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company as an errand boy, and was later promoted to the position of entry clerk. He remained with that establishment until 1886, when he decided to embark in business on his own account. In that year he engaged in the real estate and insurance business at his present location, 215 Pacific Avenue.

In January of 1889 Mr. Slater married Miss Irene Searles, of Rome, N. Y. They reside at 283 Communipaw Avenue.

Mr. Slater is a member of the Lafayette Reformed Church, Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.; he is also a member of I. O. O. F., Legion of

JAMES F. GANNON was born in Ireland, September 25, 1848. He came to the United States in 1866, and settled in New York City, and in 1868 located in Jersey City, where he has resided ever since. In this city he engaged at his trade,



JAMES F. GANNON.

that of mason, in the employ of the late Thomas Kelly, who was a builder and contractor. It was not long before he was promoted to the position of foreman of Mr. Kelly's employees. In 1875 he resigned his position with Mr. Kelly, and during the same year he was elected to the office of coroner. He served three years in that capacity.

In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders, and in 1881 was elected a member of the board of aldermen. He was afterwards appointed a member of the board of assessors from the first aldermanic district. In the spring of 1888 he was elected a member of the board of public works, and later was elected county superintendent of public buildings. In 1888 he associated himself with the late William J. Rouget in the real estate and insurance business at 345 Grove Street, his present location. In 1889, when the death of his partner occurred, he succeeded to the business of the firm, which he has conducted alone ever since.

Mr. Gannon is a member of Ever Faithful Council, American Legion of Honor, and is Past Commander of the same; he is also a member of the Irish National League of America.

In October of 1880 he married Miss Ada C. Rouget, of Jersey City, who at that time was an efficient teacher in the Jersey City High School. Six children have been born to the marriage, five of whom are living.

WILLIAM V. GARRISON is a son of the late Samuel W. Garrison, for many years a well-known importer and jobber in glass, china and earthenware goods in New York. He was born in Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J., July 1, 1850. He was educated at the Dutchess County Institute at Poughkeepsie and the Bergen Institute. For three years he was a shipping clerk in his father's employ. In 1868 he bought a farm near Suffolk, Va., and for two years lived on and operated it. He then removed to Buskill, Pike County, Pa., where he remained eleven years. He removed thence to Weatherby, Carbon County, Pa., where he was employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad machine shops for three years. Subsequently he returned to Jersey City, and was four years in the employ of the Jersey City & Bergen Railroad Company. In 1877 his father engaged in the real estate business, associated with William B. Shrope. The latter retired from the firm, and was succeeded by W. V. Garrison. The death of his father in the spring of 1888 left him in charge of the business. He is a member of Zeradetha Lodge, No. 131, F. and A. M., and Jersey City Consistory, No. 51, P. R. S. He was a charter member of the Consistory, and its secretary several years. He is a Thirty-third Degree Mason. On July 7, 1870, he married Miss Annie E. Neighbor, of Hunterdon County, N. J. Eight children, four of whom are living, were the issue of the marriage.



WILLIAM V. GARRISON.

THOMAS JAMES STEWART was born in New York City, November 23, 1856. He comes of Scotch ancestry, and is a son of Robert S. Stewart, who is a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Jersey City.

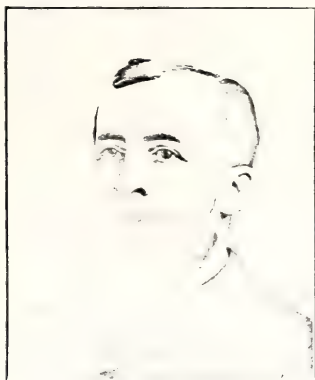
Mr. Stewart received his education in the public schools of West Hoboken. After leaving school he accepted a position with his uncle, Thomas M. Stewart, in the carpet-cleaning business in New York City. After being in his employ for six years he purchased an interest in the business. The copartnership was continued until 1879, when he decided to engage in business on his own account, opening an establishment at the corner of Fifth and Erie Streets, where his present magnificent structure now stands.

In February, 1885, Mr. Stewart married Miss Cornelia Banta, of West Hoboken. Four children have been born to the union, three of whom are living, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Stewart is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, and is president of the Thomas J. Stewart Co. He is not a member of any social clubs or other organizations. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is a man who is well informed on all subjects of the day.



THOMAS JAMES STEWART.

JOHN J. M. LANEY was born in Bristol, England, December 8, 1835. He removed to Dubuque, Ia., in 1853. In 1860 he located in Jersey City on the heights, and has lived there ever since. He was cashier and assistant manager of an English publishing house eighteen years. In 1878 he associated himself with a manufacturing firm in New York. In 1887 he established himself in the fire insurance business in Jersey City as agent for the London & Lancashire Company of England. In 1891 he associated himself with Stephen R. Halsey in the real estate business, under the firm name of Halsey & Laney. They are agents for several insurance companies and steamship lines.



JOHN J. M. LANEY.

JOHN P. LANDRINE was born in Jersey City, April 9, 1855. He is a son of Lawrence D. and Mary E. Landrine, both natives of New York City. He started in life at the age of fifteen as a clerk in the hardware business in his father's store, on Grove Street, where he remained for seven years. After filling several minor positions from 1877 to 1879, in the latter year he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, starting without a dollar of capital. He opened a store on Bergen Avenue, near Storm Avenue. During the lifetime of the late Isaac I. Van Der Beek that gentleman took a strong liking to Mr. Landrine, and gave him the necessary financial backing required to push his business.

In 1885 Mr. Landrine became connected with the building and loan system, and was elected the first secretary of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association. In 1887 he was elected the first secretary of the Fairmount Building and Loan Association, and in 1889 and 1890 was made secretary of the Montgomery and Highland Building

and Loan Associations, respectively. In 1891 he refused the secretaryship of the Crescent Building and Loan Association, but was made a director of that organization. In 1893 he was

elected secretary of the Commercial Investment Mutual Building and Loan Association. The success of all these organizations is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Landrine. During his connection with affairs of that kind he has handled more than three millions of dollars, and has assisted more than 250 people in procuring homes, besides building up and otherwise improving Jersey City Heights.

Politically, Mr. Landrine has always been an ardent republican, consistent with good government. He has repeatedly been requested to allow the use of his name for office, but has always gracefully declined on account of his pressing private affairs. In 1887 he was one of the prime movers in the erection of the republican wigwam at the corner of Bergen and Fairmount avenues. He was for eight years a member of the celebrated Orion Battery. He has been a member of the Hudson County republican committee; was chairman of the organization for the city committee in 1892; was chairman of the financial committee of the county committee in the fall of 1893, and during the noted campaign of Col. John J. Toffey.

Mr. Landrine is a member of the Federal and Wanser clubs, taking an active part in league and club work. In 1891 he was elected



MARKHAM E. STAPLES.

executive member for Hudson County to the State League. In the early fall of the same year he organized the Hudson County League, and was made chairman of that organization. He was also largely interested in organizing clubs throughout the county. In the spring of 1892 he was elected a member of the executive committee from New Jersey to the National League and a representative to the National Republican League Convention held at Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1892, at which convention he took an active part, and was recognized by the national leaders as a valuable member and worker. He was especially commended by Gen. Clarkson, president of the National Republican League, and by the Hon. J. C. Carter, chairman of that organization, for his energy and ability.

On December 7, 1881, Mr. Landrine married Miss Florence M. Smith, of New York. Two sons and a daughter have been born to the marriage.

In social matters Mr. Landrine is a member of the Union League and Carteret clubs, and was for a number of years

a member of the "Old Uptowns." He is also a member of Monticello Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F. (having passed through all the chairs); Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., and Highland Council, No. 298, A. L. of H. He is a member of the Bergen Reformed Church, and for a number of years was librarian of the Sabbath-school.

MARKHAM E. STAPLES was born in New York City on December 10, 1850. He was educated in the Poughkeepsie Military Institute. He began his business career as a draughtsman in 1868, and gave it up for the railroad business. He became a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1870, and two years later went on the Erie Railway as conductor. He rose gradually in the service, having been successively yard-master, station-master, superintendent of floating equipment, and general agent, the position he now fills. He was appointed a State Prison inspector by Gov. Abbott, and became president of the board. He is a member of the Carteret and Jersey City clubs, and of the American Legion of Honor. He was married in June, 1881, to Miss Mary Willis, and they have two children, a boy and a girl.

DR. WILLIAM H. ARROWSMITH was born in Jersey City, March 22, 1860. His father, John L. Arrowsmith, is a prominent builder and contractor, and has been a resident of this city for more than forty-five years.

Dr. Arrowsmith received his early education in the public schools of Jersey City, and later was graduated from the old Hasbrouck Institute on Grand Street in 1876. He then entered the University of the City of New York, from whence he was graduated with the degree of B. A. After spending one year in the study of pharmacy and chemistry he entered the American Veterinary College of New York City, and in 1883 received his degree. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he has established a large and lucrative business. He is now veterinary surgeon to the S. P. C. A., the Jersey City fire department and Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company; is also veterinary surgeon for the renowned Arden farms, Orange County, N. Y., the home of "Stamboul" and "Nutpan," son of "Nutwood," and some of the most famous trotting and running horses in the world; and the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company stables, and the Tuxedo Park Association, Tuxedo, N. Y. Dr. Arrowsmith is a member of the Carteret and Palma clubs, and was one of the organizers of the Hudson Democratic Society.

On November 15, 1883, he married Miss Mary V. Egbert, of Newark, N. J. Three children have been born to the union, all being sons. Dr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith worship at the First Presbyterian Church. They reside at 374 Bergen Avenue.

MICHAEL J. HENNESSEY was born in Jersey City, June 30, 1860. He received his rudimentary education at St. Peter's parochial school, after which he attended Public School No. 1, from which he was graduated when he was eighteen years of age. After completing his education



WILLIAM H. ARROWSMITH.

he engaged as a clerk in the grocery store of his father, Michael Hennessey, where he remained until 1887, when he engaged in business for himself at 145 Wayne Street, his present location.

Mr. Hennessey was elected for four successive terms to the office of freeholder. He is a member of the Robert Davis, Dennis McLaughlin, and the Philip Tumulty associations; also a prominent member of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Lyceum Association, Jersey City Council, No. 52, Royal Arcanum and several other organizations.

On September 14, 1891, Mr. Hennessey married Miss Mary E. Doyle (now deceased), of Jersey City. One child, a son, has been born to the marriage. He resides at 145 Wayne Street.

GEORGE C. FOUNTAIN was born in New Jersey, July 14, 1847. He is a son of Henry S. and Margaret R. Fountain, both of whom were natives of New Jersey.

In 1872 he entered the College of Pharmacy in New York City, and was graduated therefrom in the drug store of William I. Roe & Co., of Branchville, N. J., he located in Jersey City, and engaged in that business on his own



MICHAEL J. HENNESSEY.

1874. After serving six years as a clerk in the drug store of William I. Roe & Co., of Branchville, N. J., he located in Jersey City, and engaged in that business on his own

account, at the corner of Communipaw and Pacific avenues, which he has conducted continuously ever since.

Mr. Fountain is a member of the Board of Trade of Jersey City, and is identified with the Lafayette Building and Loan Association, and is at present treasurer of that corporation. He is also a member of Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.; the John P. Entwistle Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F.; Compass Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W.; Communipaw Council, No. 1317, R. A.; Lafayette Council, No. 413, A. L. of H.; a member of the Alumni Association; a life member of the New York College of Pharmacy, and is hospital steward of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey. He is prominently identified with the Lafayette Reformed Church.

In 1874 Mr. Fountain married Miss Charlotte A. Phillips, of Branchville, N. J. The marriage has been blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter. He resides at 219 Pacific Avenue.



JOHN J. ERWIN.

riage has been blessed with the birth of one child, a son. Mr. Erwin is a member of the Union League Club, the Young Men's Republican Association and the Federal Club. He is also a member of Claremont Lodge, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and is identified with Trinity M. E. Church of Jersey City. He resides at 220 York Street, where he has a comfortable home.

JOHN A. WALKER was born in New York City, September 22, 1837. His father, Andrew B. Walker, was a well-known sea-captain. He received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and prepared for college in a private school. In 1857 he engaged in mercantile pursuits as a clerk in the employ of Carter Brothers & Co., of New York City, with whom he

JOHN J. ERWIN was born in Jersey City, December 20, 1859. He received his early education at Public School No. 1, after which he entered Hasbrouck Institute.

He began his business career in 1875 as a clerk in the employ of H. & G. B. Farrington & Co., of New York City. After being in their employ for two years, he met with a serious accident which compelled him to remain idle for two years. In 1884 he became chief clerk in the office of the chief supervisor of elections. He was afterwards made assistant chief clerk in the office of United States bureau of statistics for animal industries. He remained there until April, 1893, at which time the office was abolished.

In 1893 Mr. Erwin was made secretary of the county republican committee, and was also appointed clerk to the county board of registration, and was also appointed clerk of the board of tax appeals, which latter position he held until November 15, 1893, at which time he was made chief clerk to Sheriff John J. Toffey; on February 5, 1894, he was appointed under-sheriff.

In 1893 Mr. Erwin married Miss Josephene Sonneborn. The mar-

remained eight years. He resigned his position to accept a more lucrative one with the firm of Camp & Philips, with whom he remained until 1867, when he was tendered a position by Joseph Dixon & Co., of Jersey City. Mr. Walker began work in this establishment as a bookkeeper and accountant. In 1868, when the concern was merged into a stock company, called The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, he became its first secretary, and continued in that position until 1881, when he was made general manager of the company. In 1890 he was elected secretary and general manager, and in 1892 became vice-president and treasurer, positions he is at present holding.

In 1885 he was appointed a member of the board of education for the third aldermanic district by Mayor Collins. He served as president of that body for two consecutive terms. Mr. Walker is a prominent member of the Palma, Union League, Cosmos and Carteret clubs of Jersey City, and Twilight Club of New York City; also of the Lincoln Association, of which organization he was president in 1891. He is also president of the Children's Friend Society, a position he has held for six years.

In June, 1863, Mr. Walker married Miss Sarah E. Strong, of Brooklyn, N. Y. In June of 1890 he was deprived of his wife's companionship by death. Mr. Walker has been a resident of Jersey City since 1867.



VIRGIL D. THOMPSON.

VIRGIL D. THOMPSON was born at Blooming Green, Orange County, N. Y., June 23, 1839, where he received his education. After practising dentistry for fifteen years at Newburgh, N. Y., he removed to Jersey City in 1876, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Reformed church.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, JR., was born in New York City, August 22, 1859. He has been a resident of Jersey City since he was five years of age. He learned the trade of a goldbeater in the establishment of his father at 152 East Houston Street, New York City. In 1882 he was admitted as a partner, and in 1888 his father retired, when Mr. Schultz, with his brother Edward, succeeded to the business. Mr. Schultz represented the sixth aldermanic district during the years of 1886 and 1887. He served as tax assessor in 1888 and 1889 from the same district, and was afterwards appointed commissioner of assessment by Mayor Wanser. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the county board of registration by Gov. Werts. He has served as treasurer of the Hudson County republican committee since 1892. On September 26, 1882, Mr. Schultz married Miss Emilie M. Scott. Three children have been born to the marriage. Mr. Schultz is a member of the Union League and Minkakwa clubs; Bay View Lodge, No. 146, F. and A. M., being a trustee of the latter.



MICHAEL SCHULTZ, JR.

LEWIS FISCHER was born in Appleton, Wis., May 18, 1859. He received a careful education in the public schools of that place, after which he attended a high-class German institution. In

1876 Mr. Fischer located in New York City, where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Jersey City, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 109 Newark Avenue, his present location. Mr. Fischer has erected one of the handsomest business blocks in Jersey City, at the corner of Erie Street and Newark Avenue.



LEWIS FISCHER.

Mr. Fischer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of Court Columbus, Order of Foresters, and of I. O. B. B., a prominent Jewish organization.

In February of 1889 Mr. Fischer married Miss Jessie Miller, of New York City. Two children have been born to the union, both being sons. He resides at 135 Mercer Street.

ANTHONY J. VOLK was born in Hoboken, N. J., November 21, 1865. His parents were well-known residents of that city, his father being one of the oldest undertakers in Hudson County. Mr. Volk received his education in the public schools and at Hoboken Academy. On leaving school, at the age of fourteen, he entered the employ of the National and American Express Companies, remaining in their employ three years. His father's demise occurring in 1874, his mother continued the business, and when Mr. Volk was seventeen years of age

he entered her employ. On reaching his majority in 1886, and his business qualifications meriting her confidence, she turned the business of undertaking, embalming and livery stable over to his care, and under his management it has constantly increased.

He is a member of Hudson Lodge, No. 71, F. and A. M., of which he is Junior Warden; Guiding Star Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F.; Hoboken Council, No. 99, R. A.; Protection Lodge, No. 634, K. of H.; Industrial Council, No. 1,168, A. L. of H.; Lady Washington Lodge, No. 414, K. and L. of H.; Monroe Company, No. 43; Germania Schuetzen Bund of New Jersey, Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Hoboken Quartette Club, Mannergesang Verein Lyra, Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, the Undertakers' Association of Hudson County, the North Hudson County Liverymen's Association and a number of other organizations.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Volk received the republican nomination for coroner. He was elected by over 4,400 plurality in a county having a democratic majority of about 6,000.

DR. O. F. COE was born at Yonkers, N. Y., January 29, 1857. He has been a resident of Jersey City since 1885. When a boy he received a thorough education in the public schools of his native place. In 1876 he decided to follow the profession of dental surgery. From 1876 to 1878 he was under the preceptorship of Dr. George W. Perry, one of the ablest and best-known dental practitioners in the country. In 1878 Dr. Coe entered the Baltimore, Md., College of Surgery, and in 1880 he received his degree. He afterwards became associated with the late Dr. Cosad, of Jersey City, with whom he remained until the death of that gentleman, succeeding to his large and lucrative practice. In 1889 Dr. Coe removed to 405 Bergen Avenue, where he now retains his office.



ANTHONY J. VOLK.

Dr. Coe is a member of the Carteret Club and Jersey City Yacht Club, and of Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M. He was formerly a member of the Palma Club.

In 1882 Dr. Coe married Miss Ida C. Pockman, of Rochester, N. Y. Two children have been born to the marriage, both being sons.



O. F. COE.

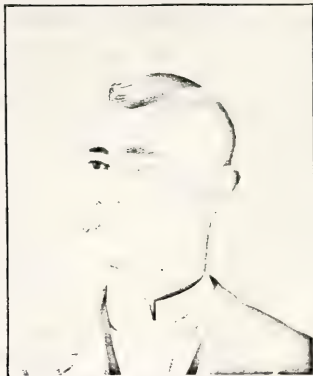


NORMAN W. LEARD.

NORMAN W. LEARD was born in Canada in 1863. He received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native place. In 1879 he entered Prince of Wales College of Charlottown, Canada, and was graduated therefrom in 1882. After completing his college course, he engaged in teaching school in the public schools of Prince Edward Island. He filled that position for six years, and in 1888 located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he began the study of dental



E. H. WEBB.



ASHER BEATTY.

surgery. In 1890 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the highest honors in his class. He immediately located in Jersey City after his graduation, and has been very successful as a practitioner of dentistry. Dr. Leard resides at 508 Communipaw Avenue.

E. H. WEBB was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1868. He studied dentistry for two years under the preceptorship of Dr. R. A. Smith, of Charleston, and took a full course in the Balti-

more College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1890. He accepted a position as operator in Waterbury, Conn., after graduating, remaining in it until he located in Jersey City, where he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the Palma and Hudson County Wheelmen clubs.



EDWARD FREEMAN HANKS.

born in Auburn, N. Y., and went South, when eighteen years of age, to engage in the lumber business. In 1859 his father sent him to the Hillsboro Military Academy, near Raleigh, N. C. In 1861 the students tendered their services to the governor of North Carolina, but he would not receive them. He informed them he was not enlisting boys.

When the academy closed Mr. Hanks was employed by the State as drillmaster in a recruiting camp, with the rank of lieutenant. This camp was broken up when conscription began, and Lieut. Hanks enlisted as a private. He rose through the grades to a first-lieutenancy before the war closed. He was captured by the Northern army in action, and was a prisoner at Fort Delaware for three months. He went to Newbern, N. C., after the war, and found temporary employment, but decided to study dentistry. After completing his studies he removed to Perth Amboy, and subsequently to Elizabethport and Rahway. He organized the State Dental Association, and was secretary, and later president, of the association. He removed to Jersey City, and built up a large business. He entered into partnership with his brother at Newark, and both branches were successful. He opened an office in New York, and, sinking a large sum and waiting years, it prospered. Good work and liberal advertising made his fortune. He incorporated his business as the Hanks Dental Association, and it is one of the most extensive in the country.

He married Miss Harriet Tomlinson, of Perth Amboy, and they reside in a comfortable and elegant home at Ridgewood, N. J.

GEORGE H. WHITE was born in Galt, Waterloo County, Province of Ontario, February 23, 1841. He was educated in the grammar school of his native town, and began business as clerk in a drug store in the near-by town of Berlin. He removed to Jersey City in 1863 and secured

DR. ASHER BEATTY was born in Morrisville, Pa., August 26, 1862. He attended the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J. After completing his education he began the study of dentistry, and was graduated in 1881, after which he located at Rock Island, Illinois. After remaining there for several years he removed to Newark, N. J., where he became associated with the Boston Dental Association. He remained there six years, after which he established a branch at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, in Jersey City.

In 1881 Dr. Beatty married Miss Tillie M. Criswell, of Philadelphia. One child has been born to the union. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD FREEMAN HANKS was born in Plymouth, N. C., October 8, 1844. His father was



GEORGE H. WHITE.

employment in a drug store. After three years he went into business in the firm of De Mott & White. Later he carried on the business alone. He was a charter member, and is still a director in the Home of the Homeless, and he is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a charter member of Alpha Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., and is a member of Hudson Council, No. 521, A. L. of H. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, and was raised to the M. M. Degree in Valley Lodge, No. 100, Grand Register of Canada, Dundas, Canada, in 1892. Eight years after he took his demit, and assisted in organizing Rising Star Lodge. He is a vestryman in Grace P. E. Church. In 1872 he married Mary E. Dean, of New York, and they have three children, one son and two daughters.

PERRY W. LEVERING was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, April 14, 1844. He is a son of the late Hon. Anthony D. Levering, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Levering received his education at the Levering School of Philadelphia, the same being established in 1748 by one of his ancestors. After taking a commercial course of study he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1865. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia. In 1866 he located in New York City, where he clerked in the drug establishment of Casswell, Hazard & Company, and in 1869 he came to Jersey City, where he established a retail drug store on Jersey City Heights opposite the court house, which he conducted for eighteen years. In 1887 he disposed of his drug interest, and was at that time appointed clerk of the first district court, which position he held for three years. He has filled other responsible positions. In 1887 he received the republican nomination for the assembly, to represent the fifth district, but was defeated by only fifty-nine votes.



PERRY W. LEVERING.

In 1892 he was elected justice of the peace, a position he still retains. Mr. Levering is interested in iron mines in Tennessee. In 1892 he opened a drug store on Summit Avenue near Five Corners, the same now being under the charge of his son, Mr. Charles Levering. In 1867 Mr. Levering married Miss Maggie Sheen, of Hempstead, L. I. One child has been born to the marriage.

Mr. Levering was one of the organizers of the Federal Club. He is a member of nearly all of the local benevolent orders. He is a prominent Mason, and is Past Master of Highland Lodge, F. and A. M., Past High Priest of Triune Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and a member of Hugh de Payens Commandery of Knights Templar.

ANSON F. GRANT was born in Stonington, Conn., December 23, 1829. When a boy Mr. Grant was apprenticed to the trade of a spar manufacturer. In 1860 he located in Jersey City and engaged in business on his own account, establishing his yards at the foot of Morris Street. In 1868 he removed his business to the foot of Washington

Street, where he remained until he removed to his present quarters, at the foot of Essex Street.

Mr. Grant is a resident of Westfield, N. J., where he has a charming home. He is a repub-



ANSON FARNAM GRANT.

lican, and was for more than twenty years president of the Westfield Republican Association. He has taken active part in every campaign since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Westfield Baptist Church, and has been a trustee since its organization, more than twenty-seven years ago. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school of that congregation for more than seventeen years, and for many years was a deacon in the church.

In 1863 Mr. Grant married Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of Westfield; three children were born to the marriage, one of whom is living, Roland P., who holds the position of receiving teller of the Clinton Bank of New York City.

JACOB C. LOWY was born September 26, 1846, at Vienna, Austria. He came to America in 1870, settling in Jersey City, where he clerked in various stores until 1876, at which time he purchased a newspaper route, which he conducted in conjunction with a stationery store. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace for a full term, and was re-elected in 1887, and again in 1893.

On December 10, 1876, he married Miss Bamberger, a native of Baden, Germany. They reside at 213 Pacific Avenue.

Mr. Lowy is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.; Pythagoras Lodge, No. 62, K. of P.; Hudson Lodge, No. 295, I. O. B. B.; Jersey City Lodge, No. 58, O. K. S. B.; is vice-president of Temple Beth-el, and is an active member of its building committee; is a member of several well-known singing societies; a director of the Lafayette Mutual Loan and Building Association, with which he has been identified ever since its organization.

ARCHIBALD M. HENRY was born in Nova Scotia, January 23, 1863. He has been a resident of Jersey City since 1865. After he had finished his schooling he accepted a position with the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained for five years. In 1885 he engaged in the jewelry business in New York City, in which he continued for three years. In 1889 he established his present business in Jersey City at 136 First Street. In 1892 he removed to his present quarters, 535 Jersey Avenue.

Mr. Henry is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and is also secretary of the board of trustees of that congregation. He was a charter member and the first Regent of Pavonia Council, No. 1,269, Royal Arcanum. He is also Past Grand of Hudson Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., one of the oldest lodges of that organization in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Henry married Miss Ella E. Holmes, of Jersey City, in 1885. A son and a daughter have been born to the union.

JOSEPH E. BERNSTEIN, the well-known clothier of Jersey City, was born at Lissa, Germany, January 12, 1866. He is the son of Jacob and Jennie Bernstein, of Jersey City. When but fourteen years of age, in 1880, Mr. Bernstein came to America and located in Meriden, Conn., where he obtained a position as a clerk in a general



JACOB C. LOWY.



ARCHIBALD M. HENRY.

store. After a residence of six years in that place he, in 1886, came to Jersey City, and was tendered a clerical position with the late Gustave Metzler. Being possessed of excellent executive ability, he was in a short time promoted to superintendent, a position he held up to the time he engaged in business for himself. Prior to his retiring from the "Boston" he was presented with a testimonial from Mrs. Isabella Metzler, eulogizing him for efficient services rendered. Mr. Bernstein is a member of Sumner Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F.; Jersey City Lodge, No. 15, K. of P.; Myrtle Lodge, No. 10, Daughters of Rebecca; Pioneer Council, No. 22, Royal Arcanum; Mt. Sinai Encampment, No. 5, I. O. O. F.; Canton, No. 2, Patriarch Militant; the German Pioneer Verein. He is financial State secretary of the New Jersey Odd Fellows' Orphanage Association, organized for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an asylum for Odd Fellows' orphans. He was one of the principal promoters in the organization of the association. He is prominently connected with the New Jersey Building and Loan Association, and several other similar organizations throughout the State. Mr. Bernstein is unmarried, and resides at 300 Barrow Street. He is popular socially and commercially, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Jersey City in general.



JOSEPH E. BERNSTEIN.

HENRY V. CONDUCT was born at Littleton, Morris County, N. J., in 1853. His family was a prominent one in that part of the State, he being the son of Silas B., and a grandson of the Hon. Silas Conduct. Mr. Conduct, the subject of this sketch, is a graduate of Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass. After leaving that institution he began the study of law with Frederick G. Burham, of Morristown, N. J. After completing his course at Columbia Law School, New York City, he resumed his studies with Robert Gilchrist and Chancellor McGill, of Jersey City.

He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878, and as counselor in 1882, and is now a member of the firm of Randolph, Conduct & Black.

In 1879 Mr. Conduct married a daughter of Ephraim H. Hudson, late of New York City. Two children have been born to the marriage, Hudson and Edith. He resides during the spring and summer seasons at Picatiny, near Morristown, and in Jersey City the rest of the year.

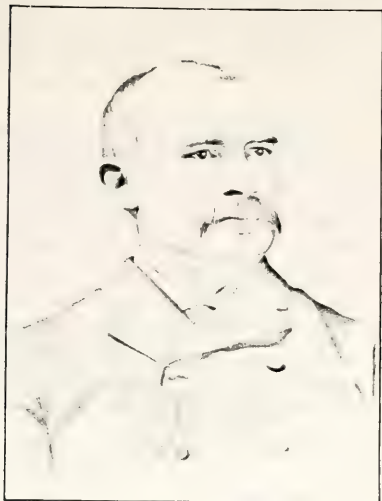


RICHARD GARRETT SIP.

RICHARD GARRETT SIP was born in Jersey City on July 2, 1860. He was educated in local schools and Columbia College. He resides in the Sip homestead on Bergen Avenue, which was built in 1666 by his forefathers on part of a large tract that was conveyed to the Sip family by Sir George Carteret. He is of the seventh generation of Sips that have owned and occupied the premises. He was married on December 31, 1889, to Miss Mary Ella Riker.

HENRY BRAUTIGAM was born in Germany, February 13, 1842. He is the son of Daniel and Magdalena Brautigam, both of whom came to America in 1851, and settled in New York City.

where the subject of this sketch obtained an education in the public schools. When he was thirteen years of age Mr. Brautigam was apprenticed to the furniture trade. In 1865 he obtained a position as salesman in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1876, at which time he and a brother formed the partnership business of Vogel & Brautigam. In 1888 the firm dissolved, and was succeeded by Mr. Brautigam.



HENRY BRAUTIGAM.

Mr. Brautigam was a member of the assembly in 1876 known as the One Hundred. He is a member of the Arion Society, the Union League and Berkeley clubs, being president of the latter. He is also a prominent member of the Central Avenue Reformed Church.

Mr. Brautigam has long been looked upon as one of Jersey City's most useful and progressive citizens. He is a large holder of real estate in the city, upon which he has placed many improvements. He resides in a handsome home at 906 Summit Avenue.

On May 4, 1868, Mr. Brautigam married Miss Catherine Loewe, of Jersey City. The marriage has been blessed with the birth of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

ROBERT S. JORDAN was born in Jersey City on October 16, 1848. He was educated in public and private schools, and has been

a resident of the city all his life. He has been a member of the board of aldermen, and held other offices of honor and trust. He is a member of a number of clubs and social organizations. He was appointed postmaster of Jersey City in 1894, under the Cleveland administration, and fills the position to the satisfaction of the people.

LEWIS H. BROOME was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1849. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Lancaster, Pa. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the High School. In 1866 he began the study of architecture with Mr. E. J. M. Derrick, of New York City, and in 1869 he embarked in business in Jersey City on his own account. After occupying various locations in Jersey City, in 1892 he removed to his present location, 259 Washington Street.

Mr. Broome has probably designed and erected a greater number of public and private structures in Jersey City and elsewhere than any other local architect in the city. Among some which might be especially mentioned are: the State Capitol at Trenton; the United States Express building in Jersey City; school building No. 12; the Windsor Theatre in New York; the new City Hall of Jersey City, and a number of others. When the war broke out Mr. Broome entered the service of his country as a member of the Seventy-



ROBERT S. JORDAN.

seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which command he served one year, participating in many of the most memorable campaigns and engagements of that period.

Mr. Broome is a member of the Union League Club and several other social organizations of Jersey City. In 1880 he was selected by the board of public works as city architect, a position he held for four years.

JOHN H. FENNER, a son of James Fenner and Mahalia Hile, of England, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 13, 1830. He obtained his early education at the public school in Fulton, N. Y. His first effort at business was made as a boy in a clothing house. Later he engaged with his grandfather, John L. Hile, in the saw-milling business in Fulton. He left there to engage in the dredging business for the State, with headquarters at Albany. He remained in charge of a dredging machine until 1867, when he went into the river and harbor dredging business on his own account. Later he organized the Albany Dredging Co., and remained with it until 1874. After being in business alone a couple of years he formed a partnership with W. H. Baird, of Brooklyn, which continued until the spring of 1879. He then took the contract alone for dredging the Black Tom Channel for the National Storage Company. In 1886 he was elected a police commissioner in Jersey City, and served two years. In 1889 he added ship and marine railways to his business, and still carries on both industries. He is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M.; Chapel 168, of Cohoes, N. Y., and was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1864. He is identified with the Lafayette Reformed Church, and is a member of the district and county republican committees. He was married in 1864 to Lisena A. Gordon, of Cohoes, and has one son and two daughters.



JOHN H. FENNER.



LUCIEN D. FOWLER.

LUCIEN D. FOWLER, secretary to the commissioners of adjustment, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., August 1, 1848. He attended the public schools, and in January, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Regiment, Iowa Cavalry. He was at once made an orderly, and served in the regimental and brigade staff. In 1866 he was honorably discharged from the service.

After the war he engaged in business at Titusville, Pa., during the oil craze in that section, where he met with considerable success, but decided to go further east. He located in Jersey City, studied civil engineering, and was employed by the late I. B. Culver on railroad surveys. In 1872 he became attached to the engineering bureau of the city, a position in which he is still employed. He has rendered valuable services in that capacity, and is very popular with his colleagues.

Mr. Fowler is a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R., and also a member of the Royal Arcanum and Loyal Additional Benefit. He is prominently

connected with several building and loan associations of Jersey City. He married Miss Laura E. Smith, of Richview, Ill. The union has been blessed with three children, two of which are living.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY was born at Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y., in 1844. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place, after which he entered the Brockport, N. Y., Normal School, where he went through a course in the higher branches. In 1860 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he held a responsible position in the freight department of the Erie Railway. In 1870 he was transferred from Buffalo to Jersey City, where he held a similar position with his brother, W. H. Perry, Esq., who was general manager of the Canada Southern Railroad. In 1871 Mr. Perry established his present coal business at 98 Pavonia Avenue.

He is a member of the Union League Club. He served three years on the board of chosen freeholders. Owing to his removal from the third district to Jersey City Heights, he is not at present a member of that body. He is a director of the Third National Bank, and is a stockholder in several other financial institutions of Jersey City.

He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club, and for several years was one of its trustees. He is a member of the Jersey City and Carteret clubs of Jersey City, and the Colonial Club of New York.

On November 9, 1873, Mr. Perry married Miss Imogene Wild, of Jersey City. Five children have been born to the union, one son and four daughters.



HENRY SNYDER.

HENRY SNYDER was born at Easton, Pa., on January 30, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, High School and Lafayette College, graduating from the latter with the classical honors in 1878. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He became principal of the grammar school at Easton after graduation, and retained the position one year, when he was appointed principal of the Easton High School. He remained there until December, 1887, when he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin in the Jersey City High School. He was subsequently appointed principal of School No. 2, and in March, 1892, was appointed city superintendent of schools, a position which he still fills. He was married on July 24, 1883, to Miss Mary Collmad, and they have four children, two boys and two girls.

THOMAS MILBURN GOPSILL was born in Jersey City, December 14, 1855. He is the

son of the late James Gopsill, whose sketch appears herein. Mr. Gopsill was educated at Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1873. After completing his education, in 1873, he accepted a position in the office of the Hudson County Insurance Company, where he remained four years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the insurance business. He decided to engage in that business on his own account, and in 1877 opened an office in Jersey City, which he has successfully conducted ever since. In 1883 the business affairs of the Hudson County Insurance Company were wound up, and for a short time afterwards he was associated with his uncle, William Gopsill, Esq., until his death, in the office he now occupies, No. 1 Exchange Place.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Gopsill married Miss Anna R. Whitney, of Jersey City. Two children have been the fruits of the marriage, both being sons. He resides in a pleasant home at 95 Sip Avenue.

Mr. Gopsill is a member of a number of social and charitable organizations, the success of which, much is due to his untiring energies. He is a member of Free and Accepted Masons,

Legion of Honor, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; is secretary of the Lincoln Association, and is State treasurer of the State Charities Aid Association. Since the establishment of the Home of the Homeless, he has filled the positions of secretary and president, and is at present the treasurer of that institution.

ALVIN H. GRAFF, clerk of the board of education, was born in New York City in 1856. When he was twelve years of age his parents came to Jersey City to reside, where he finished his school studies, he having been a pupil of Public School No. 11, and was one of the first scholars of the Jersey City High School. After leaving school Mr. Graff accepted a clerical position in a hardware store, at which he remained for twelve years; he resigned that position to accept one in a dry goods store, and where he remained for four years. After spending another four years in the employ of the Erie Elevator, he accepted his present position on May 2, 1892. He was reappointed in the spring of 1893 for another term.



ALVIN H. GRAFF.

Mr. Graff married a daughter of Judge Fry, of Jersey City. Two children have been born to the union. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is Past Regent of that order; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows, and quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment.

EMANUEL SANDS was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 22, 1845. He received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Infantry, and during the Civil War he was captured by the enemy, with a portion of his regiment, after which he was mustered out of the service as a paroled prisoner. He immediately returned to Brooklyn, where he accepted a position in a shoe store, where he remained seven years. During that period he saved enough money to start in business for himself. In 1870 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he opened a shoe store, and in which he was very successful. Owing to failing health, and the climate not agreeing with him, Mr. Sands decided to remove to Jersey City. He engaged in the same business here in 1872, which was followed with the usual success.



EMANUEL SANDS.

Mr. Sands is a member of Varick Lodge, No. 31, F. and A. M.; Chapter; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 1, and has taken the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of G. Van Houten Post, No. 3, G. A. R., and was twice elected its commander. He has served as judge-advocate of the department of New Jersey. He is a stockholder in the Third National Bank, and is prominently identified with several building and loan associations of Jersey City. Mr. Sands is also interested in and is part owner of several sailing vessels. He is a member and trustee of the Hedding M. E. Church. In 1880 he married Miss Clara Winter, of Jersey City. Four interesting children have been born to the marriage, one of whom is deceased.

JOHN WILLARD ATKINSON, eldest son of Rev. John Atkinson, D. D., and Katharine Landers Atkinson, was born in Newark, N. J., November 17, 1865. His father being a Methodist clergy-

man, he attended the public schools in Jersey City, Chicago, Ill., Bay City and Adrian, Mich., and was a student at Pennington Seminary. He graduated from the Adrian High School in 1883, and entered Adrian College in the fall of the same year. Upon the removal of the family East he attended Princeton College, and later took a course of medical lectures in the New York University. He was engaged in newspaper work on the *Jersey City News*, *New York Mail and Express* and *Commercial Advertiser*. He took an active part in campaign work on the republican side in 1892, 1893 and 1894, making many speeches in Hudson County. He is a member of the Union League and the Wanser clubs of Jersey City, and the Garfield Club of West Hoboken, the West Bergen Republican League Club, the Hudson County republican committee, the West Side Improvement League, the West Bergen Citizens' Association and Court Bergen, Order of Foresters. He was one of the organizers of Company G, Fourth Regiment. He is at present associated with his brother James in the law business in Jersey City.

GEORGE HENRY FARRIER was born in England, May 8, 1832. His parents removed to this country in January, 1834, and located in Harsimus. He was educated in Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, being one of the thirteen pupils with which the school was opened. His father was a tailor, and he was compelled by the family needs to assist in the business at an early age. He worked in the daytime, and attended a private night-school. When he became of age he joined the volunteer fire department, and for a number of years was commandant of one of the companies. In 1862 he raised a company which became Company A, Twenty-first N. J. Volunteers. He was elected first-lieutenant, and soon became captain. He served at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and other less important engagements, under Generals McClellan, Franklin, Burnside and Hooker, and received the personal thanks of the latter for carefully guarding prisoners. His regiment formed part of the Sixth Army Corps, which became famous as the "Fighting Sixth." His family is distinguished in the State as having had the largest number of brothers in the war at one time. He was the oldest of five who were in the service, and all were noted for their courage and patriotism. After his return from the war he entered business as a merchant tailor, and carried it on successfully until 1888, when he became assistant cashier of the Third National Bank. He resigned this position in 1891 to become secretary and treasurer of the Jersey City Electric Light Co.

In 1871 he was elected a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen, and was chosen as president. He was also a member of the board of finance and taxation for two terms, 1872-1874, and upon his retirement received a flattering testimonial from his fellow-members. In 1872 he was elected a member of assembly, and was re-elected in 1873 by a largely increased majority. In 1881 he was again sent to the legislature. He was a strong advocate of equal taxation for corporate and individual property, and a speech he made on the subject was ordered printed by the legislature, and over 100,000 copies were circulated. He also served as county collector in Hudson County for three years. He has been a voluminous writer for the local press, besides being the author of a number of poems of merit. He has been a close student of local history, and is the author of a "Memorial of the Centennial Celebration of Paulus Hook, with a Sketch of the History of Jersey City," published in 1879, and of a work on the value of Bible coins. He is a recognized authority on numismatics, and had a collection numbering more than 7,000 coins. He has been an active worker in all that tended to benefit the city, and his name appears in the records of half a century.

WILLIAM WILKINS FARRIER was born in Jersey City, May 24, 1842. His parents were English, and removed to this country in 1834, settling in Harsimus. He was forced to go to work at an early age. He was one of the first volunteers at the outbreak of the war in 1861, enlisting in the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, and served in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Deep Run and in a number of severe skirmishes. He re-enlisted again in the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was with Sheridan's command in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and with Grant from the Wilderness to Appomattox. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom served in New Jersey regiments. After his return from the war he learned the plumbing business, and by close attention to it has acquired a competence. He was for many years a member of the Jersey City volunteer fire department, and has always been an active republican, though he never accepted office.

ALEXANDER B. DUSENBERY was born at Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J., September 18, 1857, and removed to Jersey City in May, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and Hasbrouck Institute, graduating from the latter in 1873. He entered business with the United States Express Company, and subsequently with the Wells-Fargo Company, for whom he was city route agent. He was elected to the Jersey City board of aldermen from the sixth district in 1891, and re-elected in 1893. He has been a member of the executive committee of the republican county committee a number of years. He is water assessor of Jersey City, and is a member of the Union League, Jersey City, New Jersey and other clubs, and political organizations.

ELIAS P. ROBERTS was born in New York City, May 11, 1842. Mr. Roberts received a common school education in the grammar school of his native city. When he was sixteen years of age he was employed by his father in the West Washington Market. In 1865 he came to Jersey City to reside. In 1866 he engaged in the wholesale meat business at Washington Market, New York City, and is still conducting his business at that place.

On December 20, 1865, Mr. Roberts married Miss Caroline, youngest daughter of John and Caroline Thompson, of New Brunswick, N. J. Three sons and four daughters have been born to the union. Mr. Roberts resides with his family in a comfortable home at 589 Bergen Square, Jersey City Heights, the interior of which denotes culture and refinement.

In 1886 Mr. Roberts was elected a police commissioner, and was re-elected to that position in 1888. His services while a member of that body were of great value to the city and the department. When the new charter went into effect in 1889 he retired from the office.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association, the Carteret Club, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the Dennis McLaughlin and George B. Fielder associations. He is identified with the Bergen Reformed Church.



ELIAS P. ROBERTS.

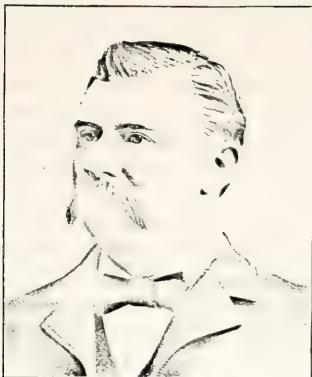
FRANK EVELAND was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 14, 1860. He is the son of Samuel and Margaret Eveland, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. Eveland received a common school education, after which he took up the study of the drug business under the tuition of Mr. George Davis, of Bloomfield, N. J. After serving his apprenticeship and filling a number of responsible positions in that business, he came to Jersey City in 1880, and purchased the drug establishment formerly owned and conducted by Dr. E. S. Wells, at the corner of Monticello and Harrison avenues. Shortly after coming to Jersey City, Mr. Eveland's health began to fail. He decided upon out-door exercise, and mastered the art of riding the bicycle. After that fad began to be popular he secured the business room adjoining his drug store, and in connection with the drug business engaged in the bicycle trade. In a short time he opened a branch store in Hoboken.

Mr. Eveland is a director and a stockholder of the Queens County Cycle Club. He is a member of the Jersey City Athletic, the Hudson County Wheelmen's clubs, and is a stockholder and director of the latter. He is also a member of Bergen Council, A. L. of H.; Damon Council, R. A.; Grant Lodge, K. of P.; Bergen Lodge, F. and A. M.; Compass Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Eveland married Miss Ella V. Clark, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., in 1883. They have one son living, and reside at 90 Monticello Avenue.

DENNIS McLAUGHLIN was born in Ireland, 1849. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1850, and he was educated in the local Catholic schools, and St. Michael's Institute. He left

school at the age of seventeen, and secured employment in the Atlantic Iron Works on Morgan Street. He remained there several years, and left it to go into the newspaper business. About



DENNIS M'LAUGHLIN.

that time he became a member of Minot Engine Company, under the volunteer system, and was elected treasurer, an office he held until the department was superseded by the paid force. He was then appointed a member of Six Engine Company. While holding this position he was elected a member of the board of aldermen on an independent ticket. He was re-elected, and held the position four years. He was appointed a member of the board of assessors by the board of finance. In 1881 he was elected a member of assembly by a majority of 1,825, and re-elected the two ensuing years by majorities of 2,300 and 2,825. He was then elected county clerk, and re-elected at the expiration of his term. He held the office ten years. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Johanna Biggrue. Four boys were born to the union. After her death he married Miss Theresa L. Stack, of Hoboken. He is a member of the Hudson County Democratic Association, the Berkeley Club, Davis Association, McLaughlin Association, Foresters, Land League, Hoboken

Democratic Club and many other social and political organizations. He is a director in the Third National Bank, and in the Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co. He is one of the largest property-owners in Hoboken, and holds a large quantity of property in Jersey City. He has been a prominent figure in city, county and State politics for many years.

LEWELLYN E. CARPENTER was born in Hartford, Pa., October 8, 1844. He is the son of Elias Carpenter and Amanda Tiffany, natives of Pennsylvania. He received an academic education. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. In 1867 he located at Binghamton, N. Y., where he remained until 1875. After again spending three years at farm life and two years in the study of medicine and the drug business, in 1880 Mr. Carpenter came to Jersey City, and has resided here ever since. After locating in Jersey City he opened his present drug establishment at the corner of Bramhall and Jackson avenues. He is a member of Unique Council, R. A., United Order of Workmen, Grant Council, K. of P., and Bergen Baptist Church. He resides at 71 Jackson Avenue. In 1871 Mr. Carpenter married Miss Elsie J. Perry, of Sussex County, N. J. Four children have been born to the union, one son and three daughters.

FRANK H. KIMMERLY was born in New York City on March 23, 1856. He has been a resident of Jersey City since boyhood. He is popular with all classes, and especially so in the Greenville section. He is president of a strong social and political organization organized and named in his honor. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders in 1887, and re-elected in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed a police justice for Jersey City by Gov. Abbott, and held the position until 1894, when, by legislative enactment, the number of police courts was reduced. He has been an active and influential member of the democratic county committee for the past ten years.



FRANK H. KIMMERLY.

GEORGE W. CLERIHUEW was a prominent citizen of Jersey City, and universally liked. Well-directed activity and enterprise brought material success, and made him conspicuous among its merchants; but it was not his business ability which earns for him a place in the memory of thousands, nor space in the history of the city. His business record, though remarkable, has often been paralleled. He rose from a clerkship to the front rank, and became a man of means. He left no monumental institution; he originated no great charity. His business fell away when his guiding hand was stilled, yet his place remains vacant, and years after he has joined the silent majority none name him but to praise.

For a quarter of a century no good work went on in the city in which he was not a potent factor. He was a part of the moral fibre of the community. A man brimful and running over with spontaneous charity; a liberal giver of time, ability and material aid to every effort for the betterment of his fellows. His death took away a palpable moral and physical force from the upward and onward tendency of the whole community. He did not seek for new channels in which to exercise philanthropy. He took hold at the nearest place and worked. His observant eye saw opportunities which were unseen by men of smaller sympathy, and his help was sure and immediate. He was an enthusiastic christian, and much of the success of the Tabernacle was due to his untiring efforts and inspiring faith. Natural selection made him a teacher in the Sunday-school. Children instinctively recognized him as a friend, and the infant class under his direction became a noted feature which attracted Sunday-school workers from all near-by cities. They went to study his methods, and found that he succeeded because the children loved him. For twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Children's Home was one of his special cares. He gave of his means, and induced others to follow his example. He took details from the Home to churches in this and other cities, told of their helpless dependence, and then had them sing. No one who has seen him standing before an audience, with a little child in his arms, while he said: "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven," can ever forget him.

The Home for Aged Women was another care, and no one was more frequently a visitor. His efforts in its behalf were not confined to any season, but he always provided a Christmas dinner and evening entertainment, with a well-loaded tree, which bore a present for every inmate.

The Home for the Homeless was materially aided by his hearty, generous support, and its little inmates always crowded around him with unrebuked glee. He was a good citizen, and that made him a worker in the Young Men's Christian Association—he was president of the organization for three years. It made him an active member of the Municipal Reform League, and a busy worker in the Board of Trade, of which he was the original promoter.

In all these lines he was a conspicuous figure and known to all in the city, but these did not sum up his philanthropy. They were only the outward, visible evidences of his manner of life. Many a youthful offender against the law, who would have gone down if left unaided, was quietly and quickly removed to another city, supplied with employment, and given a new start in life under more propitious surroundings, and few but those immediately interested knew that the helping hand that saved the repentant sinner was George W. Clerihew's.

The story of his life would require a volume. It was unique. He was born at Pompton, Passaic County, N. J., in 1843. He began his business life as a boy in a Newark clothing house, and subsequently occupied a responsible position in a large clothing establishment on Broadway, New York. He began business on his own account in Jersey City in 1877, and continued, with remarkable success, until his death in 1891.



GEORGE W. CLERIHUEW.

ROBERT DAVIS was born in Ireland, March 6, 1848. His parents removed to Jersey City during his infancy. He was educated in Public School No. 3, and St. Peter's parochial school.



ROBERT DAVIS.

He was employed as a collector by the Jersey City Gas Company for eighteen years. He was a member of the volunteer fire department, and took a lively interest in politics. He became a member of the democratic county committee, and soon developed executive ability and the qualities which made him a leader. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1885, and re-elected again, serving until 1888. He was elected sheriff of Hudson County in 1887, and served the full term. He was appointed a police justice in 1891, and was appointed jailor for Hudson County in 1892, resigning the office of police justice to accept the latter position. He is the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in Hudson County, and exerts a strong influence on the politics of his party throughout the State. He is engaged in the mercantile business, and controls the stock of the Jersey City Supply Company, a firm largely interested in plumbers' and gasfitters' supplies. He is a member of the Hudson County Democratic Association, and is president of the Fourth District Democratic Association. He is president of the Davis Association,

a social and political organization named in his honor. He is widely known for his generous liberality, and for many years has given an annual excursion for the benefit of the people of Jersey City. He married Miss Margaret O'Rourke, of New York City, and six children were born to the union, five sons and a daughter. One son and a daughter are deceased.

Mr. Davis has been one of the most successful leaders the democratic party has had in New Jersey. His talent for organization, and his executive ability, with his strong friendship, have enabled him to exercise a control over political affairs in Hudson County for many years. His name has been one to conjure by, and he has the strongest personal following of any political leader in the State.

JOHN J. DUFFY was born in New York City on January 10, 1855. He attended the public schools until 1868, when he entered the drawing-school in Boston, from which he graduated. His first occupation was as designer for the American Shade Roller Co., of Watertown, Mass. He remained there until 1872, when he removed to Jersey City, and obtained employment with James Roach in the liquor business. In 1886 he established his present place of business at 68 Newark Avenue.



JOHN J. DUFFY.

On November 10, 1874, he married Miss Mary A. Hill, in Boston, and five children have been born to them, John J., Harold F.,

Mary Emma, Lizzie and Tillie. He is a member of Court Little John, Order of Foresters, Knights and Ladies of Honor, B. P. O. Elks, the Excelsior Rifle Club, the Davis Association, and other social and political organizations.

HENRY H. HOLMES was born at Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, on March 9, 1855. His father was engaged in the construction of the fort. He was educated at the Glenwood Institute, in Matawan, N. J. At the age of twenty he began business as a druggist in Matawan, but failing health compelled him to seek out-door employment. He secured employment with a firm of civil engineers, and remained with them six years. Since then he has been engaged in the contracting business. He has built many large and important works in New York and vicinity, including much elevated railroad work, and water-works in several New York and Pennsylvania towns. He has been associated with Thomas Cogan, under the firm-name of Holmes & Cogan, and for a number of years they have been very successful in business. Besides being engaged in contracting, they are among the most extensive dealers of the city in coal, wood and ice. In 1893 he was a member of the legislature, having been elected in a strongly democratic district by a majority of 463, and was the first republican who carried it. He made strong opposition to the



HENRY H. HOLMES.

race-track legislation, which was the characteristic feature of that year's legislation. He also prepared and advocated many bills for the betterment of Jersey City, including bills providing for a two-cent rate of ferriage, equal taxation for corporations and individuals, and a bill providing for filling in Mill Creek and the construction of a sewer to drain the meadow now overflowed by the creek. He is unmarried, and is a member of a number of social organizations.



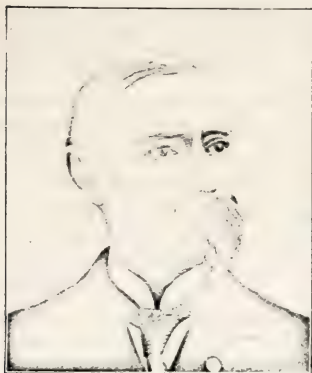
WINFIELD SCOTT WEED.

WINFIELD SCOTT WEED was born in New York City on August 8, 1855, and was educated at Mount Washington College. He removed to Jersey City in 1877, and was clerk for Chief Engineer Sykes, of the board of public works. He was elected a justice of the peace, and in 1890 he began a money brokerage business, which he still continues. He is a member of the Pavonia Yacht Club, of the Crescent Club, and of the Orders of Foresters, I. O. O. F., and Red Men.

GEORGE A. WOOD was born in New York City in August, 1840. He was educated in the High School and Academy in

Hackensack and Springfield. After leaving school he studied civil engineering, and assisted in laying out the towns of Tenafly and Englewood. On September 16, 1862, he enlisted in

the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers, and served nine months in the field. On his return from the war he lived on a farm for several years. In 1868 he started a hardware store at Englewood, but sold it after a year, and engaged in the printing business in New York.



JOHN G. FISHER.

In 1870 he opened a hardware store on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. In 1873 the increase of business caused him to open another store on Newark Avenue. In 1889 he erected the building on Barrow Street near Railroad Avenue, known as Wood's Hall. It is the largest and one of the finest public halls in the city. He is a member of Van Houten Post, and of the Crescent Club.

JOHN G. FISHER was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 22, 1843. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, where he has resided ever since, and where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1871, at which time he became associated with the office of county clerk as a deputy, a position he has held twenty-three years. He has served one term as an alderman from the fifth district. He served as a justice of the peace from 1874 to 1879. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Hudson County for a term of five years.

In 1862, during the Civil War, Mr. Fisher enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth New Jersey Regiment. He was severely wounded by being struck with a ball, which passed entirely through both cheeks. On account of his disablement he was honorably discharged in 1864. He is a prominent member of Zabriskie Post, No. 38, G. A. R.

Mr. Fisher married a Miss Jennie E. Baldwin, of Newark. Four children have been born to the marriage, two sons and two daughters.

JOHN E. McARTHUR was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 28, 1855. His parents removed to America in 1863. The family lived in Portland, Me., two years. They removed to Jersey City early in 1865. His father died in 1870, and he completed two of his unfinished contracts. In 1874 he took charge of the sewerage system of Lawrence, Mass. In 1876 he went to California to reclaim Roberts Island, in the San Joaquin River, for an English syndicate. He returned to Jersey City in 1880. In 1882 he took charge of the West Point tunnel for the North River Construction Company. During 1883 he had charge of all the buildings erected for the West Shore R. R. Co. west of Utica. In 1887 he began business as a general contractor in Jersey City. In 1890 he was elected an alderman from the fourth district. In 1893 he was elected city building inspector. In 1894 he was appointed a street and water commissioner, and elected president of the board.



JOHN E. McARTHUR.

GEORGE R. HOUGH was born at Manchester, Ontario County, N. Y., on April 16, 1853. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Jersey City, where young Hough obtained his education in Hasbrouck's and other private schools. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he secured a position as a clerk in an insurance office in New York City. After filling various clerical positions, in 1880 he was appointed to

a clerkship in the office of the comptroller of Jersey City. In 1889, when the new city charter took effect, Mr. Hough was made comptroller, a position for which he was well adapted.

In 1878 Mr. Hough married Miss Cora V. Hitchcock, of Wayne County, N. Y. Mr. Hough's father was Washington I. Hough, Esq., who at one time was a member of the board of aldermen.

GEORGE W. HARDING was born in New Hope, Orange County, N. Y., April 23, 1840. He worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age. He was educated in the country school and at Fort Edward Institute, Washington County, N. Y. He taught school for a number of years, and later studied medicine with his brother, a physician in New York. In 1864 he removed to Jersey City to take charge of his cousin's milk business when the cousin volunteered. He has continued in that business. He was elected a member of the New Jersey legislature in November, 1893. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the street and water board of Jersey City. He is a member of Varick Lodge, of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. In 1864 he married Miss Addie E. Stage, of New Hope, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.



GEORGE W. HARDING.

JOHN F. MADDEN was born in Troy, N. Y., October 24, 1852. His parents removed to



JOHN F. MADDEN.

Jersey City in 1854, and he was educated in the public and parochial schools. He began his business career in the office of Jewell, Harrison & Co., grain and commission dealers in New York, and remained in their employ a number of years. He left them to take a position with Thomas Gross, in the express business, on the Cunard piers in Jersey City. In 1880 he bought the Park House, at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue, and in 1885 he bought the store at the corner of Coles and Eighth streets. He still carries on business at both places. In 1890 he was elected a member of the assembly, and served during the session of 1891 with credit to himself and his constituents. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City street and water commission, and served two terms. He was elected president of the board during his second term. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and for eleven years has been treasurer of Council No. 66. He is a member of Washington Council, Order of Chosen Friends, and a member of the New Jersey Club and the Dennis McLaughlin Association, being treasurer of

the latter. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Buckley, by whom he had one child, a son. His present wife was Miss Elizabeth F. Morris. Six chil-

dren have been the issue of this marriage, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Madden was an efficient public officer, courteous and obliging, and has a wide circle of friends.



HENRY L. KELLERS.

in business on his own account. In 1850 he removed from his native place to Harsimus, now a part of Jersey City. He continued in the building business until 1863, at which time he engaged in his present business, that of an architect. Mr. Le Baw is a republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. He served four years as architect to the old board of public works. He has offices in the Weldon building, and is well and favorably known throughout Hudson County.

WILLIAM H. HOOKER was born of American parents at Churchville, Ontario, September 27, 1834. His family removed to New York City in 1840, and he was sent to Public School No. 35. At ten years of age he enlisted as a musician, and he served through the Mexican war. On leaving the army he learned the machinist trade, and rose as engineer, pilot and captain to superintendent. He began steamboating in 1852, and served during the War of the Rebellion as chief engineer of an armed transport. He was with the Burnside expedition, and took part in engagements at Roanoke Island, Newbern and other points. He continued in the steamboat business as a master and pilot until 1871, when he became superintendent of the John H. Starin fleet. In 1883 he became superintendent of the New England Transportation Company, and continued until that company consolidated with the Empire Transportation Company, when he became superintendent of both. He resigned in the fall of 1894. In April, 1894, he was appointed by Mayor Wanser as a member of the Jersey City street and water board. He is a member of the Union League, New Jersey, Palma, Catholic and Young Men's Republican clubs; of the American Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, National Provident Union; American Model Yacht Club of Brooklyn, and Jersey City Yacht Club, and a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

HENRY L. KELLERS was born in Brooklyn, July 21, 1855, and attended the public schools in that city until 1870. He graduated from St. Francis Xavier College, New York, in 1875, and took a position at the Roach iron shipbuilding works in Chester, Pa. He remained there three years, and removed to Jersey City in 1878 to become book-keeper for Lembeck & Betz. When that firm was incorporated he became secretary and treasurer. He still fills the position. He was appointed by Mayor Wanser, in April, 1894, as a member of the street and water board. He is a member of the Palma Club, the Hudson County Democratic Association, the Arion Singing Society and the Hoboken Quartette Club.

GEORGE W. LE BAW was born near Trenton, N. J., in 1821. His ancestry on the paternal side was of French Huguenot extraction, whilst that on the maternal side was of Revolutionary stock. When he was sixteen years of age he became an apprentice to the carpenter trade. In 1840 he embarked



WILLIAM H. HOOKER.

He was married January 15, 1854, to Miss Katharine Elizabeth Coyne, and fifteen children have been born to the union, eleven boys and four girls, of whom two girls and four boys are living.

JOHN J. CONE was born in New York City on May 31, 1857. His parents were born in Ireland, and removed to New York in 1855. He was educated in the public and Christian Brothers' schools of New York, and at the St. Laurent College in Montreal, Canada. He subsequently took a course at Stevens Institute in Hoboken. He has lived in Jersey City since 1868. He is a mechanical engineer. He was appointed a member of the Jersey City street and water board by Mayor Wanser in 1894. He is a member of the Berkeley and Carteret clubs, and of St. Joseph's Lyceum and St. Joseph's R. C. Church. He married Miss Agnes Kelly, of Jersey City, and they have five children.



JOHN J. CONE.

JOHN H. WARD was born in Jersey City, September 18, 1863. His father was a leading grocery merchant of this city for more than thirty years. Mr. Ward received his early education in the Public School No. 1 of Jersey City, after which he attended Brown's Business College, where he spent four years, and from which he graduated. H. J. Callo, at 21 Montgomery Street, with whom

He then accepted a position in the office of he remained for some time in the capacity of a clerk, after which he became a partner in the concern in 1888, with Mr. Callo and Wm. G. Nelson. Mr. Callo died in 1891, Messrs. Nelson & Ward succeeding to the business.

On June 14, 1888, he married Miss Jennie E. Bloom, of Jersey City. Two children have been born to the marriage, two daughters. They reside in a comfortable home at No. 292 Fifth Street.

Mr. Ward is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 110, F. and A. M., holding Senior Deacon's chair. He is also a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., and is secretary of the board of trustees of the Centenary M. E. Church.

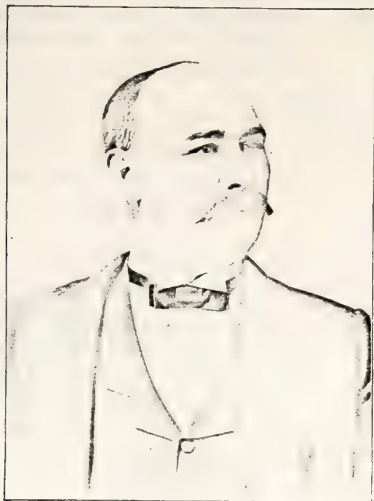


EDWARD A. DUGAN.

EDWARD A. DUGAN was born in Jersey City in 1857. After completing his education he entered into partnership with his father in the hay and grain business. They have built up an extensive business, and it has been very profitable. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City board of education, and served two years, giving much time and labor to the public schools. In 1889 Mayor Cleveland

appointed him a member of the street and water commission, and he served until 1894, when a legislative change in the city charter removed all the members of the board.

CHARLES J. SOMERS was born in Jersey City, June 9, 1855. He was educated in St. Peter's parochial school and St. Francis Xavier College. When sixteen years of age he accepted a



CHARLES J. SOMERS.

position in a large steel manufactory, and retained it twelve years. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of public works in Jersey City, and served two years. He resigned to accept a position under the federal government. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the street and water commission, and served until 1894. He married Miss Mary A. Jordon. He is a member of the wholesale grocery firm of D. E. Cleary & Co., and is a member of the Hudson County Democratic Association and the Robert Davis Association, and of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM H. NEILL was born in New York City, April 6, 1856. He removed to Jersey City in 1864, where he attended the public schools. After leaving school he became an apprentice to the mason trade. In May, 1894, he was appointed inspector of buildings by the Jersey City board of aldermen, a position he has acceptably filled ever since. He is a member and treasurer of the James G. Blaine Republican Club. He is the senior partner of the firm of Neill & Co.

STEPHEN P. YOE was born in New York City, August 21, 1838. He attended the public schools of that city, and later on completed his education at a private school in Weston, Conn. After leaving school he learned the trade of a shipsmith, which he followed for a number of years.

In 1879 Mr. Yoe was elected to the old board of public works. For six years he was assistant water register. Prior to his holding that position he was employed in the county register's office under Jeremiah Cleveland. He has always proved his efficiency in the various public offices he has held.

In 1854 Mr. Yoe married Miss Cornelia Fellows. Two children have been born, a son and daughter, both now deceased. He is a member of the Robert Davis and Dennis McLaughlin associations.

JOHN E. HEWITT was born in New York City in 1842. In 1854 he located in Jersey City, where he has resided ever since. At the age of thirteen he began to learn the butcher trade, at which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the war with Company G, Twenty-first N. J. Volunteers. In 1875 he was appointed to his present position, overseer of the poor. He has held the position ever since, with the exception of about five years.



STEPHEN P. YOE.

WILLIAM R. COOK carried on an extensive grocery business at Eighth and Grove streets for a number of years and achieved a competence. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the street and water board by Mayor Cleveland, and served until 1894, when, by legislative enactment, the board gave way to new commissioners appointed by Mayor Wanser. Since that time Mr. Cook has lived most of the time at his summer home near Morristown, N. J. He still retains an interest in the grocery business of W. R. Cook & Bro., but is not often in Jersey City. He was a prominent figure in politics for a number of years.



WILLIAM R. COOK.

JOHN C. KAISER was born in New York City in 1858. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth Kaiser, natives of Germany, who removed to Jersey City in 1864. He was educated in private and German schools in Jersey City, and from the age of sixteen was employed as a clerk by Cornell & Amarman, in Leonard Street, New York. After being in their employ nine years he opened a hotel in 1883, in partnership with his brother, at Whiton Street and Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, and still carries on the business. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen, and was re-elected in 1892. He married Miss Kreiger, of New York, in 1889. They have no children. He is a member of the

Wanser Club, Lafayette Battery and the Hudson County republican committee.



FRANK P. WOODCOCK.

FRANK P. WOODCOCK was born in Orange County, New York, March 4, 1824. When he was two years of age his parents died. He was reared to manhood by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pandmier, who removed to Jersey City in 1828.

Mr. Woodcock was educated in a private school and the old Bergen Academy; the latter he attended until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered the employ of Smith, Wright & Co., wholesale manufacturers of saddles and harness in New York City. During a number of changes that occurred in that firm Mr. Woodcock still retained his position with them until their retiring from business in 1847. He then decided to engage in the same business on his own account. He opened an establishment in Chambers Street, New York City, but, owing to a stringency in financial affairs, he closed out his business in a short time, and accepted a position in the register's office of Hudson County under J. B. Cleveland, Esq. After holding that position for a short time he was made permit clerk in the office of

the Jersey City board of public works. In 1850 Mr. Woodcock married Miss Jennie H. Weir. Eight children were the issue, three of whom are dead.

ROBERT B. COAR was born in Jersey City in 1833. He received his education in the private school of Nolan & Smith. When he was fifteen years of age he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1863 Mr. Coar was appointed water purveyor of Jersey City, a position he still retains, and which he has filled continuously, excepting an interval of four years between 1871 and 1874, inclusive.

Mr. Coar is a prominent member of the Robert Davis Association and several other organizations. In 1857 he married Miss Catherine Hickey, to whom seven children have been born.

DANIEL W. BENJAMIN was born in Cocksackie, N. Y., in 1840. In 1871 he located in Jersey City, and has been a resident ever since. He has filled a number of important public positions, he having been a member of the board of freeholders, a justice of the peace, and is now filling the position of health inspector. He has always been an efficient officer.

WINTHROP W. RUGGLES was born in Vermont, August 5, 1832. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Western New York, where he obtained his education. After leaving school

he adopted the profession of civil engineer. After being in the employ of the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad for some time, he went West and located in Missouri, where he followed his profession in the service of railway companies. In 1854 he located at Brockport, N. Y., and was engaged as surveyor on the Erie Canal and other large corporations. After filling various positions in his profession in the South and far West, in 1871 he located in Jersey City, where he became associated with the board of public works as a surveyor. After remaining in that capacity for ten years, he resigned in 1881 to accept a position in the employ of the West Shore Railroad. In 1884 he again became connected with the Jersey City board of public works, and was made chief engineer, a position he has held ever since. He is a member of the Carteret Club and several other social and benevolent organizations. He is a trustee of the Simpson M. E. Church. In 1868 Mr. Ruggles married Miss Margaret Allen, daughter of the late John Allen, of Jersey City. Five children have been born to the union, four sons and a daughter.

HENRY F. ELSS was born in Prussia about fifty years ago. He received a careful education in the schools of his native place, after which he took up the study of music, and for several years taught the art with much success. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to America and located in Jersey City, where he spent eighteen years as a musical instructor. In 1875 Mr. Elss established his present business, that of a dealer in pianos and other musical instruments, which he has conducted ever since. His is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Jersey City, and Mr. Elss has been highly successful in his business from the start. He resides with his family in a comfortable home at Englewood, N. J.



ROBERT B. COAR.



WINTHROP W. RUGGLES.

GEORGE T. BOUTON, clerk to the board of street and water commissioners, comes from Revolutionary stock, many of his paternal ancestors having been numbered with those patriots who comprised the continental forces stationed on Long Island, and who fought in the battle of that name.

He was born in Jersey City (Bergen) in 1854. He received his early education in the public schools, finally entering Hasbrouck Institute, and graduating from that institution in 1869. After leaving school he learned the trade of engraving on wood, at which he worked for a term of six years. At the age of twenty-one years he was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Van Horn. The union has been blessed by the birth of two bright and interesting children, both being sons. Mr. Bouton engaged in commercial life for a short time for himself; but not finding that to his tastes, he accepted a position in the board of public works of Jersey City in 1879 as assistant clerk, which position he filled so acceptably that upon the death of his superior officer he was made clerk pro tem, in which he continued for three years, until 1885, when he voluntarily retired to accept a position tendered him by the State board of assessors, who were at that time engaged in preparing the first plan for the railroad assessments. On the completion of that work Mr. Bouton entered the office of Surrogate O'Neil as chief clerk, and so remained until 1889, when he was tendered his present position. He is a great student, and his knowledge of municipal law and custom is probably not exceeded by any other individual in the city.



GEORGE T. BOUTON.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Order of Chosen Friends and several other charitable and benevolent organizations.



THOMAS D. MILLS.

THOMAS D. MILLS was born in Lancashire, England, November 4, 1839. He is the son of Joseph and Mather Mills, natives of England, who came to this country in 1846 and located in Newport, R. I.

Mr. Mills received a common school education. When he was sixteen years of age he began to learn the printer's trade. He came to Jersey City in 1858, and served his time until 1859, when he engaged in business for himself, and which he continued until 1872, at which time he engaged in real estate transactions. In 1876 he opened the Gap ferry, at the foot of Washington Street, and is at present engaged in that enterprise.

Mr. Mills is a member of the Bergen No. 2, the Home, Fairmount, Montgomery, Crescent, Highland and Commercial Building and Loan Associations of Jersey City. He is also a director in all the above-named corporations. He is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., and Consistory, No. 51; Monticello Lodge, No. 140, and Palisade Lodge, No. 4, Encampment, I. O. O. F. He is vice-president of the Odd Fellows' Home.

He is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Federal and Wanser clubs, and of the Hudson County republican committee; was one of the original organizers of Engine Company No. 9, and was foreman of that body for twelve years. He was elected fire commissioner in 1887,

and served two years in that capacity, when he was re-elected by an increased majority. Owing to a change in the charter of Jersey City he was legislated out of office during his second term.

Mr. Mills served as a justice of the peace from 1872 to 1877. He was married to Miss Sarah Walker of Rhode Island, in April, 1860. They have two sons and three daughters living. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners for a term of three years.



JOHN BRENNAN.

JOHN BRENNAN was born in Ireland, November 12, 1850. His parents removed to Jersey City during his childhood, and he was educated at Public School No. 1, under Principal Lindsley. He has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years, and has charge of the fire apparatus in their depots, piers and yards in Jersey City and New York. He was elected a member of the fire commission for six years, and was president of the board in 1885. He was appointed a member of the board in April, 1894, and was chosen president. He is a member of the Crescent and Young Men's Republican clubs, a Knight of Pythias, and an enthusiastic republican. He has merited the good opinion

entertained of him by his constituents, and proved an efficient public officer.

JOHN CONWAY was born in Jersey City, January 6, 1856. He obtained his education in the local parochial schools. When he was eleven years of age he was compelled to begin the struggle of life. He worked for a number of years in the oakum factory of William O. Day. In 1881 Mr. Conway was elected to the office of constable, and held that office for three years. He afterwards engaged in the liquor business. In 1882 he was a candidate for the office of fire commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1884 and 1886 he was again a candidate for that position, and was successful in being elected in the latter-named year. He held the office from 1886 to 1889, and at the expiration of his term was appointed chief engineer of the city fire department. During his term as a member of the board he was president of that body.

He is a member of the K. and L. of H., the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the Lincoln League and the Dennis McLaughlin Association, and a number of other organizations.

Mr. Conway married Miss Mary J. Sullivan, of Pennsylvania. Four children were the issue of the marriage, one of whom is dead.

CHARLES ESTERBROOK was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., in 1855. He is the son of James J. and Mary J. Esterbrook. The former is well known in Jersey City as a veteran of the Mexican War.

Mr. Esterbrook attended school until he was fifteen years of age, after which he went to work with a shipping and commission house in New York City, where he remained until 1886, at which time he accepted a position as deputy collector of internal revenue in Jersey City. In 1889 he resigned that office to accept his present position, that of clerk to the board of fire commissioners.



JOHN CONWAY.

Mr. Esterbrook is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Berkeley Club. In 1885 he was secretary of the Hudson County democratic committee, and at the expiration of the Hon. William D. Edwards' term as chairman of that body, Mr. Esterbrook succeeded him to that position.

Mr. Esterbrook resided in Jersey City for more than eighteen years.

JOHN F. BOYD was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 9, 1849. He received a careful education at school in Crumlin County, Dublin, also at Cloudalkin College of that city, where he won the Hatchell medal for mathematics; he passed examination for a position in the custom house at Dublin, being then only sixteen years old; he could not get the position until he attained the age of eighteen years, in consequence of which he left his native land, and in 1868 came to America, locating in Jersey City. Since his coming to Jersey City he has held a number of prominent positions of trust and honor. He served five years as a member of the board of education. He was for two years chairman of the judiciary of the democratic county committee. For the past eight years he has been clerk of the board of freeholders.

Mr. Boyd is married, and has two children, a son and daughter. He is a member of the New Jersey Club and the Jersey City Bowling Club. He is also a member of a number of charitable and benevolent organizations.

WILLIAM S. MILLER was born in New York, February 27, 1860, and was educated in the public schools and Cooper Union. He served his apprenticeship as machinist and draughtsman with the Delamater Iron Works, and after that was foreman of their pumping works. In 1890 he took a position as draughtsman, in erecting outside work for Brown & Miller, of Jersey City, and remained with them until June 16, 1894, when he was appointed engineer in charge of the pumping station of the Jersey City water-works at Belleville. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club.



JOHN F. BOYD.



CHARLES ESTERRROOK.

JOHN SPEICHER was born in Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., in 1846. He was educated in the public schools, and served his time as a cooper. In 1865 he engaged in the telegraph business with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. He removed to Jersey City, and was employed by the city as a lineman, and continued until 1880, when he accepted a position at Newark with the District Telegraph Company. In 1884 he returned to Jersey City, and was appointed superintendent of the city fire alarm telegraph. He served as a volunteer during the War of the Rebellion; is a member of the Brotherhood of Electric Workers of America, and an expert in his business. He married Miss Amelia A. Perricke, of New York City, and they have five children.

CHARLES S. WESTERVELT was born in Passaic County, N. J., January 18, 1856. He received his early education in the public schools, and later at Hasbrouck Institute. For some years he

was engaged in the coal business, and at Washington Market, New York City. He located in Jersey City in 1861, and was appointed clerk to the board of finance and taxation, a position he has creditably filled.

JOHN E. SCOTT, son of the late Charles Scott, was born in Jersey City, May 6, 1842. He had but a limited education, obtained in Public School No. 1, which he attended. When a boy he



WILLIAM S. MILLER.

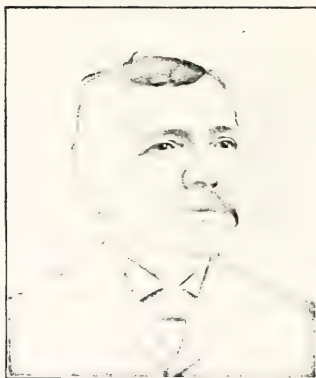


CHARLES S. WESTERVELT.

was employed in the law offices of the late Peter Bentley, of Jersey City. In 1856 he entered the office of the city clerk as an assistant. In 1865, owing to efficient services rendered, he was appointed city clerk of old Jersey City, and in 1870 was made clerk of the new consolidated city, a position he still retains.



JOHN F. SCOTT.



JOHN SPEICHER.

In 1866 Mr. Scott married Miss Hattie A. McWilliams, of Jersey City. Five children have been born to the union; two sons and two daughters are now living.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Palma Club of Jersey City, Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., and also the Consistory. He is a trustee of the New York Bay Cemetery.

PATRICK H. O'NEILL was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1845. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1846, and he has been a resident ever since. He was educated in St. Peter's parochial, and Public School No. 3. At the age of fifteen years, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he ran away and enlisted at Trenton in the Sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He had two brothers in that regiment. His father caused his discharge on account of his youth, but he did not remain long at home. On October 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. He served with his regiment through all the battles of the Potomac. At the siege of Fredericksburg he was promoted to first-sergeant. He was twice captured by the enemy, and endured the horrors of Southern prison pens at Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville. He was exchanged in April, 1865, and was mustered out in New York City, May 5, 1865. He served his time at the blacksmith trade after his return. He was fifteen years a night-watchman in the employ of the American Bank Note Company. He has held a number of public positions of profit and trust. He was messenger in the city collector's office, harbor master of Jersey City, alderman from the first district three consecutive terms, and served one of the six years as president



PATRICK H. O'NEILL.

of the board. He was assessor for the first district three years, and was a member of assembly in 1889 and 1892. In 1889 he was appointed city collector of Jersey City, and held the office until the spring of 1894. He has been an active democratic politician for twenty-five years, and for many years was a member of the county committee and chairman of the city committee. The O'Neill Association, organized by him, was one of the strongest political organizations of its kind in the State for a number of years. He is a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R., and of a number of social and political organizations.

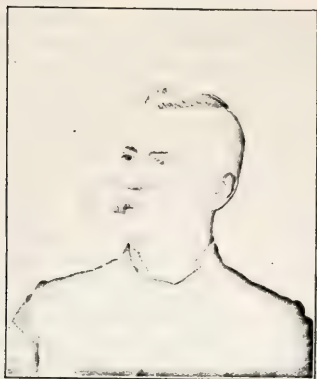


JAMES H. O'NEILL.

JAMES H. O'NEILL was born in New York City on October 18, 1853. His parents removed to Hoboken before he was two years old, and he attended the public schools in that city, and later in Jersey City and Hudson City, graduating from the High School in the latter. His first business venture was as clerk in a hardware store in New York. He remained in this position two years, leaving it on March 1, 1869, to accept a clerkship under his father, William O'Neill, who was surrogate of Hudson County. He was the only clerk employed in the office at the time his father died in 1870. He was retained as clerk by Surrogate Robert McCague, Jr., until 1880, and reappointed chief clerk by William McAvoy, who was surrogate from 1880 until his death in 1886. Governor Abbott appointed Mr. O'Neill as surrogate to fill the unexpired term. He was elected by the people during the same year, and re-elected again in 1891, and his term as surrogate will expire in November, 1896. He is a member of the Royal

Arcanum, the Legion of Honor, Foresters, Jersey and Berkeley clubs, and other social and political organizations. He was married in 1887 to Miss Agnes Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn.

MARTIN FINCK was born in New York City on January 8, 1846. His family removed to Jersey City in 1853. He was educated in old School No. 2 on South Fifth Street, and in private schools and a private college in Brooklyn. In

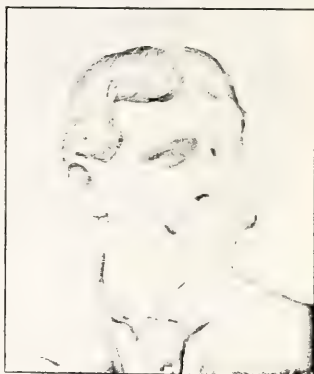


MARTIN FINCK.

1862 he became a clerk for an importing stationery firm in Maiden Lane, New York, and continued in their employ until 1865. He was a member of the New York Schuetzen Corps, and with his company visited Germany to participate in the national shooting festival held at Bremen in July, 1865. He enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps, on May 20, 1868, and rose through all the grades until he was adjutant of the regiment. He resigned in the winter of 1874. He became a member of the Pavonia Club in the spring of 1871, and was an active worker for republican party success. In the spring of 1871 he became a clerk in the city tax collector's office, and resigned two years later to accept the clerkship of the board of education, a position he held six years. He was elected a justice of the peace during this period. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of education and served two years. In 1887 he was elected clerk of the board of public works, and retained

the position until June, 1889, when the board was removed by a new city charter. In 1890 he was appointed to a position in the United States internal revenue service, and remained in it until May 1, 1893, when he resigned to accept the clerkship of the Jersey City board of finance, a position he still retains. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum and Foresters. He has been an efficient public officer in all the capacities to which he has been called.

JOHN J. NEVIN was born at Summit, N. J., August 31, 1868. He is the son of Patrick Nevin, who was for twenty years connected with the Jas. A. Dixon Crucible Company of this



JOHN J. NEVIN.

city. Young Nevin received his rudimentary education in private schools. He afterwards entered St. Peter's College of Jersey City, and was graduated from that institution in 1889 with honors, receiving the degree of B. A. In July of that year he was tendered the position of clerk to Mayor Cleveland. When Mayor Wanser succeeded Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Nevin was retained on account of his efficiency, and has held the position ever since. While serving under Mr. Cleveland he devoted his spare time to his studies at St. Peter's College, and has since then received the degree of Past-Graduate. So thoroughly is he posted in the official affairs of Mayor Wanser that the entire clerical duties of the office are transacted by him.

Mr. Nevin is a member of the Berkeley Club and the Arion Society of Jersey City. He is president of St. Peter's College Alumni Association. He has filled the position of treasurer of the Newark Diocesan Union of Young Men's Catholic Associations, and was the representative of the Union of Lyceum at the national

conventions of that organization held at Washington and Philadelphia in 1890 and 1891.

respectively. Mr. Nevin was the Jersey City correspondent of the New York *Morning Advertiser*, and was employed in that capacity during the existence of the New York *Star* and the *Daily Continent*.

JAMES E. CONNOLLY was born in Jersey City, October 8, 1856. He was educated at Public School No. 1, and at graduation secured a position with the drug brokerage firm of Dickinson & Rogers, 76 William Street, New York. In 1877 he was appointed a clerk in City Collector James H. Love's office, which position he held until April 9, 1885, when he resigned to accept the clerkship of the circuit court of Hudson County, the late Judge Manning M. Knapp presiding. As clerk of this court his record was a brilliant one. He made many warm friends among the bar of the State, and was the recipient of many compliments from the bench, who presented him with many appreciative tokens of esteem.

In 1887 he was elected clerk of the county board of equalization of taxes, a position he has filled ever since, and two years later was elected reading clerk of the house of assembly. Later in that year he was appointed clerk of the board of tax commissioners of Jersey City, which position he still holds. There are few gentlemen holding public offices in the State that have a larger circle of friends than Mr. Connolly. It is on account of his efficiency that he has been retained in office by the republican city government, although he is a democrat in politics, and much of the success of the offices where he has served has been due to his intelligent and faithful services, largely supplemented by his thorough knowledge of the work, his honesty of purpose and his untiring energy. He is a trusted friend of men of every creed and party, and all who have been associated with him, either socially, politically, or in a business way, speak of him only in the highest terms.



JAMES E. CONNOLLY.



GEORGE A. STEVENS.

GEORGE A. STEVENS was born in Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., in 1855. His parents removed to Jersey City in 1860. He was educated at Public School No. 3, Jersey City, the public school at Poughkeepsie, and graduated from Eastman's College in 1874. He was employed by the drapery and trimming firm of C. A. Schmidt & Co., 85 Chambers Street, New York, C. H. Parsons & Co., 85 Water Street, New York, and the Keep Manufacturing Company, being sent by the latter to take charge of their Philadelphia branch. He left them on account of failing health, and took employment later with H. C. F. Koch & Co., in New York. In 1870 he entered business as a haberdasher in Jersey City. He is a member of Iroquois Lodge, I. O. O. F., Mt. Sinai Encampment, a trustee of the Emory M. E. Church and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also a member of the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, and treasurer of the Business Men's Association of Jersey City.

TIMOTHY J. CARROLL was born at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., June 10, 1858, and is a clerk. He attended both the public and parochial schools, and has lived in Jersey City since

1860. He was clerk to the committee on municipal corporations in the assembly, session of 1889. He was elected a member of assembly from the sixth Hudson district in 1891-92-93. He is a clerk in the street and water board.

WILLIAM HELLER was born at 115 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, May 12, 1857. He was



TIMOTHY J. CARROLL.



WILLIAM HELLER.

educated in Public School No. 1, and Hasbrouck Institute. He was clerk of the board of public works in 1884, and in 1889 was appointed water assessor. In 1893 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders, and in 1894 was chosen as presiding officer of that body.

ARCHIBALD CROSSMAN was born at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., on October 30, 1847.



ARCHIBALD CROSSMAN.



HENRY BYRNE.

He received a common school education, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1890, when he removed to Jersey City, and engaged in his present business in the Fuller building. He is a member of the Robert Davis and Dennis McLaughlin associations, and is popular wherever known.

MICHAEL J. RUSSELL was born in Jersey City, July 14, 1849. At twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a marble-cutter, and for several years supported himself by that and other branches of business. He decided to become a machinist, and entered the employ of Kemp & Falkner. He remained with this firm nine years, rising to be foreman of the shop. After filling similar positions in other large establishments, he engaged in business for himself in 1880. In company with other well-known machinists he organized the firm of Davis & Co., the other members being: Martin Davis, M. J. Russell, James McCulloch and James Heavey. In 1881 he purchased the interests of McCulloch and Heavey, and the firm became Davis & Russell. In May, 1885, he bought his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. In September, 1885, his plant at 40 Morris Street was destroyed by fire. Thirty days later he had a new shop under way at 47 Essex Street. In October, 1892, he was again burned out. In December of the same year he began the erection of his present shops at 42 and 44 Morris Street. He is the inventor of Russell's automatic steam piston packing, now in general use. He is a member of the Order of Foresters, and president of the Thomas J. Kelly Association. In 1870 he married Miss Brennan, of Jersey City, and seven children, four of whom are still living, was the result of the union.



MICHAEL J. RUSSELL.



JOHN D. GORMAN.

JOHN D. GORMAN was born in Jersey City, December 25, 1860. He was educated in the city schools, and has been engaged in the manufacture of mineral waters for a number of years. His bottling establishment is one of the largest in the State, and is provided with elaborate machinery, including a plant for the purification of water. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders in 1889. He was appointed a member of the Jersey City tax commission before his term expired, and he made an efficient member of the board for a number of years. In 1886 he married Miss Jennie O'Mara, of Jersey City. One child was the result of the union. His wife and child have since died.

PATRICK NEVIN, who died at his home, No. 15 Bostwick Place, this city, on December 7, 1893, was an old and respected resident. He came to Jersey City in 1852, and entered the employ of William Gross, who held the government contract of carrying the mails over the Hudson River. He continued in this work until 1858, when he went West, locating in that section of Missouri where the city of St. Joseph is now. He acquired a large tract of land, which he subsequently left in the charge of his sister and her husband, and returned to Jersey

City. In 1866 he entered the employ of ex-Mayor Cleveland, who was for many years president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and remained with him until the summer of 1886. At that time he secured a position under the Jersey City board of street and water commissioners, and held it until his death. He was fifty-nine years of age, a kind father and husband. He afforded his children all the advantages of a most liberal education. Two of his sons are graduates of St. Peter's College, Jersey City. The oldest entered the office of Mayor Cleveland in 1889 as clerk, and a few days prior to his father's death was made private secretary to Mayor Wanser, who continued him in the office. For many years Patrick Nevin was a trustee of St. Bridget's R. C. Church, and his death was sincerely deplored by all who knew and loved him on account of his affectionate disposition and readiness to help the afflicted.

RICHARD LAHEY was born in New York City, August 21, 1851. His father was William Lahey, and his mother, Fanny Kilroy, both being natives of County Cavan, Ireland. His early days were spent on a farm. When he was eighteen years of age he worked as a clerk in a country store at Chicopee, Mass. In 1870 he located in Jersey City, where he obtained a position in the grocery of Mr. W. Love and with Mr. McDonald, with whom he remained nine years. In 1880 he decided to engage in that business on his own account, and, with his brother, established the grocery firm of Lahey Brothers, of which he was the senior partner. In 1884 he erected a building at 620 Newark Avenue. The original establishment was then removed from 572 Newark Avenue. A few years thereafter he sold the building to the North Hudson County Elevated Railroad Company. He erected a building on the adjoining lot, in which he continued to do business until 1890, when he decided to retire from active life, leaving the grocery business in the hands of his brother. He began to confine his time to real estate transactions, and to him is due a number of fine improvements in Jersey City. He has erected a number of the finest apartment houses in the city.

In 1892 Mr. Lahey received the republican nomination for alderman to represent the fourth district. The district is largely democratic, but he was elected by a good majority. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the Jersey City tax commission.

Mr. Lahey is a member and is president of the Mutual Coal, Flour and Feed Company of Jersey City, and is prominently connected with the Star Building and Loan Association.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Lahey married Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Jersey City. Two sons and a daughter have been born to the happy union. He resides in a charming home at 121 Palisade Avenue.

Mr. Lahey is a member of Farnsworth Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Rathbone Lodge, K. of P., and is also a member of and is steward of the Simpson M. E. Church, Central Avenue. He was for several years treasurer of that congregation. He is also a member of the Fremont Republican Club and several other organizations.

ABRAHAM L. WILSON was born in New York City, but has lived all his life in Jersey City. He is a painter and decorator by trade. He was elected to the board of aldermen from the sixth district in April, 1894.

PIERCE J. FLEMING was born in Jersey City, December 2, 1863. He was for a number of years engaged in the express business. He was elected alderman from the second district in 1893.

PATRICK NORTON was born in Ireland, December 29, 1856. He came to America in 1877, and has resided in Jersey City for some years. He has served two terms as a member of the board of aldermen from the second district.

ANDREW J. WITTER was born in New York City, October, 10, 1839. He has resided in Jersey City since 1868, and is engaged in the painting and decorating business. He was elected alderman from the first district in 1894.

PATRICK CONNELLY was born in Ireland, July 31, 1847. He came to America in 1867, and has resided in Jersey City since 1870. He has for many years been engaged in dock and bridge building business. He is a member of the board of aldermen from the second district, having been elected to that office in April, 1894. He is married, and has a family of five children.

JOHN MITCHELL was born in Jersey City, December 28, 1857. When he was seven years old his parents removed to St. Mary's, Pa.; after residing in that place three years they returned to Jersey City, where young Mitchell learned the painter's trade with an uncle. In 1883 he established his present business. In the spring of 1894 he was elected alderman from the third district. Mr. Mitchell married Miss Rosa Bischoff, of Jersey City. Two children, both of whom are still living, were born to the marriage.

JOSEPH T. MCCOBBERY was born at Piermont, N. Y., October 7, 1859. Since 1864 he has been a resident of Jersey City. He graduated from Manhattan College, June 27, 1880, and took a post-graduate course while serving as a tutor. He received the M. A. degree in June, 1881, and in October, 1881, entered Columbia Law School, but was compelled to abandon the study of law on account of ill health. In 1882 and 1884 he taught school in New York City. In 1884 and 1886 he was manager for Messrs. Carroli & Sweeney, coal merchants. In 1887 and 1888 he was secretary of the Cockburn Barrow and Machine Co. In 1888 he established a real estate and insurance business. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Jersey City board of aldermen, and re-elected in 1893. He is a Past Grand Chief Ranger of the Order of Foresters, a member of the Royal Arcanum, president of the Pavia Improvement Association, and a director in the Security Building Loan Association.

JOHN PEARSON was born at Castle Eden, Durham County, England, April 14, 1843. He came to Jersey City when eight years of age, and has lived here ever since. He is a florist, and has been in his present place of business for the past thirty years. He was elected a member of assembly in 1886, and was the first democrat elected from the fifth Hudson district. He served two terms. He served in the War of the Rebellion, and is a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R. He is president of the commission that is now building the new city hall for Jersey City. He is treasurer of the Carteret and Bergen No. 3 Building Loan Associations. He was married in 1880 to Miss Jane Elliott, and they have two children, a boy and a girl.

JAMES BURKE was born in Ireland, October 19, 1846, and came to America when a young man. He has been a resident of Jersey City since he was thirty-two years of age. In 1890 Mayor Cleveland appointed him a member of the city hall commission.

EMIL E. DATZ was born in New York City, June 1, 1851. He has resided in Jersey City since he was seven years old. By profession he is a designer and engraver. He has filled several important public positions, having been a member of the board of aldermen, board of finance, commissioner of appeals, commissioner of finance and taxation. In 1890 he was made a member of the commission on the new city hall, now in course of construction. He is a member of several social organizations of Jersey City.

WILLIAM D. TALLMAN was born in New York City, June 26, 1838. He has been a resident of Jersey City since 1856. For ten years he was an inspector of buildings in New York. He was appointed inspector of the new city hall, now under construction in Jersey City.

RICHARD W. ENGLISH was born in Ireland. In 1853 he was apprenticed to the mason and builder's trade. In 1858 he established a business for himself, and is one of the most extensive contractors in Hudson County. He has constructed a number of the handsomest buildings in Jersey City, notably among which is the new city hall.

GEORGE F. FARRELL was born in Jersey City, July 3, 1863. He was educated at St. Aloysius Academy of Jersey City, and afterwards took a collegiate course in Buffalo, N. Y. He was appointed clerk to the city hall commissioners, February 10, 1892.

JOHN KIERNAN was born in Jersey City on August 11, 1852. He was educated in the public and parochial schools. He is a carpenter and builder, and has been very successful. He is a director in the Excelsior Building and Loan Association, and was appointed by the court to serve as a commissioner on the fourth section of the County Road, known as the Boulevard. He has never sought political preferment, and is unmarried.

TIMOTHY C. LONG was born at Piermont, N. Y., July 2, 1851. His parents removed to Jersey City in August, 1863, and he attended the public schools. He served his time as a machinist, but was compelled to give up the trade on account of failing health. He was appointed city marshal on November 10, 1875, and retained the position until 1883, when the politics of the board of aldermen changed. He was reappointed in May, 1885, and remained in office until June, 1894, when the board again became republican, and he was retired.

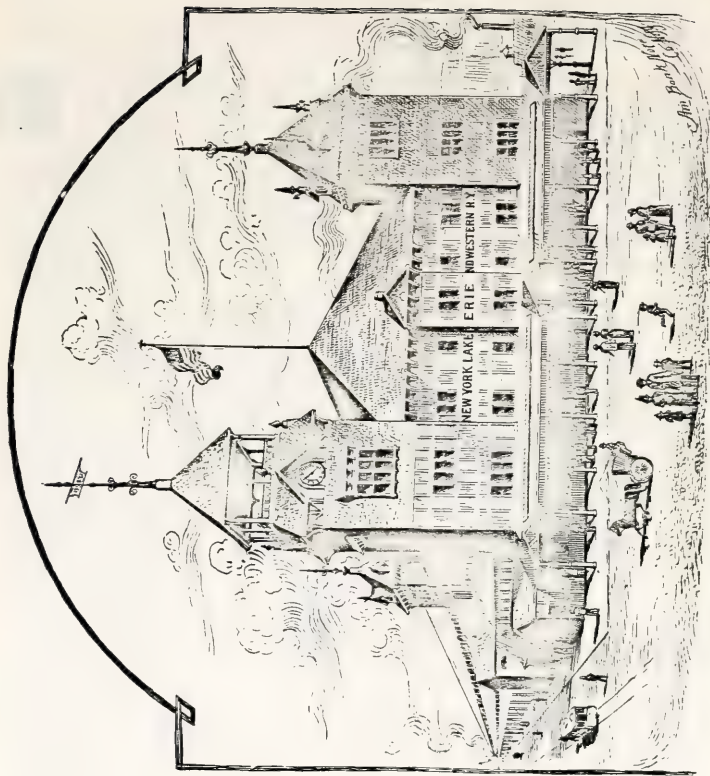
JOHN GRAHAM, though of Scotch parentage, was born in Birkenhead, England, December 16, 1857. He is a son of the late Prof. Peter Graham, well known as a lecturer and phrenologist. Coming to America in 1869, he received his education in the public schools of Jersey City. In August, 1878, he joined the Fourth Regiment, N. G., N. J., and served successively as private, first-lieutenant and captain, until October, 1893, a period of more than fifteen years. He was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the senate investigating committee on elections, which unearthed and exposed the ballot-box frauds in Jersey City in 1890, serving again in the same capacity in the election investigation of Gloucester City, Camden County. He was employed by Gen. E. Burd Grubb during all the trials of the ballot-box stuffers, and ably assisted the prosecutor of pleas, C. H. Winfield. Mr. Graham figured prominently in the raids on the book-makers at Guttenberg race track, and on the 16th of January, 1892, the date of the first raid, arrested twelve of them. His indomitable courage on this occasion excited comment and admiration. He was appointed city marshal of Jersey City in June, 1894. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M.; Garfield Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.; Jersey City Lodge, No. 15, Knights of Pythias, and Liberty Council, No. 35, R. S. of G. F.; also a member of Local Union, No. 31, National Brotherhood Electrical Workers. He is president of the Indian Republican Club, and belongs to the Wanser Republican Club of Jersey City, and to Lafayette Battery, and has been recently elected a member of the Union League Club.

MYLES F. MCCARTIN was born in Jersey City, May 6, 1850. He received a careful education in private and public schools, after which he entered St. Francis Xavier College of New York City, completing his education at Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J. After finishing his college course he accepted a position in the hardware business in Jersey City, and later as a traveling salesman for Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., extensive wholesale hardware house of New York. He was but twenty-three years of age at that time, and was so successful that he remained in the employ of that firm until 1876. On account of bad health he was forced to resign his position, much to the regret of his employers. He was tendered the position of permit clerk to the board of public works, June 2, 1877, and so satisfactory was his work in that department, that on the death of John B. Haight, who was then registrar of the water-works, Mr. McCartin was made his successor to that office, October 28, 1879. He officiated in that capacity until July 12, 1886. On October 4, 1889, he was appointed deputy city collector, a position he retained until 1894. Mr. McCartin is a prominent member of the Palma Club and the Hudson Democratic Society.

LOUIS BAUMANN, M. D., was born at Jersey City, March 17, 1863. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated in 1880. In 1881 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from whence he was graduated in 1884 with honors, receiving the degree of M. D. During his course at college he was for two years under private tutorship. After graduating, he spent one year at the Connecticut State Hospital in New Haven, where he acquired valuable experience in his chosen profession. In 1886 he located in Jersey City, where he has resided ever since. He has established a large and lucrative practice among many of the more wealthy and influential families of the city. He is a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society; is district examiner for the Order of Chosen Friends and Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a prominent member of the Palma Club and the Hudson County Democratic Club. On April 27, 1886, Dr. Baumann married Miss Letitia Caldwell, of Jersey City. One child, a daughter, has been born to the union.

DR. EDWARD MULVANEY was born at Bangor, Me., March 13, 1867. His father, James Mulvaney, is a prominent merchant of that city. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. When he was eighteen years of age he left his home and located in New York City, where he began the study of pharmacy at the New York College of Pharmacy, and from which he is a graduate. After graduating he accepted a position in the drug store of George H. White, of Jersey City. While holding this position he was induced to take up the study of medicine by Dr. Rae. In 1888 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1891, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Jersey City ever since.

Dr. Mulvaney is a member of Jersey City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Jersey City Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Royal Arcanum. He married Miss Emma Carrick, and has a pleasant home at 71 Wayne Street, where he also retains his office.



NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, JERSEY CITY.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SOME OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE CITY,
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR FORMATION AND PROGRESS.



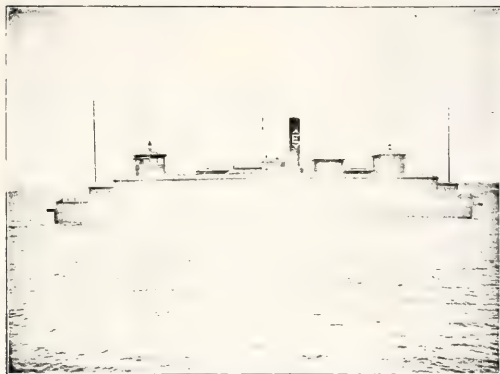
THE Erie Railway is the pioneer American Trunk Line, and its history is exceptionally interesting, being to a great extent the history of railway progress. The construction of the Erie is the most important epoch in the evolution of American transportation. Sixty-eight years ago—two generations past—the Erie Canal was opened, and the great West began to unfold. Over millions of prairie-acres wild grasses waved, trampled by herds of buffalo—iron and copper veining the rocks of the Lake region were undreamed of—pine forests clothed the nearer ridges, underlaid with coal almost unused, and oil reservoirs as yet unknown. To touch and quicken these sources of wealth a system of canal transportation was inadequate. Only the magician Steam could unlock those treasures, and the timely creation of railroads gave man a grasp on the stores provided by nature for his use.

The West of that day began at the gateway of Lake Erie, and the present centre of population and activity for the Union was then the outpost of a wilderness. Emigration poured in too rapidly for cultivation to overtake it, and for some years the means of living were supplied from the seaboard. As the region filled and flourished, the prize of western trade attracted capital and enterprise from the far-seeing East. The Allegheny River was then the key to the whole business movement of the West, and to win its control by approaching railroads became the aim of merchants and statesmen in the great eastern cities. Pennsylvania led in the creation of a system of works controlled by the State, starting with the Columbia & Philadelphia Railroad, and has ever since steadily aided and fostered its transportation lines. Maryland adopted and has constantly cherished the Baltimore & Ohio road as its pet and protege. The State of New York, last to enter the race, and too great for unity of interest, chose no single line of transit, dividing its energies between the Erie Canal, the central counties chain of roads and the Erie Railroad traversing the southern tier. These counties demanded equal advantages with the central ones, and the City of New York aspired to rear there the greatest mart of the Union. But the banking capital of New York at that date was only equal to that of Baltimore and less than half that of Philadelphia. Its wealth was largely embarked in foreign commerce, and it was to the needs and energy of the southern counties more than to the aid of the city that the Erie road owed its inception. What they at first asked was a State turnpike road, for which surveys were made in 1825. Even so late as 1833 grave publications by eminent engineers advised building a horse railroad over the entire route. For years after the grant of the charter the work languished. Subscriptions came slowly; the great fire of 1835 and the financial crash of 1837 checked it; the intense jealousy and opposition of the canal counties prevented State aid, and the enterprise became the football of politics, both State and national. It was not really until 1845, after a grant of \$3,000,000 had been wrung from the State on hard conditions, that a revived and sustained interest in the plan impelled it to completion.

The charter of the New York & Erie Railroad Company became a law just sixty-three years ago, in 1832. The first sod of its bed was turned near Deposit, November 5, 1835, and in May, 1851, a train bearing the President of the United States and his Cabinet traversed the completed road. It was designed to run from Piermont, on the Hudson, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, for 446 miles, and to cost \$10,000,000. The compulsion of natural laws and commercial conditions so greatly modified the plan, that within twenty years from its opening its cost had been \$40,000,000; its length was, with branches, 1,400 miles, and its termini were the seaport of New York and the lake port of Buffalo. Before the road had been ten years in operation the annual earnings exceeded the amount it was originally intended to spend in building it.

Delays in construction were not all to its disadvantage, since intended errors were avoided and unexpected resources gained. The hope that the road would intersect five canals was forgotten when its opening met twelve tributary railroads. The first design was to build 200 miles on piles, for which, it was urged, the soft western soil gave great facilities, and much of it was so built and abandoned later. The early idea of ownership, applied for some years on the Pennsylvania lines, was that anyone might use the track with his own cars, the company furnishing engines, with a charge for tolls and motive power. The road was planned as a patchwork, to be built by local subscriptions in the several counties, and much of it was so paid for. It was a fixed condition that the State might take possession after a term of years. While the road was completing railroad policy was working itself clearer, and in the end more correct conclusions on all these points prevailed. In 1845, when the road was fairly set on the way to completion, only 35 miles were in use, from Piermont to Middletown. It was extended eight miles to Otisville in 1846, 139 miles to Binghamton in 1848, 58.5 miles in 1849 to Elmira; in the following year 59½ miles were built to Hornellsville, and the remaining section to Dunkirk was finished, for 128 miles, in 1851. A continuous telegraph line had also been placed when it was opened.

At once upon its completion the volume of business far surpassed in its rapid increase the dreams of its projectors, and quickly exceeded its capacity. Relief and expansion were demanded, and very soon, in



FERRYBOAT JOHN J. McCULLOUGH.

spite of strenuous opposition from the river counties, the slow and costly transit from Piermont by the Hudson was exchanged for a cut across by the shorter side of a triangle, through a lease of continuous New Jersey lines, giving direct and rapid access to the port of New York. This approach was perfected by the purchase of extensive water-front at Long Dock in 1856, and by piercing the solid rock of Bergen Hill in 1859 with a mile of tunnel—a work unparalleled at that time, costing over \$1,000,000—nearly four times as much

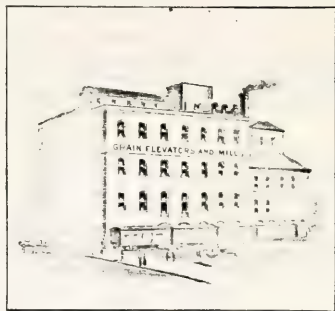
as the appliances of modern science would need to expend for the purpose. The outlay required for this and other improvements embarrassed the company's finances, and the New York & Erie Company passed into a receiver's hands in the tenth year after its road was finished, emerging as the Erie Railway Company. The Civil War immediately following brought, with the Government's pressure for transit of troops and supplies, a large and sudden increase of its revenue, giving the means and the impulse for increase of its capacity in various directions. Within a few years its western outlets and tributaries more than doubled in importance. The lease of the Buffalo, New York & Erie road in 1863 was practically the transfer of its lake terminus from Dunkirk to the growing city of Buffalo, already a great railroad centre. Its Suspension Bridge road was built in 1868, linking it with Niagara and the rapidly-growing Canadian systems of roads. And in the year after control was gained of the Union Steamboat Company, then holding by its boats, as it has since maintained, the lead of the commercial fleets of the lakes in point of tonnage, speed and model. In this decade, too, began the development of the Erie road as a great coal carrier. The first shipment of Pennsylvania coal to New York was that of a few tons by the Delaware & Hudson Canal in 1829, three years before the Erie was chartered. In the earliest



ERIE VESTIBULE LIMITED.

days of the Erie, in 1836, permanent sources of business were anticipated in connections to be formed with the coal measures of the adjoining State, and while it was building, in 1849, the argument of their importance was strongly pressed. These ideas now took shape by the lease of the Hawley branch, leading to the Pennsylvania Coal Company's fields, in 1864, and the acquirement, in the same year, of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg road, piercing the western bituminous deposits—by the lease of the Towanda Coal Company's property in 1868—and by the building, in 1869, of the Jefferson Railroad, securing transportation from the Delaware & Hudson's great coal tracts.

The New Erie.—In 1874 the road passed once more under a receivership, becoming reorganized two years later, with its present title, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. Under this receivership, and the following ten years of management, the Erie system signally proved its enormous recuperative power. The chief improvement in its condition which marked this period was the reduction of its abnormal six-foot gauge to the standard of four and a half, in the year 1876, effected with no break in traffic by laying an intermediate rail. The once famous broad-gauge controversy is now only a memory, the English railroads, from which we borrowed their theory, having generally narrowed their six-foot width. Adopted when the Erie was built, on considerations of supposed economy, it might have been changed, as was proposed at an early date in its history, for an outlay of \$75,000. The opportunity was lost, and the improvement only gained at the cost of nearly a hundred times that sum. A fair adjustment of the Erie's relations with the Atlantic & Great Western, now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company, having been reached through a lease of the latter's road in 1883, the next forward step was that of the important connection with Chicago, by the construction of the Chicago & Atlantic line, which, after numerous financial difficulties, was reorganized in 1890 as the Chicago & Erie. This gives the Erie control of as important a line to Chicago, and through it to the great West, as any other company possesses. Within the last few years, also, the equipment of every description upon the road and its branches has been greatly improved, until it is now recognized to be the most advanced as well as the most historic railroad in America.



Grain Elevator and Mills of Carscallen & Cassidy.

Niagara Falls, on the Erie lines between New York and Chicago, by way of Buffalo and the Grand Trunk Railway, is one of the wonders of the world. The Horse-Shoe Fall, so called from its crescent shape, is by far the largest, and is in the direct course of the river. It is 2,000 feet wide, and 154 feet high. The American Fall is 660 feet wide, and the Central Fall 243 feet, each having a descent of 163 feet. The aggregate of descending water is thus 2,900 feet, and the flow unceasing and nearly uniform in amount throughout the year. The quantity of water discharged is computed to be 100,000,000 tons per hour. More water passes in these fearful torrents in seven seconds than is conveyed through Croton aqueduct in twenty-four hours. At the Horse-Shoe Fall the concussion of the falling waters with those in the depths below occasions a spray that veils the cataract two-thirds up its height. Above this impenetrable foam, to the height of fifty feet, a lighter spray rises, which, when the sun shines upon it in the proper direction, displays magnificent solar rainbows. Goat Island is midway between the American and Canada shores, in the midst of these boiling waters. It is said that the first white person who ventured to cross the Rapids at Goat Island was Israel Putnam, in 1755. On the shore of the island, and between the smaller of the American Falls, is the Cave of the Winds, a cavern formed by the decay of the softer substratum rock, while the hard superincumbent limestone still forms the roof. In front of the cave the centre fall descends 240 feet in width. The Niagara River, below these stupendous falls, rushes through a deep chasm 200 feet in height, spanned by three bridges, one just below the Falls, for passengers and carriages, and two miles below

the suspension and cantilever bridges. Three miles below the Falls is the Whirlpool. It is caused by the abrupt turn of the river at this point, the waters of which rush with such violence against the cliff on the Canadian side as to occasion a severe reaction and rotary motion, drawing everything that flows down the river within the vortex. Below the Whirlpool is another series of rapids.

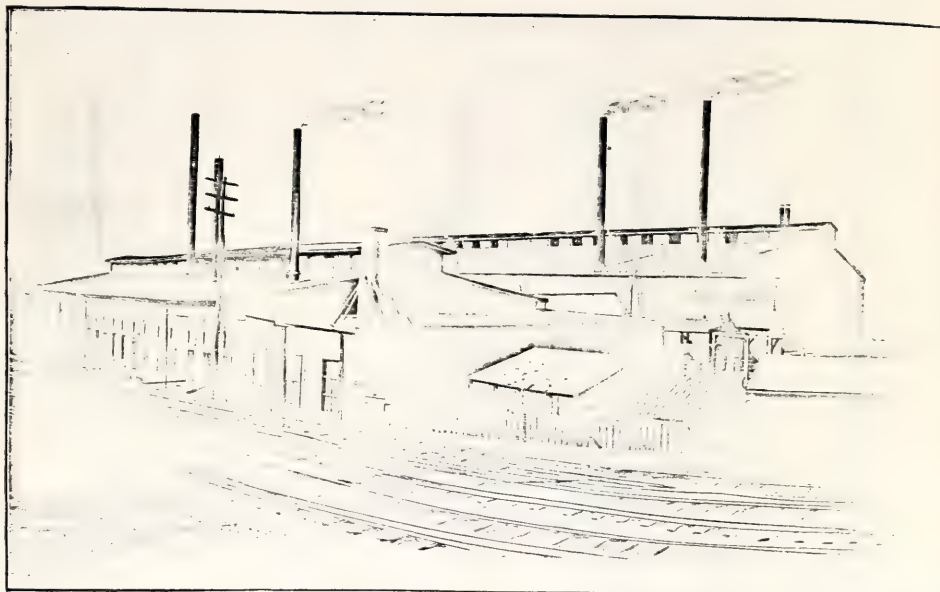
In Chicago all Erie trains, whether by the Chautauqua Lake or the Niagara Falls route, use the handsome Dearborn Station, which is located in the business and hotel district of the city.

New York City.—The New York stations of the Erie lines are located at the foot of Chambers and West Twenty-third streets, North River, convenient to the leading business houses, hotels, theatres, ocean and coastwise steamship piers, and the stations of connecting lines. On arrival at New York, passengers from abroad will be met at the steamer by an authorized agent of the Erie lines, who is able to converse in several European languages, and who will be prepared to communicate any desired information respecting the time of departure of trains for Chicago and the West, rates of fare and sleeping-car accommodations. Parties having friends coming from Europe can secure the services of such agents free. They will see that proper facilities are furnished for the transfer of passengers and baggage, either to hotels or direct to the Erie Station. By addressing James Buckley, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Erie Lines, 401 Broadway, New York, any desired information as to the arrival of ocean steamers may be obtained.

The passenger service of the Erie, under the administration of Mr. D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, has been thoroughly reorganized. The system of block safety signals recently introduced over the entire line, insures the highest degree of safety; while elegant coaches, latest types of locomotives, and double tracks laid with heavy steel rails, permit speed undreamed of in the early days of railroading.

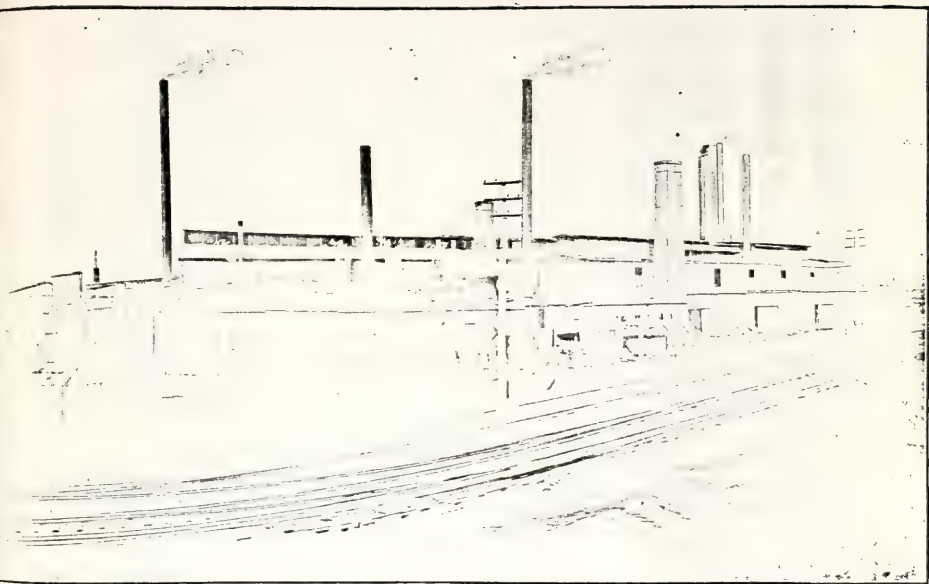
SPAULDING, JENNINGS & COMPANY, Manufacturers of Specialties in Cast Steel. This concern is located in that section of Jersey City formerly known as West Bergen, in close proximity to the Morris Canal and Hackensack River, and on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The firm was organized in the winter of 1879-80, and the works were put in operation in May of the latter year. The plant covers about seven acres. Early in its history its proprietors realized that a concern situated as close to New York as this, and within easy reach of the great manufacturing districts of New England and Eastern Pennsylvania ought, if it devoted its energies to the manufacture of the finest grades of steel, to build up a prosperous business.

At that time the foreign steel manufacturers, particularly the English, held control of all the finer grades of steel used in this country, and the fact that many of the workmen employed in factories where steel was used were either of foreign birth or foreign extraction, established a prejudice against American steel which was found to be exceedingly hard to overcome. Then the discovery of natural gas in Pittsburg so cheapened the cost of producing steel in that city, that the Eastern steel makers, who had up to that time devoted themselves almost entirely to the making of the lower grades, began to feel the pressure of this competition very keenly. One after another of their best customers dropped off, until two of the oldest concerns—and both located in Jersey City—went out of a business which at one time had been enormously profitable, and sold their plants for what they would bring. So much of the machinery as was modern and of any value was purchased by Spaulding, Jennings & Co., and adapted to their constantly increasing establishment. Their policy of catering for the trade of the consumers of fine steel, and of searching out for wants that were difficult to meet, bore fruit, and their reputation now extends not only throughout the United States, but also into Canada and Europe. A better exemplification of the adage, "Carrying coals to Newcastle," can hardly be found than that presented by this firm, as they are now sending large and regular shipments to England. The growth of the concern, in the time of its existence, considering the nature of the business and the almost constant decline in prices, is without a parallel in the history of the steel business in this country. Starting in 1880 with two trains of rolls, a single hammer, and a handful of men, it has grown in fourteen years to keeping constantly employed five trains of rolls for finishing steel hot, two trains for cold rolling, and a wire-drawing plant for making specialties in sewing machine and bicycle work. There are also six steam hammers



STEEL WORKS OF SPAIN





TENNINGS & CO., JERSEY CITY.

kept constantly employed in the making of tool steel and forgings. The annual output is something over 6,000 tons. While this does not equal the production of many of the Pittsburg steel concerns, when it is considered that the value of each ton of this material is four to five times as great as the value of a ton of Bessemer rails, the real extent and importance of this industry, so quietly built up, will be appreciated. It is probably the largest concern of its particular kind in the world. The men employed number about 250 for a "single turn." When business is such as to require the working of a night shift this is largely increased.

It has always been the policy of the proprietors to maintain the most cordial relations with their employees. The scale of wages is liberal, because none but the most skilful men can perform the labor required of them.

The proprietors are Mr. Thomas H. Spaulding and Mr. Robert E. Jennings. Mr. Spaulding is also the owner of the Spaulding Machine Screw Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. He owns and occupies the beautiful suburban home known as "Castlewood," in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. His leisure is devoted to the cultivation of flowers, his chrysanthemums having gained for him more than a national reputation. His greenhouses are extensive, and contain nothing but the choicest varieties of flowers and plants.

Mr. Jennings has resided for the past thirteen years in Ege Avenue, near West Side Avenue, and but a short distance from the works. Besides attending to the exacting details of this business, Mr. Jennings is the vice-president and a large stockholder in the Taylor Iron & Steel Co., of High Bridge, N. J. This is the concern which a few years since adopted the Hadfield system of making steel castings, including shells, projectiles, manganese steel car and motor wheels and other specialties in steel casting. The company has furnished large quantities of shells for the navy department.

THE EUREKA FIRE HOSE COMPANY'S factory is located upon the southerly side of Wilkinson Avenue, its premises having an area of more than one and one-half acres, and extending upon that avenue from Arlington to Garfield avenues.

Their factory building is built according to the most approved plans of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company and besides being equipped with every facility for the production of the class of goods manufactured, is well supplied with appliances for preventing and extinguishing fires, and for the prevention of accidents to its employees. The factory building contains about 55,000 feet of floor space, and is used for the manufacture of cotton and linen fire hose and other tubular fabrics.

This company is the oldest and largest manufacturer of seamless rubber-lined cotton fire hose in existence, occupying the first rank among fire hose manufacturers in the world.

Prior to the organization of this company in 1875, many attempts had been made to produce a seamless, rubber-lined fabric hose, but none of them had been successful, the only rubber-lined fabric hose that had succeeded in winning even a moderate introduction into fire departments being a hose known as the Boyd rivetted hose, which consisted of an originally flat cotton fabric bent into tubular form, and its edges rivetted together, it being afterward rubber-lined.

In 1868 Mr. J. Van Dussen Reed, of New York, was indirectly interested in a company organized for the manufacture of woven hats on circular looms, and Mr. B. L. Stowe, now vice-president of the Eureka Fire Hose Company, was an employee of that company.

That company was not successful, but Mr. Reed, still believing that circular looms had merit, purchased one of the looms and the right to use it in foreign countries, and he and Mr. Stowe went to London in 1871 with that machine, and commenced a series of experiments



EUREKA FIRE HOSE FACTORY.

which resulted ultimately in the first production of a seamless woven multiple, rubber-lined, cotton fire hose, for which a United States patent was granted Mr. Reed in 1875.

In that year the Eureka Fire Hose Company was organized in New York, and the manufacture of such hose commenced.

The production of this hose was brought to the attention of Mr. Junius Schenck, a gentleman well known to the fire hose trade at that time, and, immediately recognizing its superiority, he was desirous of becoming identified with its sale, and did become the general selling agent of the company, a position which he retained until his death in 1892. He also held successively the positions of secretary, treasurer and vice-president of the company.

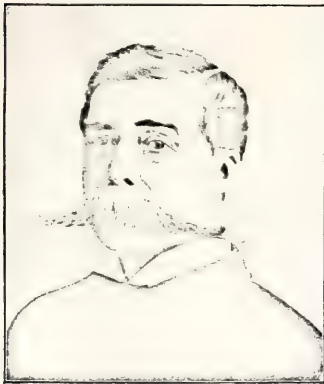
All of the weaving and knitting machinery employed by this company is of its own manufacture, and is the invention of its own staff of mechanical experts, chief among which is its vice-president, Mr. B. L. Stowe, and Mr. Nathan Stowe.

The company's goods received a gold medal at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, at Paris in 1878 and 1879, and at Barcelona, Spain, in 1880. So fine an exhibition of the company's goods and machinery was made in Paris, that Mr. Reed, who made the exhibition for the company, also received the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government. The company

was very desirous of making an exhibition of its products at the recent World's Fair, at Chicago, but for lack of space the management ruled out fire department supply manufacturers as a class, and therefore it was impossible to secure the opportunity of making such a display of its goods as was contemplated.

The company began its operations in a small room in New York, but gradually increased its plant until it occupied a large floor.

In 1882 it purchased a factory in Brooklyn, considered at the time ample for all of its future operations, but in 1887 it was obliged to secure more space, and consequently purchased the ground that it now occupies, and erected an annex factory. In 1892 it erected its present factory, and removed its entire plant from Brooklyn. Before locating in Jersey City a careful investigation of the merits of various places in the vicinity of New York was made, with the purpose of locating permanently in a place that would best serve its purpose; and after a due consideration



JOHN VAN DUSSEN REED.

of the advantages of easy communication and cartage with New York, excellence of railroad facilities, comparatively cheap land, and a pleasant and healthful location, the company purchased its present factory site.

Mr. John Van Dussen Reed, whose name has been mentioned as a founder of this company, at all times during his life owned a controlling interest in the company, and he has also successfully managed other important business enterprises, both in the United States and Europe. He was a native of New York City, and died suddenly in 1892. He was president of the Eureka Fire Hose Company at the time of his death. His widow, Mrs. Reed, who, by her own right and as the guardian of her minor children, succeeded to Mr. Reed's interest in the company, with the advice and at the request of all concerned, succeeded Mr. Reed in the presidency of the company, her associates in the business believing that a very considerable business ability inherited from her father, Mr. Samuel L. Mitchell, for many years a very prominent shipping merchant and steamship owner of New York, and increased by an intimate knowledge of Mr. Reed's business affairs during his life, coupled with her large financial interests both within and without the company, fully justified her election to the presidency. She is a resident of Newport, R. I.

Mr. B. L. Stowe, the present vice-president of the company, was associated with Mr. Reed as an expert mechanic, and conducted all of the experimental mechanical operations that pre-



CENTRAL STOCK YARDS AND TRANSIT CO., JERSEY CITY

ceded the founding of the company, and has had sole charge of the company's factories, and of its manufacturing and constructing departments since the organization of the company. He was the inventor of all of the special machinery constructed or used during the earlier years of the company. Mr. Stowe is a resident of Jersey City.

Mr. Geo. A. Wies, the treasurer and general selling agent of the company, entered the office of the company when but a lad, and quickly advanced from one position to another. He is a resident of New York.

Mr. Isaac B. Markey, the secretary of the company, may be said to be a "Nestor" of that trade. He was formerly a resident of Jersey City, but now resides in Brooklyn.

Col. Richard Vose, of New York, one of the incorporators of this company, and its president for about ten years, died in 1893.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD & TRANSIT CO., the first of the kind in this country, was opened at Communipaw, October 14, 1866. Previous to that date the business was carried on at three places in New York City and one in Bergen. Soon after 1866 the business of the four places was concentrated at West Sixtieth Street, New York City, and at Communipaw. Owing to the increase in the business and the limited facilities, the yards moved to their present location January 1, 1874, for cattle, sheep and calves, and the west bank of the Hackensack River for hogs. There were received during 1893 17,665 cars, containing 172,782 cattle, 327,035 hogs, 868,120 sheep and 62,621 calves.

The following firms receive and sell live stock: Samuel Sanders, Newton & Co., Daniel McPherson, D. H. Sherman, J. Shamberg & Son, M. Goldsmith, S. Judd & Co., J. H. Wilkerson, P. S. Kase, G. B. Wilson, E. L. Lambert, Brainard & Bro. and Taber & Allerton.

The yards and buildings have facilities for the feeding and selling of 5,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep and calves and 6,000 hogs, and refrigerating of 2,000 cattle. For the lightening of live stock to ocean steamers, East and North rivers, the company have four boats. The Pennsylvania, New York, Lake Erie & Western, West Shore, and New York, Susquehanna & Western have direct connection with the yards by tracks on the north and south sides. Live stock from the Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads are delivered to the yards by boats. The exporters from these yards are: M. Goldsmith, who in 1893 exported to different parts of Europe 46,661 live cattle; J. Shamberg & Son, 18,763, and D. H. Sherman, 7,484 carcasses of beef. The slaughterers of cattle for consumption in and about New York City are: Michael Lally, F. & G. Schober, H. Heilburn, B. Smith, William E. Cooper and Lohmann & Son; and of sheep and calves: Wm. Everett, H. Heilburn, Simon Downey, Samuel Nagle, Wm. Winberry and Samuel Allerton, Jr. All the hides are salted on the premises: the fat from cattle slaughtered is tried out, pressed for oil and stearine, most of which is shipped to Europe, where the oil is made into oleomargarine. The hogs are slaughtered on the west bank of the Hackensack River, and after being slaughtered are hung in cars specially made for their transportation, and arrive at these yards at midnight, where they are loaded on trucks and delivered to purchasers in New York City and Brooklyn before daylight. The company employs 180 men in the different departments. In addition there are 420 men connected directly with the different interests. The patrons are supplied with all the conveniences of doing business, such as telegraph offices, telephones, barber shop, restaurant and bar. Cattle are sold on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; sheep and calves every day except Sunday, when the yards are practically closed to all business except the care of stock. For the protection of property and of the patrons the company have six special policemen and five deputy-sheriffs, all under ex-Chief of Police N. R. Fowler.

The officers of the company are: S. W. Allerton, president; D. H. Sherman, manager and treasurer; E. L. Lambert, assistant treasurer; S. H. Smith, superintendent; J. L. Bonham, cashier; Robert C. Bonham, bookkeeper.

THE P. LORILLARD COMPANY, of Jersey City, N. J., has the distinction of being 135 years old as a tobacco manufacturing industry, and to be to-day the largest in the United States. There is one other factory that exceeds in the total pounds of plug manufactured; but it exceeds all others as a plug, fine-cut, smoking and snuff manufactory, whose total output in a year approaches the 25,000,000-pound mark.

Their fine-cut, smoking and snuff mills comprise a solid block of buildings covering a full

square (ordinarily a square in most cities is 400 feet square), and the plug factory covers two squares—solid brick structures, six and seven stories high, especially constructed with a view of giving light and comfort to the thousands of working people, and to facilitate the manufacturing business as far as human devices and skill can.

Each department of each great factory is under the supervision of a superintendent whose experience has won him the position, and the whole great works are under a supervisor who requires a strict accounting from his various subordinates, and the great works are operated like a clock. The employees' interests are looked after carefully, the factories being kept in the best sanitary condition possible; a fine library for the benefit of the work-people is maintained, as also a dispensary for any of them that may become sick; and evening and sewing schools are operated for the benefit of the young, to educate them and teach the young women.

This company has the best buyers the various leaf markets of the West and South afford, under liberal salaries, to purchase for them, and the many millions of pounds of leaf tobacco received by them annually has among it much of the best grown in the various sections.

Since the establishment of the internal revenue tax on tobacco in 1862 by the U. S. Government, this firm has paid into the United States treasury over \$50,000,000 as tax on manufactured tobacco, and their output is distributed in all parts of the United States, and they have no mean trade in South America, Australia and some European countries for their smoking tobacco and snuff.

It was in 1760 that this enterprise was first started on what is now Park Row, New York City, by Pierre Lorillard, a French Huguenot, who found a refuge and home in this country long before the War of Independence, and he developed it gradually, and by each succeeding generation of the same family it was carried forward to new successes until now in the hands of the third and fourth generations.

THE JERSEY CITY WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY. This company was organized in 1893, and erected large warehouses on Provost and Sixteenth streets. The location was chosen because of its convenience of access from the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries, and its nearness to the termini of the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads. The buildings are fire-proof, and afford safe storage for household goods

and merchandise. Cars can be loaded and unloaded at the warehouse door without extra handling or expense, and free delivery is offered to all harbor points. The officers of the company are: J. B. Cleveland, president; L. B. Foley, vice-president; H. C. Hicks, treasurer, and E. Nichols, secretary. The directors are prominent citizens, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is the financial agent of the company.

THE LEWRENA. During the last two decades there has been a tendency toward concentration in the movement of the city population. The small single houses for one or two families have given place to large, well-built structures that house a dozen or more families. The Lewrena apartment-house at Grove and Second streets is an outcome of this movement, and a typical building of most recent construction. It is five stories high, with frontages of twenty-five feet on Grove Street and ninety feet on Second Street. It was designed by A. F. Leicht, and

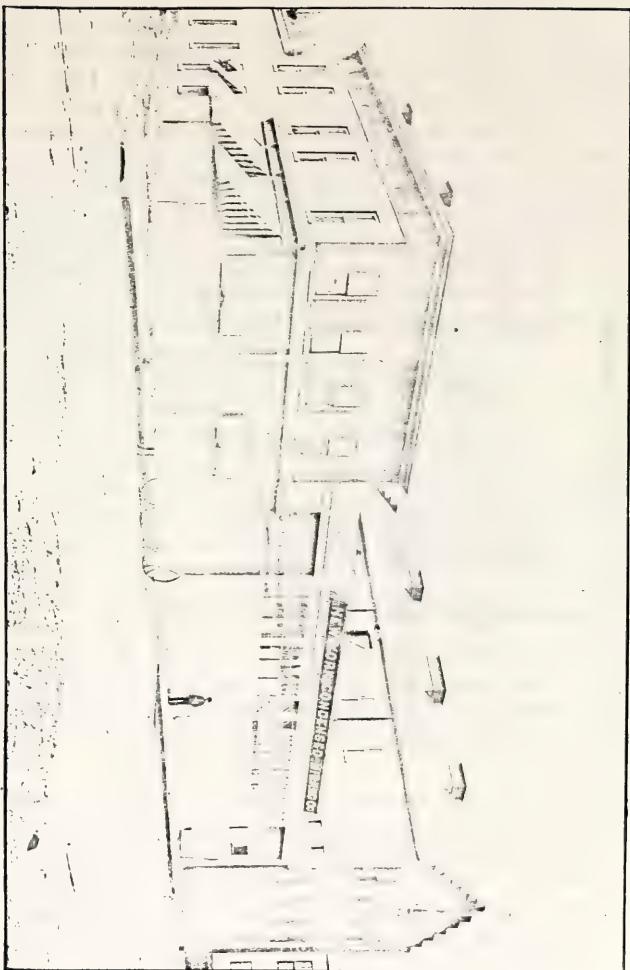


JERSEY CITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE.



VIEWS OF TROLLEY DRIVEN BY THE SANFORD & STILLMAN CO., JERSEY CITY.

1. Penn. R. R. Bridge over Hackensack River.
2. Car Barns of the Consolidated Traction Co.
3. Adams Express Co.'s Pier E, North River.
4. Penn. R. R. Ferry at Bay Street.
5. Penn. R. R. Bridge over Hackensack River.

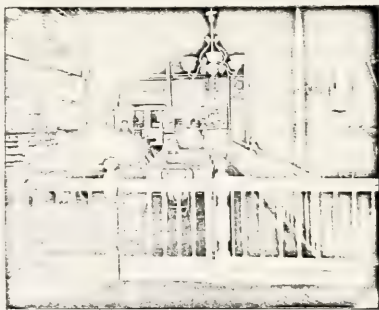


JERSEY CITY DEPOT OF THE NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.

built under his supervision for Lewis B. Foley, the owner. The material of construction was brick, stone and iron, and no effort or expense was spared in trying to make this a model. Its sanitary arrangements, and private halls for each family, are all that can be desired for health and convenience.

THE NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY. When the New York Condensed Milk Company began a few years ago to solicit customers in Jersey City, it was not then seriously considered that the business in this city alone would in so short a time grow to such proportions as to permit its being classified as one of the important industries. Considering the facts, the business of supplying Borden's pure milk, both fluid and condensed, is not only an important one as viewed from the standpoint of the company, but an exceedingly valuable possession to the inhabitants of Jersey City, who have been so greatly benefited by the concern which distributes such vast quantities of pure milk to the residents. The original depot of the company was opened at Nos. 642 and 644 Montgomery Street in January, 1890. Several additional buildings were added from time to time to this property, but it soon became evident that a larger plot of land would be necessary, consequently a plot 150 feet by 100 feet, at Nos. 641 to 651 Montgomery Street, opposite the original site, was purchased. Upon this was erected, at the corner, one two-story brick building, 30 by 100 feet, containing the office on the ground floor, and dwelling apartments on the second floor for the manager. The second building was erected on the westerly end of the plot, 30 by 100 feet, two stories in height, but this has been recently enlarged by the addition of a third story, and as a stable accommodates about seventy-five horses. Connecting these two buildings on the rear line, for a depth of forty feet, a shed was erected, 90 by 40 feet, for the protection of the wagons, trucks, etc., necessary in the business. This proved inadequate, however, and the remainder of the ground was covered in 1894, so that thirty-five wagons were easily taken care of, with plenty of space for an additional number if required. It takes fifty men in the execution of details attending the supplying of 8,000 or more customers.

Quite in keeping with the above record of progress is the history of every one of the numerous branches operated by this great institution. The notable fact that the business of milk purveying has been accompanied with less intelligent methods than most any other industry, rendered the wide success of the Borden Company more easily attainable, and even considering its educating influences where its operations are conducted, it is to be regretted that the general system of milk production and sale is conducted with so little regard for the public health.



BORDEN'S JERSEY CITY HEADQUARTERS.

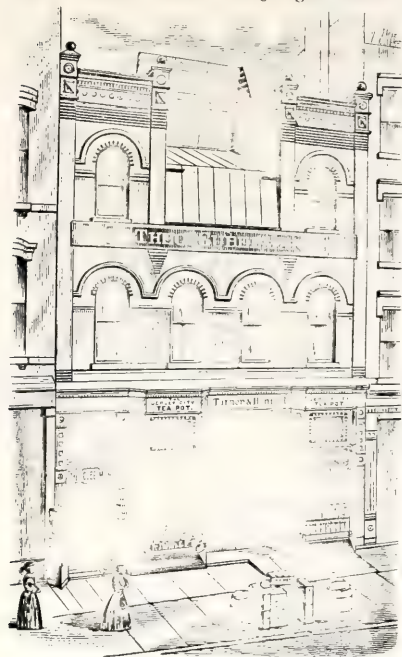
THE JERSEY CITY PACKING COMPANY is a large concern, which has made the name of the city familiar in the trade centres of the world. It began business on a small scale about nine years ago, and now has an extensive plant and \$600,000 capital. The main buildings on Ninth Street are massive brick structures, six stories high, occupying an L-shaped site, with frontages of 200 and 300 feet. The beef-curing vats are in the basement and sub-cellar. There are 542 of these, each made to hold 4,500 pounds, giving a capacity in this department of 2,439,000 pounds at a time. From these vats the beef goes to the cooling-rooms on the third, fourth and fifth floors. There are three of these rooms, each with a capacity of 6,000 packages. The hog department handles 1,000 carcasses daily. The hog cooling-room has a capacity of 20,000 pieces. The lard department has rendering tanks, each with a capacity of 5,000 pounds. There are five smoke-houses, each with a capacity of 2,000 pieces. The sixth floor contains the sausage department, with five chipping, four mixing, and three stuffing machines. The engine-rooms contain one stationary engine of 60 horse-power, and three ice machines of 125 horse-power

each. There are three boilers in the battery. The ice machines produce seventy-five tons daily. The salt stores have storage room for 40,000 bushels. The machine shop, on the fifth floor, is thoroughly fitted with all appliances for the prompt repair of the extensive mechanical plant. Throughout the buildings machinery is utilized for all the work, and speed, economy and cleanliness are secured by the most improved mechanical appliances. The buildings are equipped with automatic fire extinguishers, and communication between the floors is obtained by elevators, with a speed of 125 feet a minute. There are 250 men employed by the company, and their output of cured beef and hog product is one of the largest on the Atlantic seaboard. At Tenth and Erie streets the company's stables are located. There are now 86 horses, all gray Percheron Normans, and 63 wagons in the building. The company's slaughter-house is

on West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, and has a capacity of 1,000 hogs daily.

G. F. Swift is president, E. C. Swift, treasurer, and J. S. Bailey, general manager of the company. They have introduced many improvements in the manner of preparing meats and in packing for market, which has aided in securing the well-deserved reputation of the company. They export to England, France and Germany, and to the West Indies and South America. The preparation, cutting, curing, smoking, freezing and packing of meat has been reduced to a science, and the brands of the output are favorites in all markets, at home and abroad.

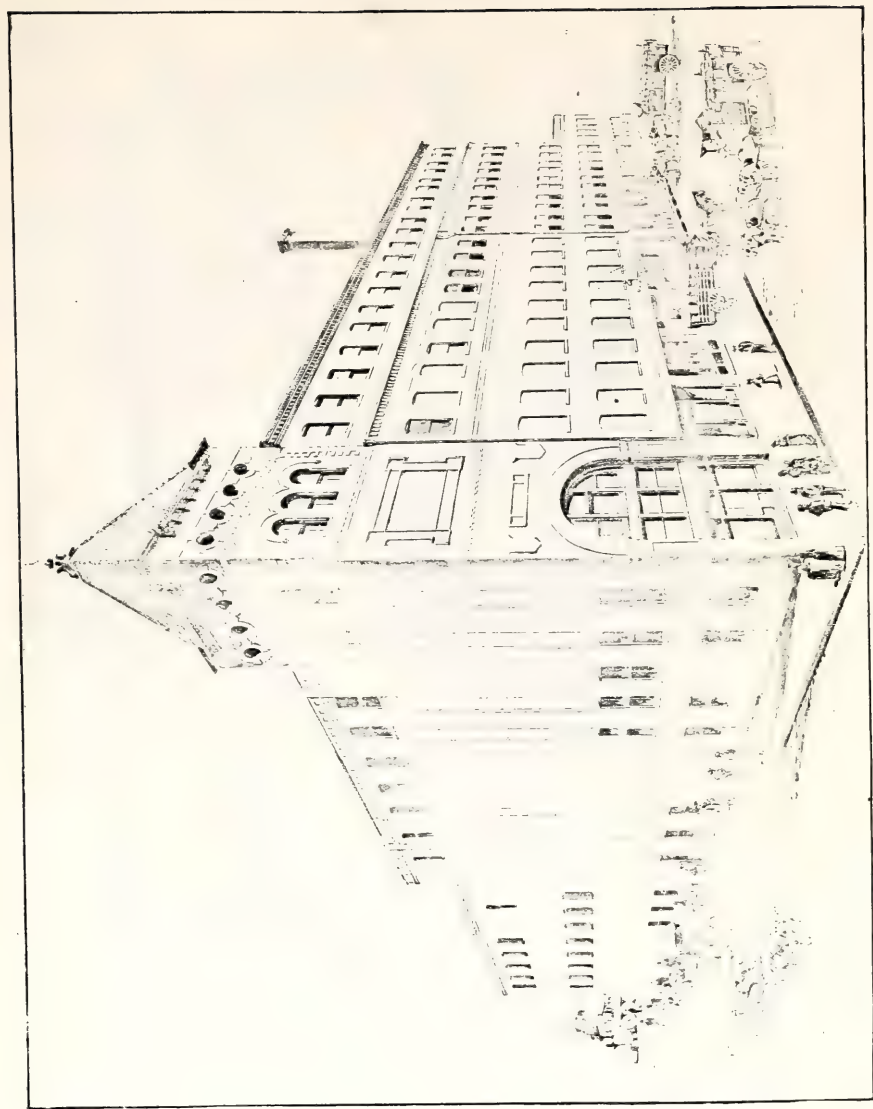
THE DODGE & BLISS COMPANY has recently succeeded the old firms of Dodge & Co., and the Dodge & Bliss Box Co., which have been prominent in the lumber and box interests in Jersey City for the past thirty years. The new company has abandoned the old site, which covered three acres at Bay, Greene and Morgan streets, and were the pioneers in opening up a new section of the city on West Side Avenue, and west of it, including water frontage on the Hackensack River. There they have erected a very large plant, with abundant room and ample facilities for their constantly growing business. Their example in forming a new business section has been followed by many other manufacturers, and it is now a busy part of the city.



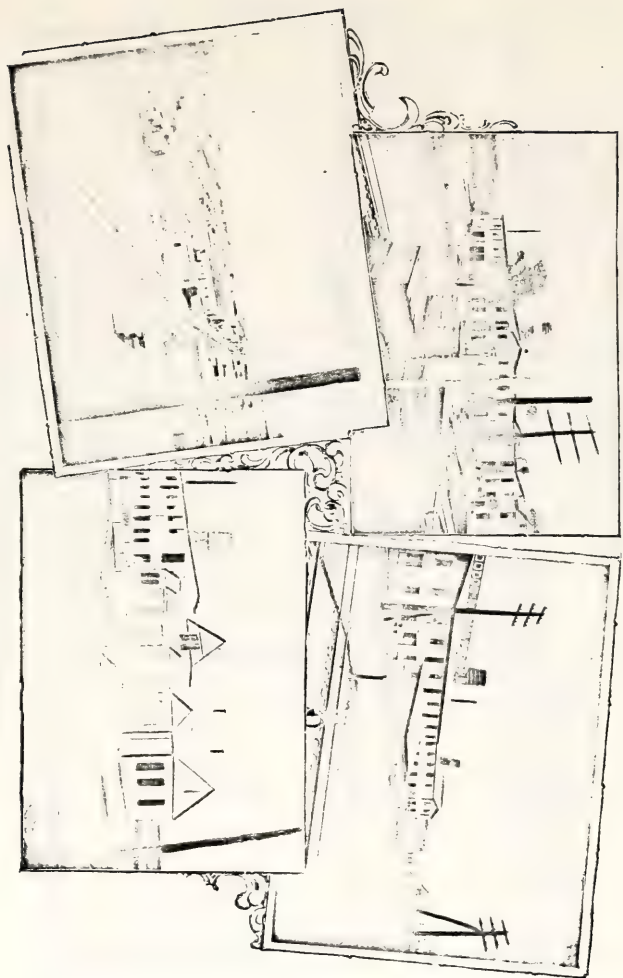
FRANK STEVENS' BUILDING.

The lumber business of this company has always been one of the largest in Jersey City and surrounding towns, and is growing greater with increased facilities for serving their trade. They have branch establishments at Tonawanda, N. Y., and Meredith, N. H., and their connections are many and large. The box department is one of the largest in the United States. They not only do a large local trade in made boxes, but ship shooks to all parts of the world. The manufacture of shooks was always an important feature of their trade, and it has grown rapidly, and the company contracts for any number of boxes or shooks, from one to one million or more.

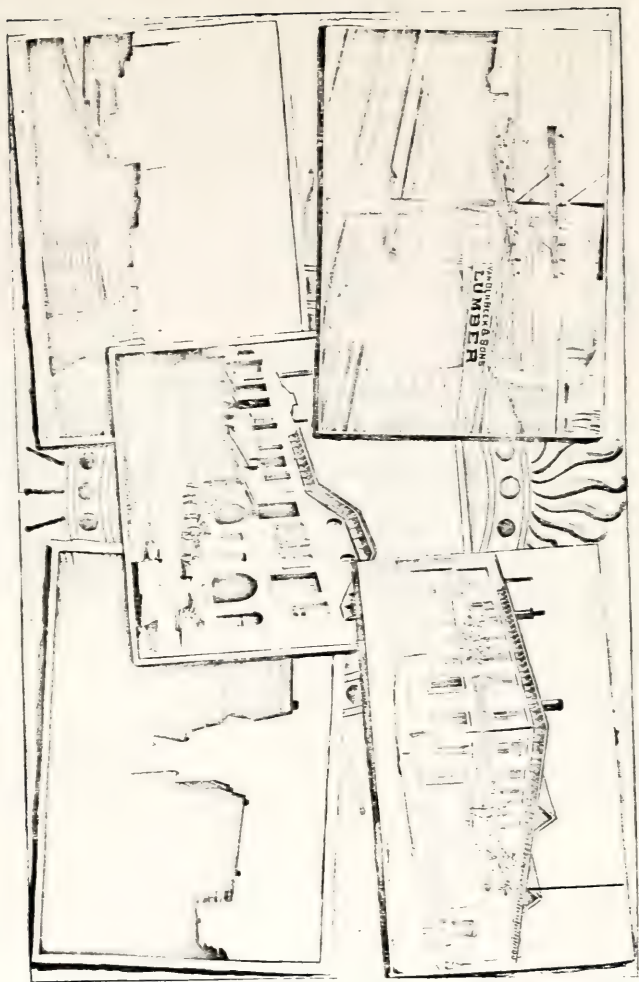
VAN DER BEEK & SONS was the pioneer lumber concern, and is one of the oldest business firms in Jersey City. The offices, mills and yards are at the corner of Greene and Steuben



DEPOT OF THE JERSEY CITY PACKING CO., JERSEY CITY.

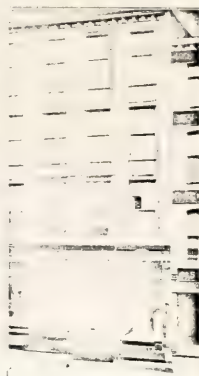


OFFICE, FACTORY AND YARDS OF THE DODGE & BLISS CO., JERSEY CITY.



OFFICE AND LUMBER YARDS OF VANDERBEEK & SONS, JERSEY CITY.

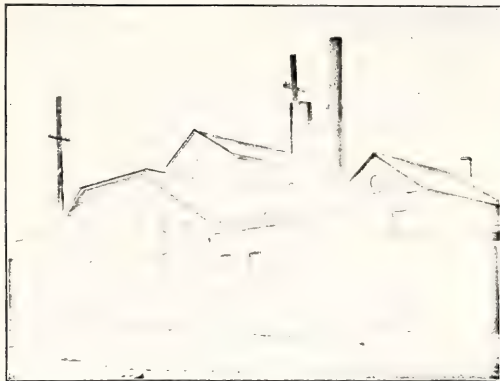
streets and adjacent thereto, on the site originally selected when the firm was organized, in 1846. At that time Harsimus Cove was a bay extending west to Henderson Street, and afforded shipping facilities for the concern. The firm was originally Morrell, Van Der Beek & Post. The business has grown with the city, and it is now one of the most complete and extensive institutions of the kind in the State. The dry and fine lumber used in trade is stored in compartments, which form a lumber yard under a glass roof. The stock kept on hand by the firm embraces every kind of American wood that can be utilized in trade. The planing mills are supplied with the latest improvements in machinery. The motive power is supplied by two engines, one of 100, and the other of 165 horse-power. There are three boilers, and the shavings are utilized for fuel, powerful blowers carrying them from the machines direct to the fire boxes. The box factory is adapted to the manufacture of all varieties of wooden packing boxes in any quantity. The yards, mills, storehouses and offices cover an area of more than two city blocks, a portion of which includes the site of the machine shop erected by Robert Fulton, where he built the first steamboat.



N. Y. Office Thompson & Bushnell Co.,
110 Liberty Street.

THE THOMPSON & BUSHNELL COMPANY was organized about eight years ago, and has erected extensive foundries at the corner of Bay and Warren streets. Richard Thompson is president, and John S. Bushnell is secretary and treasurer. Both had a long training and much practical experience in their line of business before they organized the company. They have made numerous inventions, and own a number of valuable patents. Among these are: The Bachelder adjustable spring steam engine indicator; the Ideal reducing wheel; an injector blower, and Thompson's patent soot-sucker for cleaning boiler tubes. A great variety and large quantities of grate bars are made in the foundry. A single order for their Aetna shaking-grate, recently filled, called for over 100,000 pounds. In addition to the articles made in their factory, the company deals in all goods used in engine and boiler rooms. The

main offices are at 110 Liberty Street, New York, and are under the charge of Mr. Bushnell. Mr. Thompson conducts the mechanical and traveling departments, and has probably indicated more steam engines than any other man in the country during a given time. The company issues an illustrated catalogue, which is a handbook in boiler and engine rooms.



Foundry of Thompson & Bushnell Co., Jersey City.

building adjoining their present factory. In 1892 their present factory, 65 and 67 Wilkinson Avenue, was erected. Their business at first required but half a dozen barrels of cocoanuts a day. Now their consumption exceeds 2,000,000 cocoanuts annually.

BUSSING & GRAEF, manufacturers of desiccated cocoanut, began business on September 1, 1890. They occupied at that time a single floor of a

Frederick W. Bussing was born in New York City in 1849, and received his education in the public schools. He became a resident of Jersey City in 1882. He entered the employ of



MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO. BUILDING.

L. Schepp, cocoanut manufacturer in New York, in 1870, and remained in his employ twenty years.

Emil A. Graef was born in New York City in 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He was employed by L. Schepp twelve years, and left him to accept a clerical position in the New York post-office. After a time he became weary of the change, and entered into partnership with his former fellow-employee. Their business has prospered. Both are members of Damon Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Greenville Building Loan Association.

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY COMPANY is one of the most important industries of its kind in Jersey City. The plant was estab-

lished several years ago at 375 and 377 Wayne Street, and is complete in all its departments. The company have a large patronage from steamboat, hotel and railway companies, and make a special feature of work for private individuals. The concern is open at all times to the public, and an inspection of the machinery, which is all the most modern and improved, makes an interesting study. Mr. M. A. Stoner is the superintendent.

REGINA MUSIC BOX COMPANY. One of the important manufacturing industries of Jersey City is the Regina Music Box Co., occupying the Cushing building, at the corner of Morris and Hudson streets. Although the company was but recently incorporated, it has been doing business under its present name, and carrying on the manufacture of the excellent "Regina" music boxes, for two years. In this period the house has built up a large following among musical instrument dealers in every part of the country.

The officers of the Regina Music Box Co. are : Mr. Percival Knauth, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, New York, president; Mr. Percival Kuhne, of the same firm, vice-president, and Mr. Ludwig C. Tietz, secretary and treasurer.

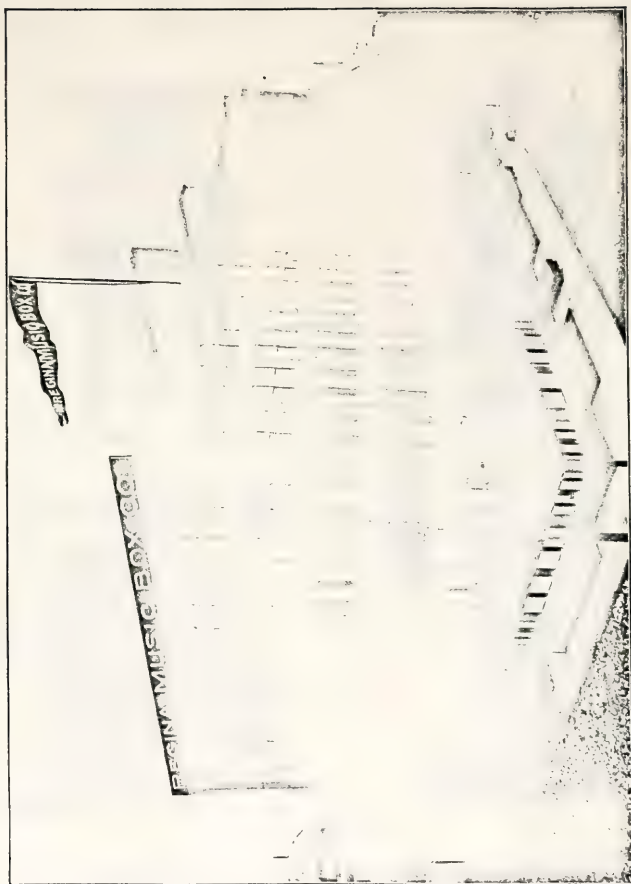
To the indefatigable, persistent efforts of Mr. Tietz, and his foresightedness in placing agencies for the "Regina" with firms of repute and high standing in the trade, is due much of the immediate success of the house.

In this he is ably seconded by Mr. G. A. Brachhausen, of the Polyphon Musik Werke, of Leipzig, Germany, and these two gentlemen, with the other officers of the concern, are now doing wonders toward pushing the "Regina" instruments to the position in the front rank of goods of their type which they undoubtedly deserve. The Jersey City house is an offshoot from the Leipzig company, and its instruments closely resemble those of the latter, but it is conducted independently.

When Mr. Brachhausen, the superintendent of the Regina Music Box Co.'s plant, came to America, not quite two years ago, to establish a factory for the manufacture of music boxes, he



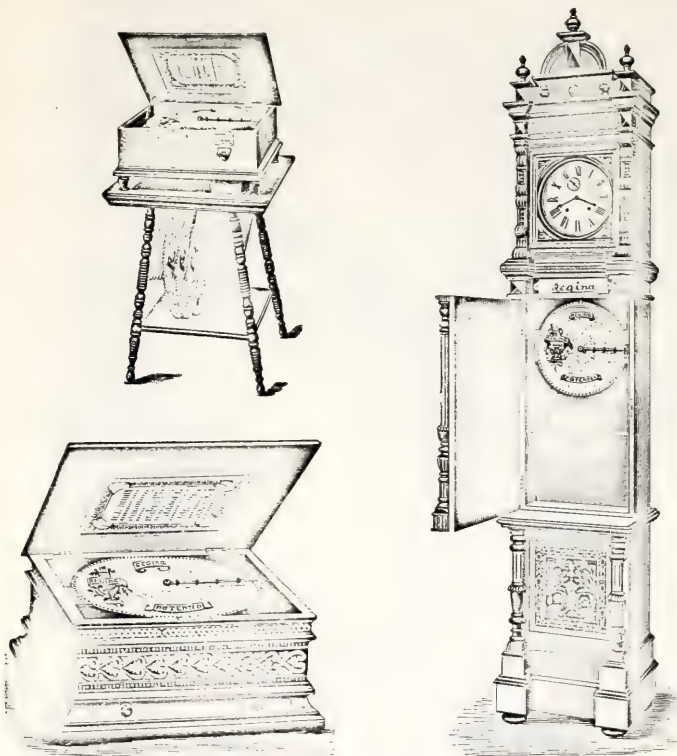
G. A. BRACHHAUSEN.



FACTORY OF THE REGINA MUSIC BOX CO., JERSEY CITY.

had much to contend with, notwithstanding his long experience in the factory of the Polyphon Musik Werke. This will be readily understood by a mention of his claim, which is, that he was the first in America to make a music box "comb," or to manufacture a music box entire. This means not only that he had to teach the greater part of his help their trade, but that he had to invent and supervise the manufacture of nearly all the machinery used in their important plant in Jersey City.

The popularity of the "Regina" is rapidly increasing, and all who have seen it pronounce it one of the best and most convenient form of the music box. At the manufactory hardly a



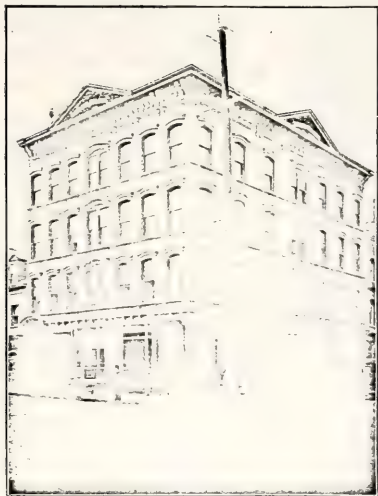
REGINA MUSIC BOXES.

day goes by that some improvement, more or less important, is not made in the boxes, to suit the many customers of the concern.

At present the catalogue of the company contains twenty-two styles, including musical automata, both with penny or nickel slot attachment, and combined with hall clocks, and single comb and duplex boxes, operated either with a crank or by clockwork. The number of tunes arranged for the Regina Music Box to January 1, 1895, was over 1,300.

The **FULLER OFFICE BUILDING**, at Hudson and Montgomery streets, is a five-story and cellar brick structure, fronting 100 feet on both Hudson and Montgomery streets. It is the most complete and best appointed office building in Jersey City, with elevator, steam heat and every convenience. It was formerly the historic hotel known as the "Darcy House," which has a history dating back to the Jersey Associates. The new building was planned and completed under the supervision of its owners, A. M. and W. M. Fuller, of Philadelphia, and their agent, Mr. Frank Stevens, president of the Real Estate Trusts Co., in the spring of 1884. It is substantially constructed, and is the popular office home for many law firms and business men. Among the few who occupy convenient and well-lighted offices in this building are: the Western Union Telegraph Co., National Express Co., F. Missler & Krimmert, Archey Crossman, John E. Muller, Earl B. Silvers, George Mathews, Wm. M. Dougherty, Prudential Insurance Co., Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co., P. Sanford Ross, John Griffin, Geo. B. Wilson & Co., Earle & Harrison, Wm. Warbrick, Geo. V. Bartlett, Brainard Bros., P. J. Connor, Geo. W. Cassidy, Van Winkle & Klink, Wm. C. Cudlipp, S. D. Haines, Reon Barns, J. Adriance Bush, Walter Kip, J. H. Potts, Fred'k Frambach, Wm. P. Douglas, Wm. F. Midlege,

Wm. G. E. See, R. P. Wortendyke, Wm. C. Spencer, Albert C. Wall, M. J. Currie, New Jersey Title & Abstract Co., Randolph, Condict & Black, U S. Industrial Insurance Co., Louis H. Giele, Board of Chosen Freeholders, Chas. W. Fuller, Geo. L. Record, New Jersey Riparian Commissioners, and many others.



DAVIDSON BUILDING.

The **DAVIDSON OFFICE BUILDING** has a frontage of 70 feet on Montgomery Street and 50 feet on Washington Street. It is a four-story and cellar brick, and was formerly known as the "Fleming Building." It was renovated in May, 1893, by its agents, the Real Estate Trusts Co., for its owner, Daniel Finn, trustee for Elizabeth Smith, to the present superbly appointed office home of the following lawyers and business men: the Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co., Dennis Gallegher, Chas. G. Rochat, Hudspeth & Puster, Zachau & Trotter, Jr., Robert Carey, John W. Bissell, Lewis H. Broome, Fred. S. Dunn, Van Buskirk & Parker, Wm. C. Gebhardt, Chas. Woodbury & Co., Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Alex. Simpson, Warren Dixon, Nathan J. Dehli & Chamberlin, Dayton & Atkinson,

Conover, Frank P. McDermott, Louis H. Vultee, and others.

The **WELDON BUILDING** is one of the most conspicuous structures in the city. It is a large, five-story brick building on the northwesterly corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. The frontage on Montgomery Street is 150 feet, and on Washington Street it is 50 feet. The erection was begun on June 15, 1887, and work was completed on May 1, 1889. There are 110 offices and seven stores in the building. It is steam-heated, electrically-lighted and provided with an elevator. It is a popular office building for lawyers.

WM. LOFT COMPANY'S CANDY WORKS. The founder of this business, Mr. William Loft (according to the New York Directory), was in business in 1861, and a well-known resident of Jersey City for twenty-six years, doing business at No. 54 Barclay Street, New York, manufac-

turing and exporting confectionery to all parts of the civilized world. Realizing the importance of Jersey City as a receiving and distributing centre, he had erected for the company one of the handsomest and most substantial factories in Jersey City, containing a fine plant, with a capacity of over 100 tons weekly.

The company has a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and employs a large number of hands. Their goods are well and favorably known; find a ready market throughout the United States, all England, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, South America and the West Indies. They have a branch house in London, England, located at No. 40 Hatton Garden.

MORGAN & SONS. The piano establishment of Morgan & Sons is the oldest and largest concern of its kind in Jersey City. The house was originally established in New York City in 1860 by William Morgan, and was removed to this city in 1870. In 1877 he admitted his two sons, Samuel and William H. Morgan, to an interest in the business; the firm since then has been conducted under the name of Morgan & Sons. They still occupy the original building at the corner of Grove



WM. LOFT COMPANY'S BUILDING.



WILLIAM MORGAN.

and Ninth streets. It is a three-story brick structure, two floors of which are occupied for the business of the firm. On the first floor is located the office and the show rooms for new instruments; the second floor is devoted to storage of old pianos, etc., and the repair shop is here located. The building has been altered and increased in size from time to time, as the requirements demanded.

William Morgan, the founder, was born in England, August 28, 1818. He came to America in 1842, locating in New York, where he found employment in a large carpet establishment. He remained in the employ of that concern for several years, when he resigned to accept a more lucrative position in the furniture business. After filling that position for some time, his services were sought by several large piano manufacturers. Being of a frugal disposition, he managed to save a few hundred dollars, and

engaged in business for himself, opening a grocery store which he conducted about six years. Not finding that business suitable to his tastes, he sold out in the spring of 1858, losing all he had invested. He resumed work at the piano trade. By strict economy he managed to save enough from his scanty earnings to liquidate his old indebtedness in full. In 1860 he again entered into the piano business on his own account.

The volume of business annually transacted by Messrs. Morgan & Sons will aggregate nearly \$100,000.

MR. JAMES LEO was born in the town of Winsted, Litchfield County, Conn., June 3, 1849. His education was limited to the district schools of that village, and at an early age he located in the West. Not finding in that section all that he had expected, he returned East, and at twenty-one years of age entered a paper-box factory in New Britain, Conn., in which he spent about five years. He was then offered a position in New York City, which he accepted. He was with the firm four years, rose rapidly in business, paid careful attention to all practical methods for doing the work, and after passing through various positions for a few years, he started business for himself in paper-box making in Jersey City, January 1, 1881, at the corner of York and Greene streets. Two years after his entrance into business he found his quarters too small, and was compelled to seek a larger factory, which he found at 181 and 185 Grand Street, where he spent seven years. Success has crowned his efforts.

The factory at 181 and 185 Grand Street became too small, and in 1889 he built and occupied his present large factory at Varick and Grand streets. This factory is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the State, if not in the country. Two hundred and fifty persons, two-thirds of whom are young women and girls, find employment in it. The factory contains 60-horse boiler for steam-power, and 40-horse boiler for heating; repair shop, etc.; lining machine for lining strawboards, and baling machine for baling waste; machine for mixing and making paste. The first floor contains offices, engine rooms and general stock department; an elevator for shipping and another for receiving. Within three years after the completion of this building Mr. Leo was compelled to add an annex, 25x70 feet. The floors are simply an extension of the main building. The second floor contains machines for cutting, scoring, trimming, cornering, folding, slitting and rewinding. The third and fourth floors are finishing departments, where the boxes are put together, covered and completed. These floors also contain machines for gluing, pasting and wire-stitching; also machines that fasten the corners with paper or cloth, producing almost instantly a corner finish, stronger, better and quicker than that accomplished by hand. There are machines for covering boxes with paper from rolls, in any color or in any size, and with different colors at the same time.

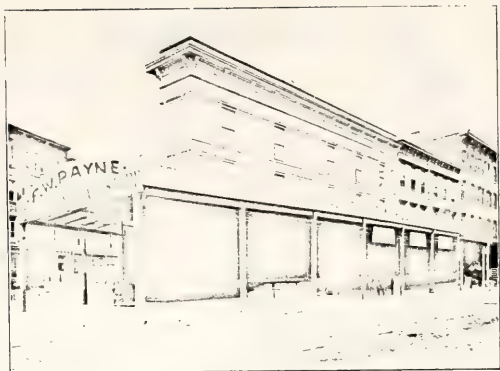
The printing department is in a separate building connected with the third floor, and contains 160 fonts of job type and four presses. The stable contains five excellent horses, and four wagons are in constant use. All these extensive departments are conducted under the immediate supervision of Mr. Leo, and reflect the highest credit upon his management and business ability.

CHRIST MARTENS was born in Germany on January 15, 1852. He came to this country in 1871. He secured employment in Brooklyn, and remained there until 1888, when he came to Jersey City, and established his present business at 381 Communipaw Avenue. His business prospered, and he has been compelled to enlarge his plant. It now embraces three lots and extensive stables. His bakery requires 175 barrels of flour daily, and his trucking and delivery outfit consists of nine wagons and twelve horses.

HARRY LOUDERBOUGH, proprietor of the New Jersey Paint Works, located at the corner of Wayne and Fremont streets, Jersey City, was born in Bristol, Pa., in 1845. He has been a resident of Jersey City since 1866, at which time he accepted a position in the employ of the Morris Canal Company. After remaining in the employ of the canal company for three years he connected himself with Mr. Charles A. Woolsey. After Mr. Woolsey established himself in the paint business Mr. Louderbough was engaged to introduce the goods on the road, and after a faithful service of about twenty years in the employ of that gentleman, in 1889 he established



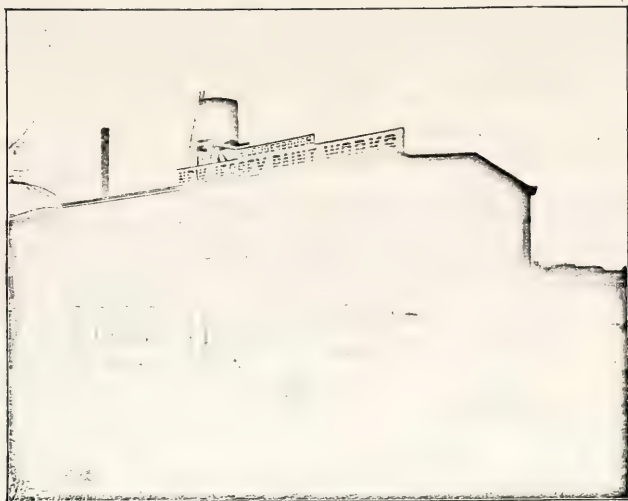
JAMES LEO CO., BOX MANUFACTORY, JERSEY CITY.



F. W. PAYNE BUILDING, JERSEY CITY.



FISS, DOERR & CO.'S LIVERY, SALES AND EXCHANGE STABLES, JERSEY CITY.



NEW JERSEY PAINT WORKS. HARRY LOUDERBOUGH, PROP.



MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT OF LOUIS T. STEINBERGER.

the large plant of the New Jersey Paint Works, which is one of the most important manufacturing industries in Jersey City. The establishment manufactures the largest and most varied line of marine paint specialties and lead, zinc, oil colors, mixed paints, etc. His long and extensive acquaintance with dealers in the paint market has given Mr. Louderbough opportunities of placing his goods in all the large cities of the United States and foreign countries. His name is a positive guarantee as to the reliability of his products. The illustration of the New Jersey Paint Works presented herein gives the reader some idea of the magnitude of the plant.

DR. OLIVER PHELPS BROWN. The well-known proprietary medicine house of Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 45 and 47 Grand Street, was established in 1850, and is one of the old business landmarks of Jersey City.

Dr. Brown was a native of Vermont, and, in conformity with his natural bent, his early education or studies were allowed to vibrate between the two pursuits he seemed equally adapted to, namely, the medical profession and journalism, until, through the misfortune of becoming an orphan, he was obliged for the time being to suspend his medical studies, and to go forth to earn a livelihood, and seek his fortune in a broader field than his native Green Mountain State could yield him.

His first business venture was in Connecticut, where he started *The New Britain Journal*, which under his management became one of the most promising daily papers of that State.

A favorable opportunity induced him to dispose of this paper, and coming to New York in 1839, he established *The Empire City*, which also, under his able management, in due time grew into a substantial business enterprise.

Having now acquired the means to enable him to resume his suspended studies in medicine, he disposed of his second paper, and began to prepare himself for the profession which had been his life's ambition to achieve.

Becoming, in the pursuit of his medical studies, thoroughly imbued with the conviction that *Nature's* herbs, roots and juices contain a healing balm for every wound and ill that mortal flesh is heir to, he zealously entered into the work of forming a "Complete System of Standard Herbal Remedies," which he placed upon the market, and which soon became widely known for their sterling qualities and real merit.

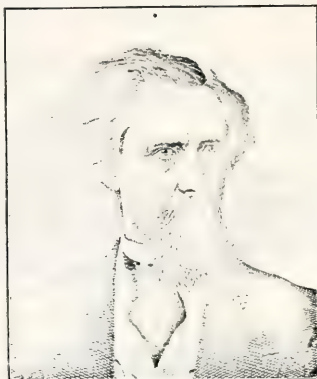
In 1851 he removed from New York to Jersey City, and, selecting the site at 19 and 21 (now 45 and 47) Grand Street, he commenced on an extensive scale the manufacture of his now well-known "Ten Standard Herbal Remedies." These medicines became popular in America and Europe.

Dr. Brown went to London, and established a branch concern at No. 2 King Street, Covent Garden (now removed to 61 Chandos Street, Strand), which branch supplies the foreign trade, and quickly grew to equal proportions with the parent plant.

The specialties are now sold all over the world, and flourishing agencies are established in Africa, Australia, South America, Canada, etc.

Dr. Brown's next labor was that of producing his "Complete Herbalist; or, The People Their Own Physician," a book of over 500 pages, copiously illustrated. It was published in 1855, since which time the sale has reached, for a medical work, the unprecedented number of over half a million copies. It is one of the standard medical works of the day, and continues to have a steady sale.

Having always carried his equal affection for *the press* and his *profession* side by side, the printing department was, of course, a prominent feature of his business, wherein, beside the printing of his Complete Herbalist, all the matter for his business, etc., he also, in 1869, began



OLIVER PHELPS BROWN.

to issue his annual "Shaksperian Almanac," illustrated with original cuts, which immediately became, and has ever since remained, a very popular almanac, both in America and Europe.

In 1876 was started a semi-monthly, illustrated paper called *The Growing World*, which promised to be the greatest success of Dr. Brown's life. In two years its subscription list numbered more than ten thousand. But, about this time, in the very midst of an energetic, useful and successful career, with a business flourishing and rapidly increasing on both sides of the Atlantic, with ambitious and benevolent plans for endowing an institution in Jersey City, etc., he met with an accident which eventually proved fatal to his life.

The business is still carried on at 45 and 47 Grand Street, Jersey City, and 61 Chandos Street, Strand, London, England.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM. One of the most important industries of the city is the telephone system, both as a great business and as an aid in the transaction of the business of the community.

In 1878, and almost immediately after the art of transmission of the sound of the human voice by wire was discovered, a few of the foremost business men of the city made contracts with the then newly-organized Telephone Company to run wires, furnish instruments, and provide a switch-board, with operators to make the necessary connection between their wires. This little exchange, opened on the top floor of the Fleming building, Washington and Montgomery streets, in a very small room, formed the nucleus of the telephoné business in Jersey City and

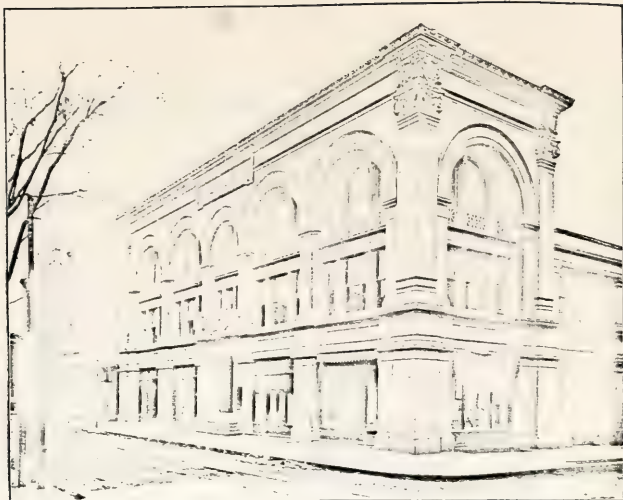


LONG DOCK STORES, 13TH AND PROVOST STREETS, JERSEY CITY.

throughout the northern and central parts of the State. From this little beginning, involving only a small capital and few employees, with the simple devices known at that time, there has grown a business of tremendous proportions. The growth of the exchange system was so rapid that the appliances adapted to the small exchange were discarded almost immediately as crude and unsuitable; in fact, this condition has continued to exist during the past fourteen years, as no less than three changes of equipment have been made in this city, and still a fourth, entirely new in design, is now installed in the company's new building at the corner of Bay and Erie streets.

In this new exchange building every device has been adopted for the quick and sure connection together of telephone lines. All the wires in the closely built-up part of the city are brought to the office in underground conduits specially designed for the purpose. These conduits are formed of creosoted wood, laid together in ducts or tubes in such numbers as may be required, with manholes, or testing stations, at intervals of 500 feet. Through these ducts wires encased in lead pipe, forming cables of 200 wires each, are drawn and connected directly between the switch-board and the subscriber's station, thus supplying in many cases a continuous wire unexposed to storms.

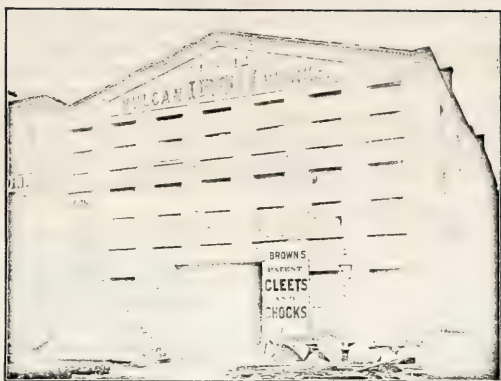
The means of intercourse opened up by the telephone has revolutionized business methods throughout the city. The telegraph, the next latest and next quickest method of transmission of information, is not only slow in comparison with the telephone, but it requires specially-trained employees for its manipulation.



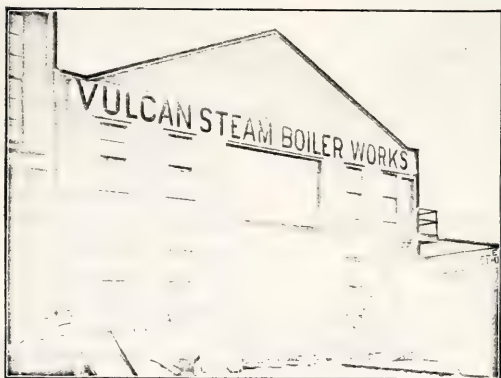
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE CO. BUILDING, JERSEY CITY.



ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSSING & GRAEF, JERSEY CITY.



FOUNDRY OF BROWN & MILLER. JERSEY CITY.



BOILER WORKS OF BROWN & MILLER. JERSEY CITY.

The exchange system opens up great possibilities. Conversation can be carried on not only over the short lines of subscribers of any one exchange, but all the cities, most of the villages, and many of the hamlets of the State of New Jersey, are brought together within a minute of time of each other. States contiguous to New Jersey, and States lying far to the east and far to the west, are in turn brought together, and time and space eliminated. Any subscriber in Jersey City has the means in his hands of communicating with any one of the 200,000 telephone subscribers east of the Mississippi.

Through the system of pay-stations, dotted everywhere around the city, the transient user of the telephone may have, for the small price of a message, the company's expensive plant placed at his entire disposal.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, conducting its business in Jersey City and other parts of New Jersey, has always been keenly alive to the fact that a satisfactory service can only be rendered to its patrons by means of good office equipment, good outside construction and efficient employees, who conscientiously, under proper discipline, do the work allotted to them.

The switch-board at the new exchange is one of the very latest in design and of the best workmanship; the underground conduits through the streets of the city are laid in accordance with the views and plans of the leading mechanical and electrical engineers of the day; the home of the Telephone Exchange itself is noticeable, both from the ornamental character of its architecture and the substantial character of the building.

CHARLES S. FURST established a dry goods business in Jersey City, at 32 Newark Avenue, in 1873. It was a small business at first, but it grew until, in 1892, it required more room than any store in the city would afford. He then built his present place of business at 129-131 Newark Avenue. It is the most ornamental and extensive store in the city. In March, 1894, his brother Myron joined the firm, and it is now Furst Bros.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY is one of the most widely-known manufacturing concerns in the country. The factories are in Newark, the main office at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, New York. The Jersey City office of the company is a landmark, and a picture of it is given herewith. This company has sold over 20,000 machines in Hudson County. In connection with the Jersey City office there is a department for art needlework. The designs are all especially made for this department. The Domestic paper patterns are also provided to patrons of the Jersey City agency.



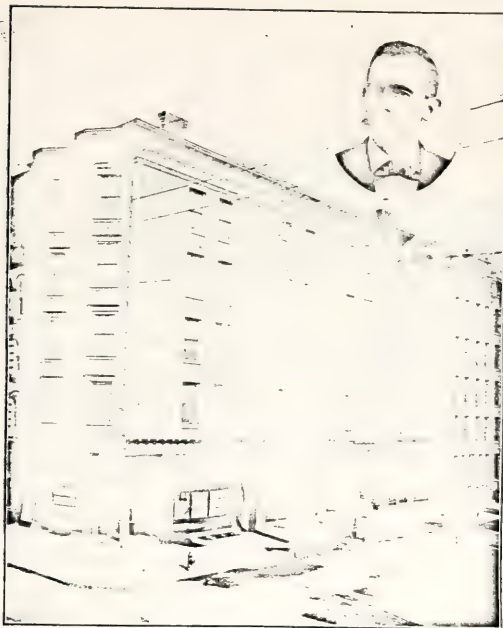
FURST BUILDING.

LONG DOCK STORES. The tobacco inspection and storage warehouses known as the Long Dock Stores form one of the largest blocks in Jersey City. They are situated at Thirteenth and Provost streets, and are connected with the terminal stations of the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railways. There are branches of the storage and shipping departments at the corner of Clinton and South street, and at the foot of Grand Street, and on piers 48 and 55, East River, New York, and a bonded storehouse at Nos. 4 and 6 Jones Lane, New York. The main offices are at 60 Broad Street, New York. The old firm of Jarvis & Co., which organized the business, began operations in 1834. It grew under

their management, but more notably under the direction of R. M. Jarvis, the present proprietor, until it is the largest of its kind in this country.

HUGH DUGAN was born in Ireland in 1832. He came to America in 1848, and for a number of years worked at his trade as a carpenter. He was assessor of the third district in Jersey City eight years, after which he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders, and served one year. He was then elected county collector, and still fills the office. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Jersey City in addition to his official duties. His family consists of his wife, one son and two daughters.

MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY was born in Jersey City on August 14, 1862. He was educated in



JAMES RILEY'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

the parochial schools. He began business as a contractor and builder, and has since added real estate, and has been quite successful. He was married January 12, 1891, to Miss Mary Kennelly, and they have one child, a boy. Mr. Connolly is a member of the Jersey City Board of Trade and of the Catholic Club.

JAMES RILEY was born in Ireland, November 6, 1858. He served his time and worked seven years as a steel rail maker. He has lived in this country twenty-five years, mainly in New York, Philadelphia and Jersey City. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and has achieved success. He is a republican, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1893 in a democratic district.

LORENZ KOPIDO was born in Baden, Germany, in 1833, and came to America in 1851, locating at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he

resided until 1860, at which time he removed to Hoboken, N. J. When a young man, Mr. Kopido learned the trade of a silk examiner. He continued at his trade until 1869, when he removed to Lafayette (now a part of Jersey City), and engaged in the general dry goods and carpet business at the corner of Halliday and Lafayette streets. In 1870 he removed to 142 Pacific Avenue. His success was so rapid that he enlarged his store premises by building additions four different times. In 1889 he built the large business and flat structure at the northeast corner of Communipaw and Pacific avenues. The property has a frontage of seventy-five feet on each of the above avenues. The main or ground floor is occupied by L. Kopido & Sons, and has an area of 22,000 square feet. Their establishment is the largest dry goods and carpet concern outside of Jersey City proper. Since the death of Mr. Kopido, which occurred June 16, 1894, the business has been continued the same as heretofore, Messrs. E. L. and Harry Kopido being the active partners.



L. KOPIDO & SONS' DRY GOODS, CARPET AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

During his lifetime no citizen of Jersey City took a more active interest in the welfare of the city than the subject of this sketch. He was ever upright in all matters in private and commercial life, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

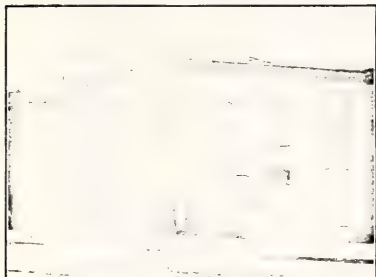
In 1862 Mr. Kopido married Miss Catharine Wezsel, of Hoboken, N. J. She still survives him; eight children were born to the union, five of whom are deceased.

JOHN H. FICKEN was born in Oldendorf, Amt Zelve, Hanover, Germany, July 13, 1840. When sixteen years of age he came to America and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he obtained a position as a clerk in a grocery store and remained five years. In 1862 he entered the service of the Pullman Palace Car Company as a ticket agent at the Erie station in Jersey City. He retained that position until 1873, and in April of 1874 he decided to engage in business for himself. He opened a livery stable on Communipaw Avenue, where he remained until 1884, at which time he began the erection of his present structure at the corner of Arlington Avenue and Harmon Street, and which he has occupied ever since.

Mr. Ficken is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the American Legion of Honor and several other similar organizations.

On January 4, 1874, Mr. Ficken married Miss Lena Landmesser, daughter of Charles Landmesser, of New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Ficken are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and are deeply interested in all christian and charitable work of that congregation.

EDWARD WALTER BURKE was born in Ireland in 1830. He removed to this city in 1848. He was in the employ of Samuel McLaughlin and Gail & Murray until 1852, when he went to Middlesex County to take charge of the training of horses on the stud farm of Hon. Peter Voorhis. After several years he returned to Jersey City, and was in the employ of Cornelius Van Vorst, and later with Daniel McLeod. He went to Georgia later, and remained until 1862, when he returned to the employ of Samuel McLaughlin. In 1864 he was manager of Gaffney's stables on Mercer Street. The following year he formed a partnership with N. Burrows, which continued until 1881, when he removed to his present well-known stables.



Livery Stable of E. W. Burke, Jersey City.

York mercantile concern. On April 1, 1894, he became manager of the Jersey City branch of Fiss & Doerr's horse business. On January 1, 1895, he was admitted as a partner, and the



Livery Stable and Storage House of John H. Ficken, Jersey City.

JAMES M. BENNETT was born at Bay Ridge, L. I., September 23, 1870. He was educated in the public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Brooklyn. After graduation he was for five years employed in a New

firm became Fiss, Doerr & Co. This firm has the reputation of doing a larger business in horse trading than any other in this country, and it is doubtful if any firm in their line in the world carry on a more extensive business.



Livery Stable of S. J. Curtis, Jersey City.

They have large stables at their New York headquarters, 147 to 151 East Twenty-fourth Street, besides large establishments in Lancaster, Pa., Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., besides the stables at 456 and 458 Henderson Street, in Jersey City. Extensive additions and alterations are now in progress at these in order to add to the business carriage and harness departments, which will be on an extensive scale.

STEPHEN JOHN CURTIS was born at Fertility, Pa., March 24, 1858. When he was twenty years of age he engaged in the milling business, and carried it on successfully for ten years. He then located in Brooklyn, where he remained three years. In 1881 he came to Jersey City and engaged in the livery business. In 1894 he established the stables at 156 and 158 Morgan Street, and his business has grown and prospered. In 1876 he married Miss S. H. Weaver, now deceased. Two children were the result of the marriage, and both are living. He is a member of a number of social organizations.

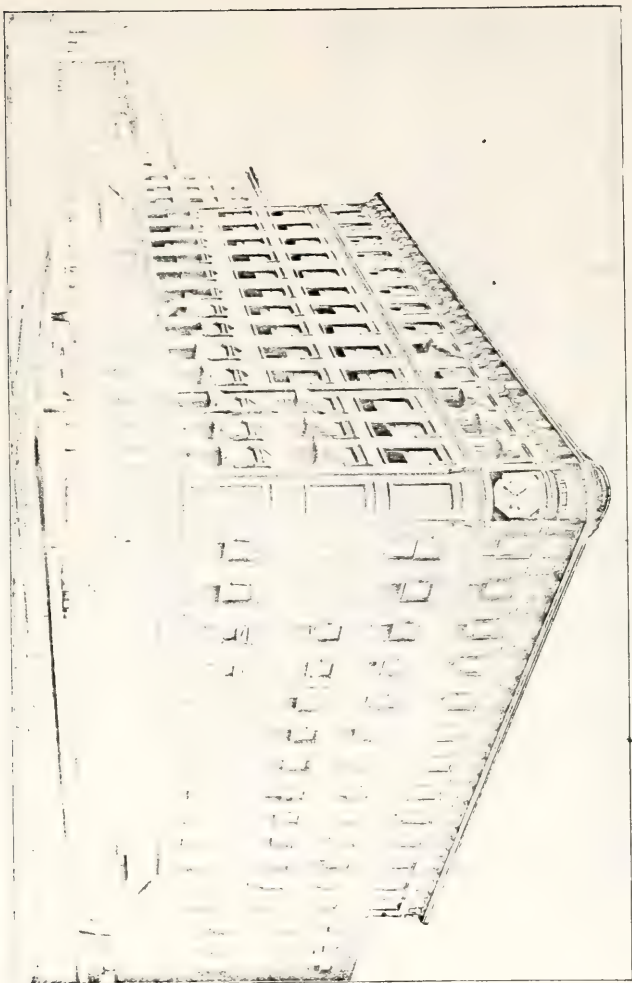
WILLIAM BENDER was born in Marburg, Germany, October 11, 1832. He removed to New York in September, 1850. He established business at Baltimore, Md., in 1858, and removed to Jersey City in 1864. He opened a small retail butcher shop on the site of his present establishment on First Street and Railroad Avenue, where he now employs forty men, fourteen horses and ten trucks. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and does an extensive business as a provision dealer. He was married to Margaret Leonhauser, at Baltimore, on August 2, 1859, and six children were the result of the union, two of whom are dead. He is a member of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

THE LEHANE CARRIAGE FACTORY. This factory was established in New York by Patrick Sheeran and Frank Lehane, under the firm name of Sheeran & Lehane, in 1850. In 1858 it was removed to 284 and 286 South Eighth Street, Jersey City. The demands of business required more room, and the present factory at 423 Montgomery Street was erected in 1876. The firm was dissolved in 1882, and Mr. Lehane continued the business. In 1888 Mr. Lehane died, and the factory was continued by his son, who had learned the business with his father. John J. Lehane was born in Jersey City, August 21, 1867, and is the eldest of six children who survived his father. Under his management the business has grown to be one of the institutions of the city.

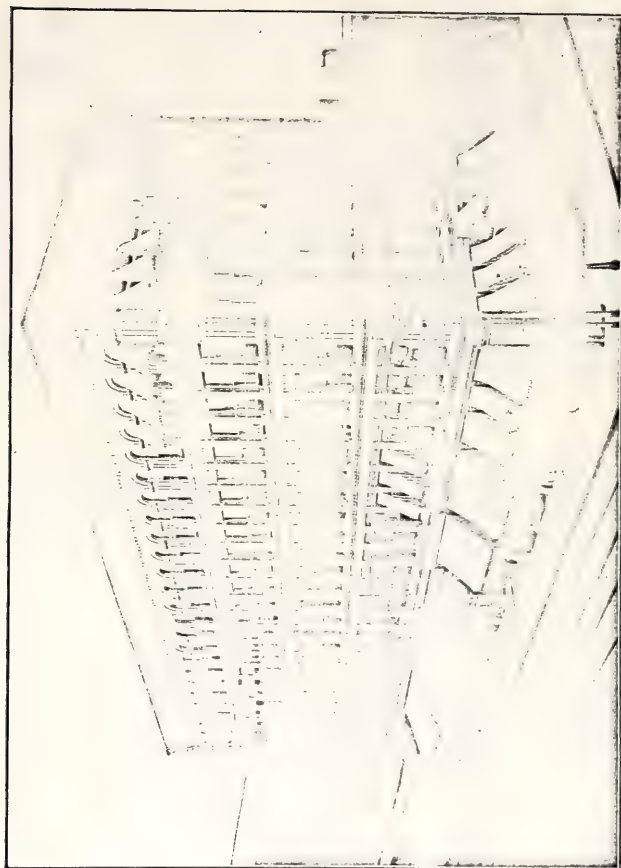


JOHN J. LEHANE.

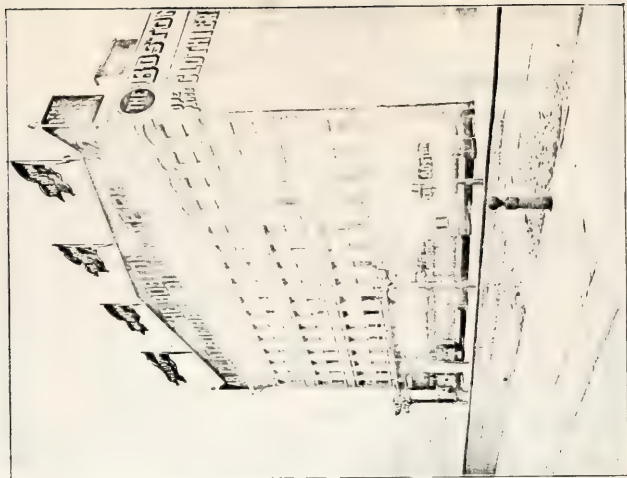
JAMES MCILHINEY was born at Belfast, Ireland, April 23, 1843. He received a common school education, and removed to the United States in 1863. In 1875 he located in Jersey City, and established a provision business. His manufacturing plant has a capacity of one hundred hogs daily, and contains the most improved



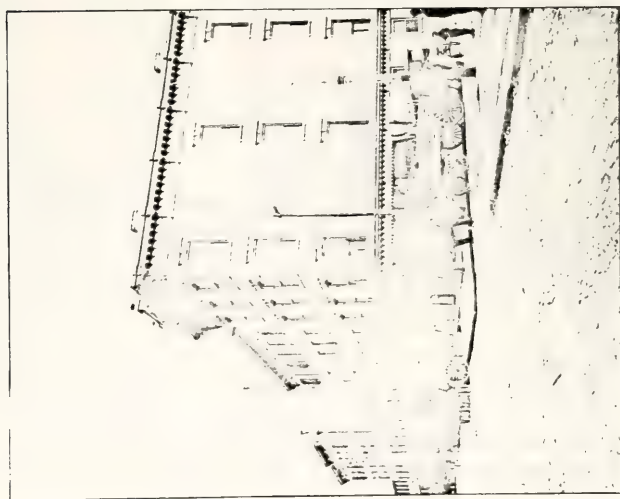
FULLER BUILDING, JERSEY CITY.



WELDON BUILDING, JERSEY CITY.



THE BOSTON, JERSEY CITY.



BUILDING OF WM. BENDER, JERSEY CITY



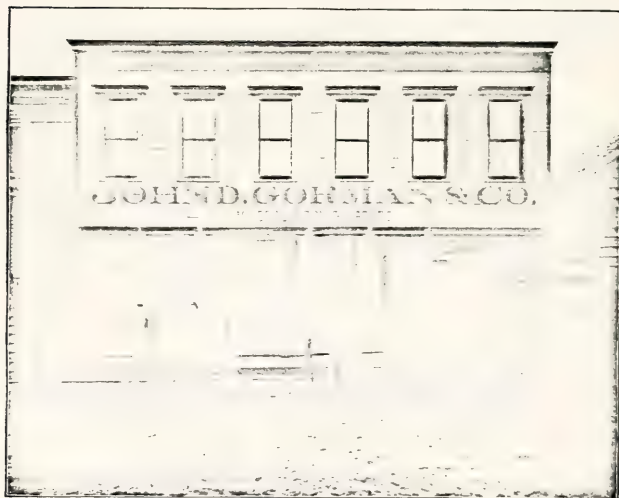
BUILDINGS OF C. MARTEN'S BAKERY.



BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN HOBOKEN, ERECTED BY MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY, CONTRACTOR.



DR. JULIUS FEHR'S LABORATORY JERSEY CITY



MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN D. GORMAN, JERSEY CITY.



BUILDING OF JAMES MCILHINEY. JERSEY CITY.



OFFICE AND STABLES OF HENRY BYRNE. JERSEY CITY.

machinery. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and of the republican committee of Hudson County. He was married in 1869, and has seven children.

LOUIS T. STEINBERGER was born in New York City, January 5, 1860. He was educated in private schools and Hasbrouck Institute. In 1875 his father died, and in 1875 his mother married Rudolph Surber, who was killed on the Northern Railroad in 1879. He has carried on and enlarged the mineral water business established by Mr. Surber. He is a member of Lodge No. 72, F. and A. M.; Washington Council, No. 545, A. L. of H.; J. C. Saengerbund, Arion Singing Society, and Greenville and Hudson City Turn Vereins.



LOUIS T. STEINBERGER.

GEORGE STEVENS was born at Paterson, N. J., April 15, 1834. He is the eldest son of Geo. T. Stevens. When a boy young Stevens had only a limited education. He left school when he was ten years of age. His first position was in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where he remained six months. In the spring of 1865 he was offered a position in the train despatcher's office of the Erie Railway.

After a stay of nine months in that position he was engaged by Wheeler & Peters, bankers and brokers, of New York City. In 1872 his father died, leaving young Stevens the sole support of a widowed mother, two brothers and one sister.

After filling several positions, he accepted a position in 1876 in the undertaking establishment of H. V. Piaget as a bookkeeper. In 1880 he decided to start in that business on his own account. He had entered into an arrangement with a party who was to furnish the capital against his experience, but on account of a bank failure, in which his partner had his capital deposited, the arrangement fell through.



GEORGE STEVENS.

In June of 1890 Mr. Stevens had so prospered that he began the erection of the building he now occupies at 605 Jersey Avenue. The structure is a three-story brown stone and brick building. The first floor and a portion of the cellar is devoted to business purposes, and it is one of the handsomest establishments of its kind in the State. The front of the office is very attractive and neat. The first apartment is devoted to a reception room. You enter this room to the show room adjoining. By pressing a spring Mr. Stevens lets fall one of the doors, and you are confronted with a casket or coffin. The next room is devoted to stock. The trimming room adjoins the stock room, and here is kept an elaborate display of

linings, handles, plates and clothing of every description. The entire building is fitted out with the very latest electrical and mechanical arrangements.

Mr. Stevens is a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 109, F. and A. M.; Rising Star Lodge, No. 210; Harmony Encampment, No. 37; Canton Jersey City Lodge, No. 2, P. M., I. O. O. F.



JOHN F. McNULTY.

He is Colonel and Department Commander of the State of New Jersey Patriarch Militant, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Union League Club and several benevolent insurance orders.

On February 16, 1881, Mr. Stevens married Miss Melvina Wayne, of Jersey City.

JOHN F. McNULTY was born in Jersey City, November 20, 1856. He received his rudimentary education in the Catholic Institute, after which he attended the public schools of this city, completing his studies at Manhattan College of New York City. After leaving college in 1872 he accepted a position with the late Edward Hope, a prominent undertaker of Jersey City, with whom he remained five years. He resigned his position with Mr. Hope to accept a similar position with the M. Brady estate. After seven years in the latter position, in 1885 he decided to engage in the undertaking business on his own account, opening an establishment at 82 Brunswick Street, where he remained several years. In 1892 he erected

his present structure at 80 Brunswick Street, where he now carries on his business.

He is a member of Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E.; Court Wayne, No. 7857, Order of Foresters; Washington Council, Chosen Friends; St. Bridget's Young Men's Catholic Association, and the Pavonia Yacht Club. He is a liberal, progressive citizen.

JOHN FAHERTY was born in County Galway, Ireland, November 23, 1847. In 1857 his parents removed to America and settled at Riverdale, N. Y. In 1859 they removed to Jersey City. In 1863, during the War of the Rebellion, while young Faherty was attending school, he enlisted with the Seventeenth Cornish Light Cavalry. He was one of the youngest persons in the State of New Jersey who wore the uniform of the United States Army. After completing his education, in 1864 he went at the undertaking business. His first position was with Hughes & Piaget. In 1883 he engaged in that business on his own account at 167 Tenth Street, where he remained until 1885, when he removed to 509 Grove Street.

In 1869 Mr. Faherty married Miss Alice V. Carey, of Jersey City. Six sons and one daughter have been born to the marriage. He resides at No. 262 Sixth Street. He is a member of and Chief Ranger of Court Little John, No. 5,909, I. O. F. of America; Sherman Lodge, K. of P. At the death of M. J. Boylan he was appointed by Gov. Abbett coroner of Hudson County, to fill the vacancy. In 1891 he received the regular nomination, and was elected by a good majority.



JOHN FAHERTY.

WILLIAM H. MEAD was born in New York City, September 28, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of that city, after which he worked as an apprentice at jewelry engraving for two years. In February of 1875 he accepted a position with his grandfather, the late Col. Abraham Speer, who was a well-



THE CORCORAN SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY.

known undertaker. He remained in his employ eleven years, and in 1886 decided to go into that business on his own account. He began in a small way at 21 Hoboken Avenue, where he remained until 1890. On account of his rapidly increasing business he was compelled to seek larger quarters. In that year he removed to his present location, 646 Newark Avenue.

Mr. Mead is a member of the Carteret Club, and a number of benevolent organizations, prominent among which is Highland Lodge, No. 80, F. and A. M., and of which he has been secretary for the past eight years; he is Vice-Regent of Excelsior Council, No. 206, Royal Arcanum; is Past Ruler of Summit Assembly, No. 116, Royal Society of Good Fellows; is Past Commander of Jersey City Lodge, No. 43, Order of the Golden Chain; is a member of Farnsworth Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F.; Past Chancellor Commander of Rathbone Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and a member of the Encampment, I. O. O. F.

On November 10, 1870, Mr. Mead married Miss Linda Mason, of Jersey City. One child, a daughter, has been born to the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Mead reside at 21 Hoboken Avenue.



WILLIAM H. MEAD.

RICHARD H. DUFF was born in Jersey City, July 12, 1853. His father, Patrick Duff, was a prominent citizen of this city, who filled several responsible public positions, prominent among which was that of alderman and freeholder.

In 1867 Mr. Duff engaged in the undertaking business as an apprentice in the employ of William H. Speer, and later with J. Wandle & Son and Michael Brady, the latter with whom he remained until 1874, when he engaged in business for himself, having entered into a partnership with a Mr. Meehan, under the firm name of Duff & Meehan. In 1879 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Duff locating in New York City, where he became associated with P. J.

Murphy, with whom he carried on business for four years. In 1884 he returned to Jersey City and accepted a position with Edward Hope. In 1889 Mr. Duff succeeded to Mr. Hope's business, and at the death of that gentleman, which occurred in 1893, he purchased the livery interest from the widow. He still conducts the business at 76 Newark Avenue.

On September 16, 1879, Mr. Duff married Miss Cecelia J. Mahoney, of Jersey City. Four sons and three daughters have been born to the marriage, all of whom are living.

He is a member of Court Harsimus, No. 7,740, Ancient Order of Foresters of America; Washington Council, Order of Chosen Friends, and several other organizations.

The late M. J. BOYLAN was born in Jersey City in 1857. He received his rudimentary education at St. Peter's College, after which he attended an ecclesiastical college in Montreal, Canada, with the view of studying for the priesthood.

In 1875 Mr. Boylan decided to engage in mercantile pursuits. He accepted a position with P. Meehan in the undertaking business, and with whom he remained three years. In 1878 he engaged in business on his own account at 198



RICHARD H. DUFF.

Pavonia Avenue. On February 11, 1891, after an illness of about one year's duration, Mr. Boylan died. He was married February 20, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Daly, who still survives him. Six children were born to the union, four of whom are living. Mrs. Boylan resides at 236 Ninth Street. She still continues the business at 198 Pavonia Avenue.



M. J. BOYLAN.

Mr. Boylan was a member of a number of charitable and social organizations. At the time of his decease his widow was presented with a handsome set of engrossed resolutions from the Dennis McLaughlin Association, of which he was a highly esteemed member. Just prior to his death he had been elected to the office of coroner.

JAMES MURRER was born in Ireland, July 15, 1853. In 1868 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he began a business career. He remained in Jersey City two years, when he accepted a position with Gen. E. W. Serrell at West Point, with whom he remained for two years. After filling various other positions he engaged in the livery business on his own account, to which he afterwards added undertaking, and in which he has been engaged

ever since. In 1881 he was appointed coroner by Gov. Ludlow to fill the unexpired term of Robert Duffy. At the expiration of the short term, he was elected to that office for the full term. He was re-elected in 1888, and held the office until November, 1891.

He is a member of the George B. Fielder Association, and is county chairman of the directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also a member of a number of other organizations. On July 21, 1881, he married Miss Annie Delaney, of Jersey City. One child, a son, was born to the marriage. On December 27, 1888, he was deprived of his wife's companionship by her death.

WILLIAM J. MORAN was born in Jersey City, August 30, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and Brown's Business College. He was business manager of St. John's Hall for a number of years. In 1882 he entered the employ of Hugh Coyle in the undertaking business. In 1884 he changed to J. Boylan's establishment. In 1886 he began business on his own account. In 1890 he leased the building at 69 York Street, and opened a livery stable in connection with the undertaking business. Two years later he built his present establishment at 147 Montgomery Street. He is a member of the Hibernian, Forester, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and Davis associations. On February 9, 1892, he married Miss Rose Marie Richter, of Jersey City.



WILLIAM J. MORAN.

P. H. KILROY was born in Ireland in 1855. In 1872 he emigrated to America, settling at Albany, N. Y., where he resided one year. In 1873 he removed to Jersey City and engaged in the livery business, which he continued to follow for about ten years. In May of 1886 he established himself in the undertaking and livery business at 31 and 33 Prescott Place, his present location.



A WINDMILL, 100 FEET HIGH AT ST. JAMES, L. I.
Recently erected by Mr. Andrew J. Corcoran, the designer, engineer and constructor, of New York City.

Mr. Kilroy is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, Court Pride of the Hill, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Club and several other similar organizations.

In 1890 Mr. Kilroy married Miss Kate McGuire, of Jersey City. Two children have been born to the marriage. He resides at 724 Grand Street.



P. H. KILROY.



PETER J. GORMAN.

PETER J. GORMAN was born May 18, 1866. He received his rudimentary education at St. Peter's parochial school, after which he attended St. Aloysius Academy. He afterwards entered the public schools, and graduated from School No. 1 in 1881. In 1890 he engaged in the livery business at 74 Greene Street, his present location. The following year he added



JAMES MURRER.



DIEDRICH OLDENBURG.

undertaking. He is a member of Court Paulus Hook, Improved Order of Foresters, and several other organizations. On June 22, 1886, he married Miss Marguerite Gately, of Jersey City. Five children have been born to the union, three of whom are living, all being sons. On August 1, 1883, he received the contract for carrying the United States mail for the ensuing four years.

DIEDRICH OLDENBURG was born in Germany in 1850. After an apprenticeship of four

years to the blacksmith's trade, in 1871 he came to America, settling at Newark, N. J., where he found employment. After spending several years in that city he removed to Jersey City in 1875, and engaged in business for himself, dealing in paper-makers' supplies. Following that business for two years, he sold out, and opened a grocery and meat market at 154 Pacific Avenue, which he conducted for four years. In 1881 he purchased the livery business formerly belonging to John Duffy, of 77 Morris Street. After continuing the business for two years he added undertaking, which he has since then run in conjunction with the livery interests. He has a branch store at the corner of Sixth and Monmouth streets.

Mr. Oldenburg is a member of the Jersey City Grocers' Association; Hansa Co., No. 15, D. A. S. G.; Germania Schützen Bund, No. 38; New Jersey Schützen-Gesellschaft Association; the German Lodge, No. 1,217, K. and L. of H.; the Jersey City Lodge, No. 17, A. O. of G. F.; the Order of Chosen Friends, and the I. O. R. M.

On March 1, 1878, Mr. Oldenburg married Miss Minnie Schultz, of Jersey City. Three children have been born to the marriage. He resides at 87 Morris Street.



Index to Business Interests.

	PAGE.
Bussing & Graeff.....	445
Central Stock Yards and Transit Co.....	444
Dodge & Bliss Co. The.....	444
Davidson Office Building, The.....	446
Domestic Sewing Machine Co., The.....	453
Erie R. R. Co.....	439
Eureka Fire Hose Co., The.....	439
Fuller Office Building, The.....	448
Furst, Chas. S.....	453

	PAGE.
Jersey City Packing Co., The.....	443
Jersey City Warehouse and Storage Co., The.....	442
Lewrena, The.....	444
Long Dock Stores.....	453
Long, Robert, Lane Works.....	442
Lorillard Co., The.....	441
Lelane Carriage Factory, The.....	450
Louderbough Harry.....	450

	PAGE.
Manhattan Laundry Co., The.....	446
Morgan & Sons.....	449
New York Condensed Milk Co., The.....	447
Regina Music Box Co.....	448
Spaulding, Jennings & Co.....	448
Telephone System, The.....	452
Thompson & Bushnell Co., The.....	445
Van Der Beek & Sons.....	444
Weldon Building, The.....	445

Index to Biographies.

	PAGE.
Abbett, Leon.....	200
Archibald, Arthur B.....	222
Archibald, Samuel.....	137
Allen, Ulanor.....	228
Arrowsmith, Wm A.....	397
Adams, Hugh T.....	240
Atkinson, Jarvis N.....	245
Atkinson, Jno W.....	252
Abernethy, H H.....	133
Armstrong, Mervyn.....	218
Baumann, Lewis.....	434
Bouton, Geo T.....	424
Beatty, Asher.....	402
Brown, Wm.....	357
Brown, Dr Oliver Phelps.....	454
Brown, Joel W.....	373
Browning, J Hall.....	150
Baker, Enoch M.....	442
Bird, Jno Q.....	241
Bidwell, Horace G.....	230
Boyd, John F.....	425
Battersby, R T.....	138
Bailey, James S.....	374
Bowen, Elmer.....	233
Bernstein, Joseph E.....	444
Boylan, M J.....	454
Brennan, John.....	424
Betz, Jno.....	254
Billington, Seth.....	368
Bender, Wm.....	456
Bennett, James M.....	453
Birdsall, Chas.....	360
Bacot, Robt. C.....	350
Buchbee, Wm.....	140
Bentley, Peter.....	232
Brush, H. Mortimer.....	234
Bennitt, Rev. Geo. S.....	279
Bedle, Jos. D. Jr.....	224
Bedle, Jos. D.....	189
Bedle, Thos. F.....	225
Burke, Edward W.....	455
Burke, James.....	455
Broome, Lewis H.....	400
Brautigam, Henry.....	405
Bissell, Jno. W.....	211
Bliss, Delos.....	261
Blair, Jno. A.....	208
Babbitt, Robt. O.....	212
Bowen, Horace.....	255
Buffett, Edwin P.....	242
Brett, Rev. Cornelius.....	270
Brinkerhoff, Wm H.....	206
Brinkerhoff, Henry H.....	251
Connolly, Michael T.....	454
Connolly, James E.....	459
Connolly, Patrick.....	432
Carroll, Timothy J.....	429
Carroll, Joseph.....	136
Cassidy, Wm. S.....	195
Cassedy, Geo. W.....	195
Cassedy, Sam'l.....	187
Crossman, Archibald.....	239
Culver, Joseph E.....	239
Coville, Hugh.....	387
Curtis, Stephen J.....	456
Coffin, Wm. H.....	137
Clos, John.....	136
Clark, Michael F.....	138
Clark, S. Wellman.....	238
Clark, Wm. N.....	234
Casey, Michael.....	130
Conlin, M.....	130
Collins, Gilbert.....	240
Conklin, Geo. W.....	240
Cleveland, Orestes.....	385
Cox, Chas. H.....	424
Conway, John.....	424
Clerhew, Geo. W.....	411
Craven, Jno. J.....	234

	PAGE.
Craven, Joseph J.....	350
Cowles, Elijah S.....	201
Corbin, Wm. H.....	222
Corbin, Chas.....	228
Coar, Robt. B.....	212
Coe, O. F.....	400
Carscallen, Jno. D.....	341
Cornell, Geo. B.....	354
Corcoran, Andrew J.....	363
Coles, Frank W.....	292
Cone, Jno. J.....	416
Condit, Silas L.....	351
Carey, Wm. H.....	220
Cummings, Wm. H.....	354
Cropper, Chas. W.....	348
Craig, James.....	233
Craig, Burdette P.....	249
Christie, Cornelius.....	200
Condict, Henry V.....	405
Cadmus, Wm J.....	247
Converse, Chas. B.....	250
Carpenter, E. Lewellyn.....	211
Cornellison, Jno. M.....	231
Cook, Wm. R.....	421
Datz, Emil.....	433
Darlington, Wm. L.....	239
Daly, Wm. D.....	254
Daly, Wm. D.....	229
Dalton, Wm.....	230
Dear, Jos. A.....	245
Decker, Robt.....	360
Delong, Arthur D.....	254
Derby, Nelson R.....	232
Dickson, Wm.....	393
Dickinson, Gordon K.....	247
Dickinson, Asa W.....	213
Dixon, Warren.....	225
Dixon, Jonathan.....	203
Douglass, Wm. P.....	207
Dougherty, Wm. M.....	222
Drake, Wm. E.....	370
Duffy, Jno. J.....	414
Duffy, Wm.....	137
Duffy, Frank.....	138
Duff, Richard H.....	459
Durrie, Wm. A.....	232
Durrie, Wm. A., Jr.....	238
Dugan, Edward A.....	410
Edge, Isaac.....	347
Edgelson, J. H.....	210
Edwards, Wm. D.....	210
Edwards, Jos. R.....	140
Edwards, Wm. A.....	186
Eddy, Hiram M.....	422
Eliss, Henry F.....	420
Elliott, Robt. W.....	373
Ellis, Lorenzo W.....	433
English, Richard W.....	137
Engles, Jno.....	239
Erwin, Jno. L.....	430
Everitt, Jno. R.....	230
Eveland, Frank.....	411
Egan, Michael.....	139
Estebrook, Charles.....	424
Farrier, Fred'k T.....	137
Farrier, Wm. V.....	410
Farrier, Geo. H.....	410
Farrell, Geo. F.....	433
Faizon, Wm. F.....	251
Fennell, John.....	458
Feehey, John P.....	134
Fehr, Julius.....	419
Fisher, John.....	416
Fisher, John G.....	416
Fischer, Louis.....	300
Fisk, Willard C.....	226

	PAGE.
Finck, Martin.....	307
Fielder, Geo. B.....	361
Gray, John H.....	455
Finley, James.....	138
Flemming, James.....	168
Flemming, James.....	348
Flemming, Dudley D.....	330
Fleming, Pierce J.....	214
Flannely, John J.....	139
Footo, Nathaniel.....	133
Foley, Wm. H.....	233
Fowler, Lucien D.....	407
Fountain, Geo. C.....	307
Gannon, John F.....	304
Green, Henry V.....	186
Gray, Frank DeLos.....	248
Grant, Anson F.....	403
Garrick, John.....	403
Gorman, John D.....	431
Gilchrist, Robt.....	166
Gupull, Thos. M.....	408
Gebhardt, Wm. C.....	221
Gautier, Josiah H.....	211
Gautier, Thos. B.....	231
Graf, Alvin H.....	434
Graham, John.....	434
Garrison, Wm.....	304
Gurres, Edward F.....	212
Gilmore, Edward D.....	212
Gilmore, Wm. B.....	220
Hennessey, M. J.....	397
Holmes, Henry H.....	407
Hunt, John W.....	233
Hanks, Edward F.....	213
Hack, John W.....	237
Honnell, Philemon.....	238
Hulsizer, James E. Jr.....	346
Harsbome, Chas. H.....	212
Heintze, Ferdinand.....	377
Hewitt, John E.....	420
Hough, Geo. R.....	415
Hellmer, Fred'k H.....	137
Hog, Charles.....	139
Hague, Samuel, Sr.....	375
Haines, Daniel.....	189
Henderson, Peter.....	357
Hooker, Wm. H.....	418
Hoos, Edward.....	172
Hopkins, James.....	137
Holderer, Chas. A.....	130
Horden, John Augustus A.....	340
Hardenberg, Louis D.....	212
Harding, Geo. W.....	417
Higgins, Wm. H.....	138
Herr, Rev. Chas.....	186
Hoffman, James.....	250
Hoffman, Peter.....	258
Hoffman, Albert.....	103
Hasking, James G.....	103
Holt, Henry D.....	232
Hudspeth, Robt. S.....	102
Holtz, A.....	372
Heller, Wm.....	430
Henry, John P.....	252
Herry, Archibald M.....	404
Hillier, Geo. R.....	372
Harney, Wm.....	376
Harney, Wm. H.....	376
Harney, Wm. A.....	376
Hornblower, Theo. R.....	242
Hornblower, Josiah.....	231
Hornblower, John.....	183
Hornblower, Josiah.....	231
Hornblower, Wm. T. H. U.....	231
Inglis, Roy.....	252
Jackson, Abraham S.....	262
Jacobs, Chas.....	254



	PAGE.
James, Thos. W.	188
Jelly, Robt.	137
Jones, Franklin B.	139
Jordan, Robt. S.	406
Kaiser, Jno. C.	421
Kelly, James E.	136
Kelly, Jno.	138
Kelly, Jno. F.	137
Kelly, Thos. P.	130
Keenan, H. C.	139
Kellers, Henry	418
Kennedy, James H.	257
Kenny, Jno.	204
Kierman, Jno.	193
Knapp, Maudie	100
Kopetschny, Ottocar E.	231
Kopisto, Lorenz	454
Kyte, Calvin F.	235
Kilcauley, Michael	136
Kilroy, P. H.	450
Kimmerly, Frank H.	475
Kingsland, E. W.	244
Kirsten, Adolph	245
Klink, Wm. M.	245
Lochner, Jno.	244
Laaney, Jno. J. M.	393
Lignol, Gilbert J.	259
Laidlaw, Alex.	239
Le Bau, Geo. W.	418
Lewis, Wm. A.	109
Long, Timothy C.	433
Limeburner, Chas.	259
Lampson, Mortimer	234
Lutkins, A.	232
Lange, Wm.	132
Larkins, Jno.	140
Leo, James	450
Lowry, Jacob C.	404
Little, Jno. D.	195
Lynn, Jno.	195
Lippincott, Job H.	101
Lindsay, James C.	370
Leard, Norman W.	403
Levering, Perry W.	401
Lahey, Richard	452
Lvons, James H.	191
Lawrence, David H.	391
Lenbeck, Henry	394
Landrline, Jno. P.	395
Lienau, Rudolph B.	239
Laws, Chas. W.	384
McCoobery, Jos. T.	433
McGrath, Jno. A.	211
McLaughlin, Denis	411
McDowell, James H.	233
McDowell, Wm. J.	230
McMaster, Jno. S.	260
McLean, Jno.	416
McArthur, Jno. E.	213
McEwan, Thos. Jr.	208
McGee, Flavel	401
McGill, Alexander, T.	403
McGill, Jno. D.	243
McIntire, A. L.	139
McNally, Michael	137
McDevitt, Chas.	136
McGinnis, C. B.	137
McNulty, Jno. F.	459
McNulty, James	139
McIlhenny, Jas.	450
McCartan, Myles F.	434
McDermott, Allan L.	215
McDermott, Frank P.	215
McClelland, Richard D.	190
McCaiga, Archibald	198
McLaughlin, Patrick	198
Manners, Edwin	210
Manners, David S.	338
Malone, Patrick	427
Madden, Jno. F.	420
Martens, Christ.	301
Mathews, Frank J.	301
Mackey, Wm. J.	374
Mackey, S. D.	230
Morgan, James F.	240
Moran, Wm. J.	450
Moriarty, D. S.	438
Mead, Wm.	238
Means, Victor C. B.	238
Murrer, James	440
Muttart, Alder C.	240
Mulvaney, Edward	434
Murphy, Benj.	131
Miller, Jonathan D.	458
Miller, Alexander	425
Miller, Wm. S.	425
Mills, Thos. D.	214
Mitchell, Henry	411
Mitchell, John	403
Morris, Wm. C.	101
Morris, Peter	136

	PAGE.
Morris, Theo. F.	241
Morris, Stephen V.	238
Noble, Francis E.	232
Norton, Patrick	432
Neill, Wm. H.	420
Nelson, Wm. Geo.	378
Nugent, Thos. F.	139
Newton, Moses E.	138
Newell, Wm. H.	203
Newbold, Michael T.	207
Noonan, Cornelius	458
Noonan, Thos. F.	238
Neill, J. Lawrence	420
Nevin, John	420
Nevin, Jno. J.	420
Nevin, Patrick	431
Nevins, James S.	193
Oorden, Fred'k B.	107
Ogden, Elias B. D.	180
Ogden, Matthias	104
Ogden, Aaron	104
Oldenbourg, Dietrich	461
Olmstead, Garrick M.	106
Osborn, George	359
Opydyke, Chas. P.	237
O'Neill, James	137
O'Neill, Michael J.	380
O'Neill, John H.	427
O'Neill, Patrick H.	427
Pyle, Wm. L.	255
Pyle, Edwin W.	245
Payne, Geo. A.	244
Parker, Wm. J.	244
Post, Andrew J.	264
Parker, Chas. W.	260
Peacock, Rufus W.	260
Petrie, Robt. M.	249
Perkins, Chas. F.	353
Perkins, Oliver H.	353
Perry, Oliver H.	408
Potts, J. Herbert	212
Putnam, Chas. E.	204
Posner, Elvich T.	204
Payne, Fred'k	385
Palmer, James	210
Puster, Henry	215
Pearson, John	423
Pearson, Robt. H.	130
Quimby, Isaac N.	235
Quinn, Jno. J.	140
Russell, Michael I.	431
Rice, James	454
Robinson, Gilbert P.	112
Reardon, Michael F.	140
Romane, Isaac	212
Roy, Linsley	212
Rowe, Norman L.	232
Ryall, Philip J.	104
Ransom, Stephen B.	104
Randolph, Bennington F.	105
Randolph, Jos. F.	200
Randolph, Joseph Fitz.	104
Robeson, Geo. M.	107
Ruggles, Winthrop W.	422
Rugg, Geo. S.	234
Rae, Walter	210
Radike, Wm. F.	230
Roberts, Elias P.	411
Ross, R. S.	146
Rector, Jos. Manuel	256
Rector, Pierson	234
Scott, John E.	426
See, Cornelius S.	211
Scudder, Isaac W.	105
Smith, Matthew J.	257
Smith, Abel	200
Smith, Freeman A.	343
Smith, Simeon H.	371
Smith, Colville	129
Shelton, Chas. H.	238
Shelton, Chas. S.	231
Stegmaier, Julius A.	255
Sands, Emanuel	400
Sherwood, Henry De L.	238
Sip, Richard G.	405
Santford, Arthur E.	197
Sullivan, Chas. G.	254
Slater, C. Howard	393
Schultz, Jr. Michael	360
Snyder, Henry	408
Snyder, Markham E.	396
Simpson, Reuben	354
Stevens, George	457
Stevens, Frank	399
Stevens, Geo. A.	420
Somers, Chas. J.	420
Simmons, Harris K.	231
Smith, Nath. C.	204
Senderling, Philip M.	233

	PAGE.
Stanton, Edward R.	380
Solomon, Theo. A.	138
Sheridan, A. J.	140
Snow, G. W.	457
Steinberger, Lewis T.	457
Seguine, Ezra K.	214
Southard, Sam'l L.	193
Seufleben, R.	233
Sillman, Frank M.	170
Speer Wm. H.	185
Speicher, John	421
Siedler, Chas. J.	134
Sprague, Ezra E.	450
Sprague, Seth B.	253
Schuhl, Fred K.	371
Stewart, Thos. J.	265
Shelby, Edmond P.	255
Seymour, Roderick B.	200
Simpson, Robt. A.	359
Titus, Geo. E.	218
Traphagen, Henry	204
Tibbles, Geo. N.	241
Turner, Wm. H.	287
Toffey, Jno. J.	260
Talcott, Wm. D.	260
Thompson, Chas. D.	134
Toppin, N. A.	137
Thompson, Virgil D.	200
Tullman, Wm. M.	244
Toomey, T. J.	130
Thurston, Chas. B.	382
Van Houten, Gilliam	382
Van Houten, Edwin	393
Van Kuren, Benj.	135
Van Reipen, G. D.	424
Van Reizen, Cornelius C.	357
Van Buskirk, DeWitt	223
Van Der Beek, Isaac I.	167
Van Wm. Thos. Marshall	420
Van Vorst, John	239
Van Saun, Jno. L.	239
Voorhees, Jno. J.	195
Van Zandt, Peter G.	145
Vance, Benj. J.	158
Voorhees, Jno. J.	373
Voorhees, Jno. D. H.	195
Viers, Chas. O.	238
Vreeland, Nicholas G.	382
Volk, Anthony J.	400
Voorhees, Joseph H.	214
Vroom, Jno. P.	196
Vredenburg, James B.	204
Varick, Thos. K.	231
Weart, Jacob	214
Weart, James M.	202
Wentz, Wm. M.	190
Wood, Geo. A.	445
Woodcock, Frank P.	421
Wait, Horace P.	377
West, P. W. M.	135
Wade, Bernard	133
Wells, Ephraim S.	396
Westervelt, Chas. A.	425
Weed, Winfield S.	415
Wohlben, Geo.	140
Wilson, Abraham L.	412
Walker, Jno. A. Paul	398
Wakeman, Edgar B.	195
Wanser, Peter F.	337
Wortendyke, Jacob R.	197
Wolfson, Joseph	254
Wienkes, Conrad	230
Winfield, H. W.	229
Winfield, Chas. H.	106
Ward, John H.	410
Wallis, Hamilton	212
Wright, Edwin R. V.	158
Welsh, A. J.	190
Wilshisen, Henry	139
Witter, Andrew J.	412
White, Geo. H.	402
White, Henry S.	290
Whitburn, Richard C.	343
Watson, Wm. F.	246
Woolen, Beriah A.	231
Woolen, Edward P.	377
Woolsey, Chas. A.	358
Webb, E. H.	407
Webb, E. H.	187
Williams, Washington B.	107
Wilkinson, Walter	254
Wilkinson, James	254
Wilkinson, Geo.	254
Yoe, Stephen P.	420
Youlic, Stephen	399
Young, Clement C.	239
Young, E. F. C.	339
Zabriskie, A. O.	104
Zabriskie, Augustus	206
Zabriskie, Lansing	202

